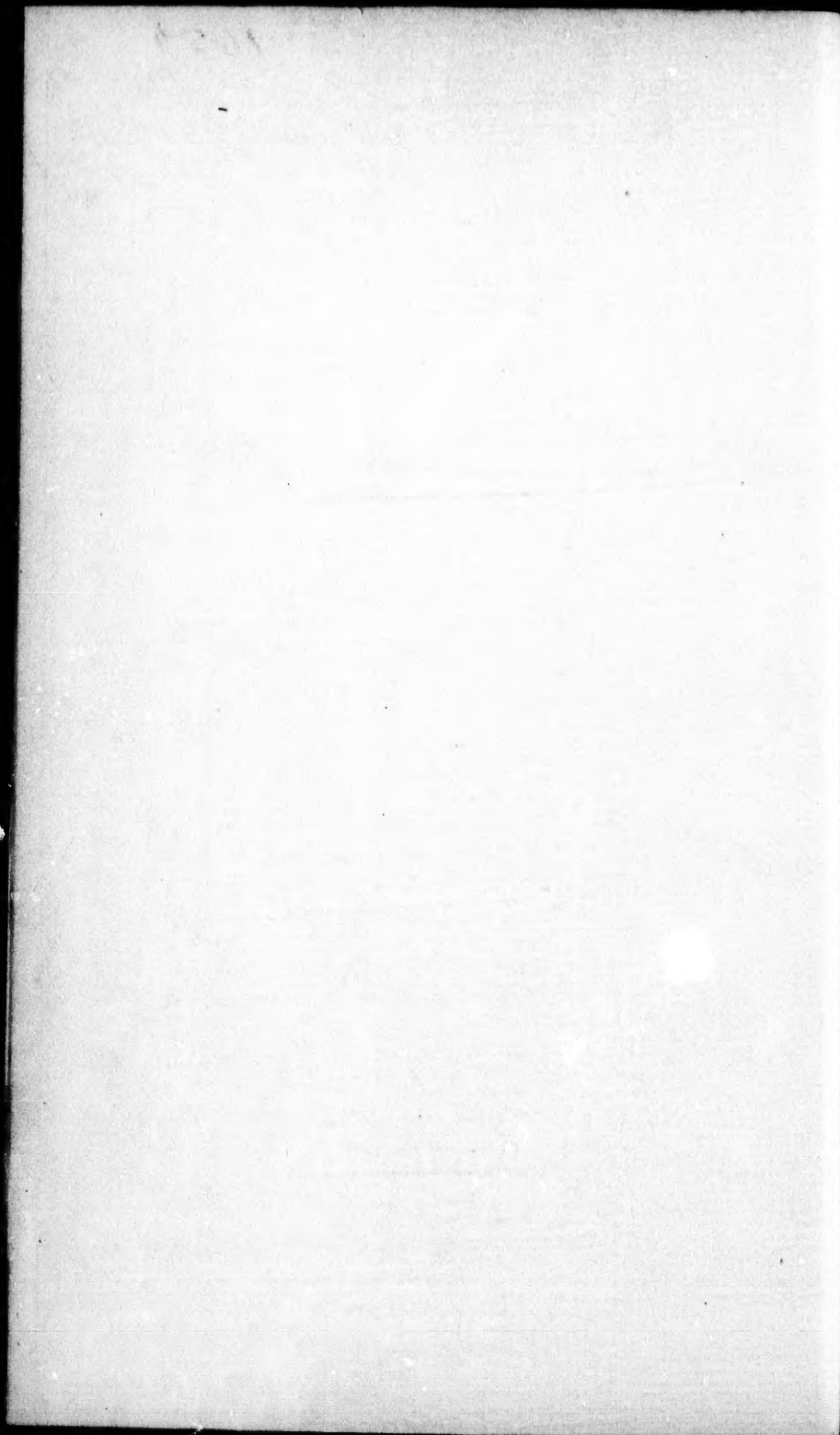




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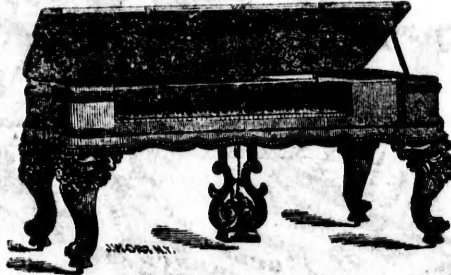
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Buildings, Merchandise and
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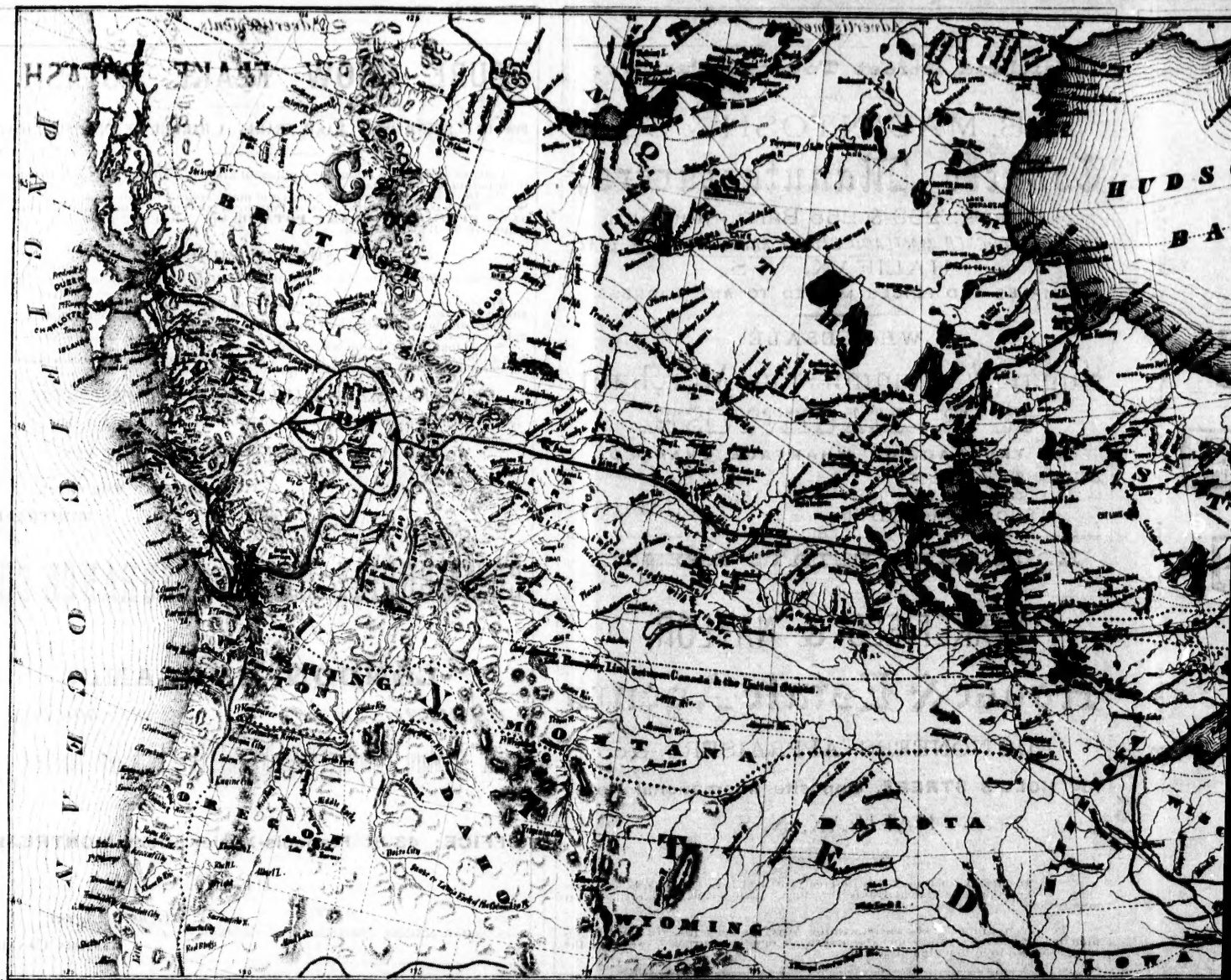
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MAP
OF
CANADA
AND
PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the Latest Authorities

1874.

References.

Railways: —————

Projected Railways: - - - - -

Boundaries of Canada: ————

of the Provinces: ————

SCALE OF MILES

0 50 100 150 200 250

The Distance 14th. & Public Company. Montreal.

PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH.

—O—
ONE POUND WILL MAKE NEARLY A BARREL OF BEST SOFT SOAP.
—O—

Full and explicit directions for making all kinds of soap, and much other valuable information on every label.

Use the waste grease of your house, and make your own soap. The best of Family Soap. There is no Saponifier, Lye, or Potash, so concentrated in strength and purity as the **PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH**. One pound will make about fifteen pounds of the Best Hard Soap.

FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

Dissolve 1 Pound Snow Flake Potash in 1 Gallon of Water and use it as below.

For cleaning Type, one pound can to a gallon of water.	to a gallon water.
To clean plates, dishes, &c., a pint to a gallon water.	To scour milk pans, churns, &c., a pint to a gallon water.
Scrubbing greasy floors, &c., a quart to a gallon of water.	To remove paint, a quart to a gallon water.
Scrubbing cook's galleys, &c., a quart to a gallon of water.	To cleanse infected places, a quart to a gallon water.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES AND THE PROPRIETOR.

Retall by most Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers in town and country.

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THE
YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF
CANADA

FOR
1877;

BEING AN
ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE DOMINION

AND

A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



WITH MAP, PRICE 25 CENTS.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co.

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1877

Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1877.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The *Year Book* contains, besides the usual ALMANAC DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, VITAL and TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS and STAMP DUTIES, and a RECORD OF ALL PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The volume for 1877 contains, as its predecessors have done, the fullest and most authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America, anywhere gathered together in one single work.

A hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing facts necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price, it has a circulation in all parts of the Dominion.

It thus affords advantages to advertisers which cannot be otherwise found.

The *Year Book* has also a large circulation in Great Britain, the United States and distant Colonies of the Empire.

 Price, 25 cents. Allowance made to the trade. All orders for YEAR BOOKS will be despatched in the order received.

 To ADVERTISERS.—From its circulation all over the Dominion, it offers unrivalled advantages.

Editions will be issued during the winter, and all advertisements sent, at whatever period, will be inserted one year in all editions.

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YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1877.

Golden No.
Ephemeris
Solar Cycle

New Year
Epiphany
Septuagesima
Sexagesima
Quinquagesima
Ash Wed.
St. David
St. Patrick
Palm Sun.
Annunciation
Good Friday
Easter Sun.
Low Sun.
St. George
Rogation
Ascension
Pentecost
Trinity Sun.
Birth of Christ
Corpus Christi
Accession
Proclamation
St. John
St. Peter
Dominion
St. Michael
All Saints
Birth of St. John
First Sun.
St. Andrew
Conception
St. Thomas
Christmas
St. John

January
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The Calendar.

Golden Number.....	16	Dominical Letter.....	G.
Epact.....	15	Roman Indiction.....	5
Solar Cycle.....	10	Julian Period.....	6500

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

New Year's Day.....	Jan.	1	The only legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birth-day, and any day set apart by proclamation.
Epiphany (*).....	"	6	In the Province of Quebec feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are also legal holidays; also days proclaimed for Thanksgiving.
Septuagesima.....	"	28	The Year 5333 of the Jewish Era commences on September 19, 1877.
Sexagesima.....	Feb.	4	The year 1244 of the Mohammedan Era commences on January 23, 1877.
Quinquagesima.....	"	11	The 41st year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1877.
Ash Wednesday.....	"	14	The 11th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1877.
St. David.....	March	1	The 102nd year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1877.
St. Patrick.....	"	17	On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N. and long. 4h. 46m. W., allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.
Palm Sunday.....	"	24	The times of sunset in any latitude from lat. 42° to lat. 50° may be found with sufficient accuracy, by applying with their proper signs, the corrections given in the following table.
Annunciation (*).....	"	25	The same corrections, with their signs changed, are applicable for finding the times of sunrise.
Good Friday.....	"	30	
Trinity Sunday.....	April	1	
Low Sunday.....	"	8	
St. George.....	"	23	
Rogation Sunday.....	May	6	
Ascension Day (*).....	"	10	
Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	"	20	
Trinity Sunday.....	"	28	
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	"	24	
Corpus Christi.....	June	1	
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	"	20	
Proclamation.....	"	21	
St. John Baptist.....	"	24	
St. Peter and St. Paul (*).....	"	29	
Dominion Day.....	July	1	
St. Michael.....	Sept.	20	
All Saints (*).....	Nov.	1	
Birth of Prince of Wales.....	"	9	
First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec.	2	
St. Andrew.....	Nov.	30	
Conception of the Virgin Mary.....	Dec.	8	
St. Thomas.....	"	21	
Christmas Day.....	"	25	
St. John the Evangelist.....	"	27	

LATITUDE.		42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
January	1-15.....	m. +10	m. +7	m. +3	m. 0	m. -4	m. -7	m. -11	m. -15	m. -20
"	16-31.....	8	6	3	0	3	6	9	13	16
February	1-14.....	6	4	2	0	2	5	7	10	12
"	15-28.....	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8
March	1-15.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
"	16-31.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	1-15.....	-1	-1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+1
"	16-30.....	3	2	-1	0	+1	2	3	4	5
May	1-15.....	5	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10
"	16-31.....	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
June	1-15.....	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	8
"	16-30.....	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
July	1-15.....	10	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	20
"	16-31.....	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	11	17
August	1-13.....	7	5	2	0	2	5	8	10	18
"	14-31.....	5	3	2	0	5	3	5	7	9
Sept.	1-15.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
"	16-27.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	28-October 15.....	+2	+1	+1	0	-1	-1	-2	-3	-4
October	16-31.....	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
Nov.	1-15.....	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
"	16-30.....	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
December	1-31.....	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
LATITUDE.....		42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are given for every day in the

year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8, for a station in lat. 5°, and long. 46h. 4m. W. The cor-

rections for *latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp. 6, 7, 8, of the Calendar, in order to find the times at which the Moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from lat. 42° to lat. 48° , by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column by the numbers of degrees by which the latitude exceeds 5° . If the latitude be less than 45° , the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for latitude 40° and 50° will be more near the truth, if the multipliers (which, according to the preceding rule would be 4 and 5) be taken as $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5.

The corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of *rising* are the same as those used for setting, but with the *signs changed*.

In *strictness*, two corrections for longitude are required,—one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes; and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during

the same interval. The average value of the first of these corrections is about two minutes to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the central meridian, $4h. 46m$; the corrections being subtracted when the place is to the east of the central meridian.

The correction for change of declination may be disregarded.

The last column in each month on pp. 6, 7, 8, shows the time to which a watch should be set when the sun is due south, or when the shadow falls on the moon mark of a sun dial.

The times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon on pp. 6, 7, 8, without modification, will serve with sufficient exactness for Halifax, Montreal and Ottawa; and by the rules given above they may be adapted to all other stations. On pp. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, special tables are also given, showing the local civil times at which the sun and moon rise and set at Toronto and Fort Garry, two extreme stations as regards latitude.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1877.

1867.	1877.		1867.	1877.	
Shevat....	Jan. 15		Av.....	July 11	
Adar.....	Feb. 14, 15		Elul.....	Aug. 9, 10	Fest of Av.—Destruction of the Temple.
" 13	23	Fest of Esther.	5638 A. M.		
" 15	March 15	Purim (Passover).	Tishri....	Sept. 8, 9	New Year.
Nissan....	29, 30	First two days of "	" 3	10	Fest of Gedaliah.
" 15, 16	April 4, 5	Last " " "	" 15, 16	22, 23	Day of Atonement.
Iyyar....	13, 14		" 21	28	Fest of Tabernacles.
" 18	May 1	Lag L'Omer.	" 22	29	Hoshanna Rabba.
Sivan....	13		" 23	30	Fest of Eighth Day.
" 6, 7	18, 19	Pentecost.	Heshvan..	Oct. 7, 8	
Tamus....	June 11, 12		Kislev....	Nov. 6, 7	
" 17	28	Fest of Tamus.	" 25	Dec. 1	Fest of Dedication.
			Tyvice....	" 6, 7	
			" 10	18	

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

State.	Sovereigns and their Titles.	Date of Birth.	Accession.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I., Emperor of ..	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baden.....	Frederick, Grand Duke of ..	9 Sep. 1826	5 Sept. 1856
Bavaria.....	Louis II., King of ..	25 Aug. 1845	10 March 1864
Belgium.....	Leopold II., King of ..	9 April 1835	10 Dec. 1865
Brazil.....	Pedro II., Emperor of ..	2 Dec. 1825	7 April 1831
Denmark.....	Christian IX., King of ..	8 April 1818	15 Nov. 1863
Egypt.....	Ismail Pasha, Khedive ..	26 Nov. 1816	18 Jan. 1868
France.....	Marshal MacMahon, President ..	13 July 1808	May 1873
Germany.....	William I., Emperor of ..	22 Mar. 1797	18 Jan. 1871
Great Britain.....	Victoria, Queen of ..	24 May 1819	20 June 1837
Greece.....	George I., King of the Greeks ..	24 Dec. 1845	6 June 1863
Hesse Darmstadt.....	Louis III., Grand Duke of ..	9 June 1806	16 June 1848
Holland.....	William III., King of ..	19 Feb. 1817	17 Mar. 1849
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II., King of ..	14 Mar. 1820	23 Mar. 1849
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	Frederic Francis, Grand Duke of ..	28 Feb. 1825	7 Mar. 1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	Frederic William, Grand Duke of ..	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860
Oldenburg.....	Nicolas, Grand Duke of ..	8 July 1827	27 Feb. 1853
Persia.....	Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah ..	1830	Oct. 1848
Portugal.....	Louis I., King of ..	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861
Rome.....	Pius IX., Pope ..	13 May 1792	16 June 1846
Russia.....	Alexander II., Emperor of ..	29 April 1818	2 Mar. 1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha.....	Ernest II., Duke of ..	21 June 1818	29 Jan. 1844
Saxe Meiningen.....	George, Duke of ..	2 April 1826	20 Sept. 1866
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Alex'der, Grand Duke of ..	24 June 1818	8 July 1853
Saxony.....	Albert, King of ..	23 April 1828	29 Oct. 1873
Spain.....	Alfonso I. ..	28 Nov. 1857	31 Dec. 1874
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II., King of ..	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1872
United States (America).....	Abdul Hamid, Sultan of ..		4 Sept. 1878
Wurtemberg.....	Gen. Grant, President of ..	37 April 1822	Re-elect. 1872
	Charles I., King of ..	6 Mar. 1823	25 June 1864

Moon's Phases, 1877.

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Dedication.

Accession.

2 Dec. 1848
5 Sept. 1856
10 March 1864
10 Dec. 1865
7 April 1831
5 Nov. 1863
8 Jan. 1868
May 1873
8 Jan. 1871
10 June 1837
8 June 1863
8 June 1848
7 Mar. 1849
8 Mar. 1849
7 Mar. 1842
8 Sept. 1860
7 Feb. 1853
Oct. 1848
10 Nov. 1861
8 June 1846
2 Mar. 1855
9 Jan. 1844
9 Sept. 1866
10 July 1853
10 Oct. 1873
1 Dec. 1874
8 Sept. 1872
8 Sept. 1876
e-elect. 1872
June 1864

JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	D. H.		D. H.		D. H.		D. H.
Last Qtr....	6.9.23a	Last Qtr....	5.0. 6a	Last Qtr....	6.5. 7p	Last Qtr....	5.11. 38a
New Moon..	14.2.34a	New Moon..	4.0. 45a	New Moon..	14.10.0p	New Moon..	13.0.50p
First Qtr...	22.11.0a	First Qtr...	11.11.22p	First Qtr...	22.8.51a	First Qtr...	20.2.48p
Full Moon..	29.3.45a	Full Moon..	2.2.22p	Full Moon..	29.0.55a	Full Moon..	27.11.42a

MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	D. H.		D. H.		D. H.		D. H.
Last Qtr....	5.0.25a	Last Qtr....	4.0.17a	Last Qtr....	3.4.8p	Last Qtr....	2.5.27a
New Moon..	13.0.35a	New Moon..	11.0.38a	New Moon..	10.5.12p	New Moon..	9.0.29a
First Qtr...	19.8.2p	First Qtr...	18.1.30a	First Qtr...	17.8.18a	First Qtr...	15.5.31p
Full Moon..	26.11.11p	Full Moon..	25.12.59a	Full Moon..	25.2.25a	Full Moon..	23.0.10p

SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	D. H.		D. H.		D. H.		D. H.
New Moon..	7.8. 12a	New Moon..	1.5. 4p	New Moon..	5.3. 45a	New Moon..	4.5. 10p
First Qtr....	14.6.20a	First Qtr....	13.10.48p	First Qtr....	12.6.50p	First Qtr....	12.4.40p
Full Moon..	22.10.46a	Full Moon..	22.2.37a	Full Moon..	20.5.25p	Full Moon..	26.6.57a
Last Qtr....	30.1.32a	Last Qtr....	29.9.27a	Last Qtr....	27.5.12p	Last Qtr....	27.1. 26

CALENDAR calculated for Lat 45° N., and Long. 4h 46m. W.—1877.

[illegible]

CALENDAR calculated for Day of the Week

Tuesday	20	7 31	4 56	17 50	12 13	26	6 49	5 37	6 06	8 35	12 13	26	5 27	6 14	4 31	2 20	12 06	23	5 04	6 50	3 00	12 42	11 58
Wednesday	21	7 30	4 56	17 50	12 13	27	6 47	5 38	6 06	8 34	12 13	27	5 26	6 15	4 31	2 19	12 06	24	5 03	6 51	3 00	12 41	11 58
Thursday	22	7 29	4 56	17 50	12 13	28	6 46	5 39	6 07	8 33	12 13	28	5 25	6 16	4 31	2 18	12 06	25	5 02	6 52	3 00	12 40	11 58
Friday	23	7 28	4 56	17 50	12 13	29	6 45	5 40	6 08	8 32	12 13	29	5 24	6 17	4 31	2 17	12 06	26	5 01	6 53	3 00	12 39	11 58
Saturday	24	7 27	4 56	17 50	12 13	30	6 44	5 41	6 09	8 31	12 13	30	5 23	6 18	4 31	2 16	12 06	27	5 00	6 54	3 00	12 38	11 58
SUNDAY	25	7 26	4 56	17 50	12 13	31	6 43	5 42	6 10	8 30	12 13	31	5 22	6 19	4 31	2 15	12 06	28	4 59	6 55	3 00	12 37	11 58
Monday	26	7 25	4 56	17 50	12 13	1	6 42	5 43	6 11	8 29	12 13	1	5 21	6 20	4 31	2 14	12 06	29	4 58	6 56	3 00	12 36	11 58

CALENDAR continued for 1877.

MAY.										JUNE.										JULY.										AUGUST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1877.

SEPTEMBER.

OCTOBER.

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

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Censuses of Canada.

The following Tables respecting the British North American Provinces are compiled from the 4th Volume of the Census of Canada for 1871, and are arranged in alphabetical order of the Provinces, so that the progress of each Province from its earliest Records may be seen at once.

1. Province of Ontario.

2. " Quebec.

3. " Nova Scotia.

4. " New Brunswick.

5. " Manitoba.

6. " Prince Edward Island.

7. " Newfoundland.

8. " British Columbia.

These constitute the Census of Canada 1871.
9. A Tabulated Statement of the Indian Population.

10. A Statement of the Province of Ontario—in the four Original Districts, shewing the rate of increase and the percentage proportion of each District.

11. Insolvents.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

4TH VOLUME OF CENSUS OF 1871.

This Volume contains the Summaries of Censuses taken at different periods in and for the Territories now constituting the "British North American Provinces." Introduction p. x.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA.—Now PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Year.	Total Population.	Males.		Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 16.	Over 16.
1784	10,000	About this number of U. E. L. settled in the Province of U. C.			
1806	70,718	Estimate by Bouchette.			
1811	77,000	Calculation made from the Assessment Rolls.			
1824	160,000	79,517	70,540	37,889	41,838
1825	157,926	85,810	74,118	40,960	42,890
1826	168,879	86,120	78,260	42,994	45,126
1827	177,174	88,247	88,827	45,914	47,438
1828	186,486	96,444	88,044	48,084	50,410
1829	197,815	104,191	96,624	51,294	52,867
1830	218,156	112,420	100,786	55,388	57,067
1831	236,702	124,281	112,421	61,189	68,092
1832	268,554	139,066	124,466	67,551	71,506
1833	295,868	156,844	139,019	75,009	81,285
1834	321,145	169,806	151,339	81,789	88,017
1835	347,829	183,143	164,216	89,246	93,797
1836	374,089	197,498	176,611	96,616	100,372
1837	397,499	207,389	190,790	108,502	108,797
1838	399,422	217,887	191,585	106,675	102,172
1839	409,048	212,520	196,528	108,248	104,277
1840	422,159	224,640	207,519	113,310	111,280
1841	455,988	236,814	218,874	119,350	117,498
1842	497,088	259,914	237,139	under 14	over 14
1843	725,879	367,681	358,248	115,369	144,585
1844				167,370	230,381
1845				under 15	over 15
1846				217,183	261,884
1847				302,631	432,944
1848				under 16	over 16
1849				366,582	461,886
1850				under 17	over 17
1851				461,886	562,108
1852				under 18	over 18
1853				562,108	662,108
1854				under 19	over 19
1855				662,108	762,108
1856				under 20	over 20
1857				762,108	862,108
1858				under 21	over 21
1859				862,108	962,108
1860				under 22	over 22
1861				962,108	1,062,108
1862				under 23	over 23
1863				1,062,108	1,162,108
1864				under 24	over 24
1865				1,162,108	1,262,108
1866				under 25	over 25
1867				1,262,108	1,362,108
1868				under 26	over 26
1869				1,362,108	1,462,108
1870				under 27	over 27
1871				1,462,108	1,562,108

TABLE I. CONTINUED.—CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Year.	Married and Widowed.			Unmarried and Children.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842	79,539	75,765	155,304	180,375	151,374	331,749	487,053
1848	120,523	111,304	231,827	237,108	226,944	464,052	725,879
1852	155,857	160,081	315,938	343,710	292,906	636,616	952,004
1861	228,752	232,577	461,329	496,823	437,989	934,702	1,396,091
1871	270,806	290,273	561,169	557,694	501,988	1,059,682	1,620,851

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Year.	England	Ireland.	Scotland	Canada.		U. States	Other Countries.	Total.
				English.	French.			
1842	40,684	78,255	39,781	247,665	18,969	32,809	33,980	487,053
1848	64,580	140,673	57,604	382,388	20,490	32,579	37,585	725,879
1852	82,639	175,968	75,811	525,719	24,417	43,732	21,063	952,004
1861	114,290	191,231	98,792	898,592	33,257	50,768	35,141	1,396,091
1871	124,062	153,000	90,807	Ontario. 1,131,384	Quebec. 40,476 N.B., N.S. 6,700	43,406	71,542	1,620,851

RELIGIONS.

Year.	Church of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Church of Rome.	Other Denominations.	Total.
1842	107,791	82,923	97,066	16,411	65,202	117,666	487,053
1848	166,340	137,751	148,182	26,076	118,310	136,743	725,879
1852	223,190	213,365	204,148	45,368	167,066	96,253	952,004
1861	311,559	350,378	308,374	61,559	258,151	111,075	1,396,091
1871	330,906	462,264	356,442	86,000	274,162	110,366	1,620,851

OCCUPATIONS.

Year.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Not Classified.	Total Population.
1842	86,637	9,297	18,013	44,950	6,798	80,773	952,004
1861	134,323	14,772	21,784	60,444	9,428	90,443	1,396,091
1871	226,708	29,082	26,806	94,371	16,736	66,168	1,620,851

TABLE I. CONTINUED.—LANDS AND CATTLE.

Year	Lands.		Total Occupied Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep and Swine.
	Under Culture Acres.	Uncultivated Acres.					
1842	599,744	2,758,909	3,358,653	23,866	26,302	62,198	25,660
1843	645,792	2,983,762	3,629,554	25,228	29,091	66,578	27,681
1844	668,326	2,964,014	3,632,340	25,701	29,814	67,188	27,804
1845	717,553	3,006,777	3,724,330	26,385	33,332	75,071	34,785
1846	773,727	3,244,658	4,018,385	30,776	33,517	80,892	32,537
1847	818,416	3,589,361	4,407,777	38,428	36,181	84,373	35,182
1848	916,357	3,800,015	4,716,372	36,822	39,054	92,274	35,172
1849	968,956	4,165,255	5,134,211	40,294	41,870	95,042	35,790
1850	1,004,770	4,122,285	5,127,054	48,217	42,455	99,823	36,795
1851	1,306,785	4,398,434	5,705,219	48,118	46,080	110,051	39,371
1852	1,283,709	4,805,985	6,089,694	55,064	48,988	121,024	44,708
1853	1,440,505	4,840,106	6,280,611	57,250	48,453	120,110	49,110
1854	1,469,737	5,299,318	6,769,055	61,398	47,708	126,711	50,849
1855	1,556,677	5,119,406	6,676,083	63,220	47,491	136,171	47,807
1856	1,713,163	5,286,543	7,011,706	72,686	46,380	148,439	46,385
1857	1,911,491	5,067,073	6,968,564	75,516	49,940	157,411	56,756
1842	1,761,528		6,212,728	118,647	504,969		Sheep. 575,750
1843	2,546,925	5,946,666	8,413,591	151,366	585,845		Swine. 394,866
1844	3,705,923	6,123,132	9,829,055	201,670	744,264		484,241
1845	6,061,606	7,308,287	13,369,893	377,681	1,015,278		571,496
1846	8,939,620	7,329,060	16,168,676	496,001	1,406,174		776,001
1847							874,664

FIELD PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wheat Bushels.	Barley Bushels.	Oats Bushels.	Rye Bushels.	Peas Bushels.	Buckwheat Bushels.
1842	8,231,960	1,061,384	4,788,167	292,960	1,191,550	352,786
1843	7,558,773	515,727	7,055,730	446,298	1,752,384	482,573
1844	12,682,550	625,452	11,365,467	472,429	3,027,681	679,635
1845	24,630,426	2,621,962	21,220,374	978,181	2,601,396	1,249,667
1846	14,233,389	9,461,283	22,138,958	547,669	7,666,745	565,158
	Corn Bushels.	Potatoes Bushels.	Butter Pounds.	Cheese Pounds.	Maple Sugar Pounds.	Wool Pounds.
1842	601,399	8,089,402	3,880,406	668,357	3,699,959	1,302,506
1843	1,137,555	4,751,346	16,061,532	3,418,346	5,764,244	2,369,756
1844	1,688,995	4,973,285	16,061,532	3,418,346	2,212,590	2,710,434
1845	2,256,280	15,325,920	25,822,264	2,697,172	6,970,611	3,659,766
1846	3,148,467	17,188,594	37,623,643	3,432,797	6,247,442	6,411,305

TABLE II.
NEW FRANCE.

Year.	Population.	Sexes.		Married and Widowed.		Single and Children.	
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females
1608	28	Settlers—Quebec founded.—(Champlain.)					
1620	60	(Champlain.)					
1623	76	(Champlain.)					
1629	117	90 of these were English. (Champlain.)					
1641	240	(Dollé.)					
1663	2,000	Of these 800 were in Quebec.—(Boucher.)					
1663	2,500						
1666	3,215	2,084	1,131	541	580	1,449	661
1667	3,918	2,406	1,512	644	653	1,762	880
1679	9,400	besides 900 Indians in villages.					
1680	9,719						
1681	9,677	5,375	4,302	1,540	1,519	3,435	2,783
1685	12,288	6,686	5,597	2,121	2,097	4,544	3,500
1688	11,522	5,940	5,582	2,147	2,151	3,798	3,237
1692	12,431	6,579	5,852	2,188	2,279	4,441	3,573
1695	18,639	7,339	6,300	2,423	2,511	4,916	3,789
1698	15,355	8,076	7,279	2,700	2,823	3,576	4,458
1706	16,417	8,552	7,865	2,396	2,665	3,856	3,300
1714	18,964	9,722	9,242	3,042	3,961	6,680	6,311
1719	22,530	11,279	11,251	3,816	3,557	7,463	7,694
1720	24,424	12,494	11,940	4,609	3,782	7,885	6,156
1721	24,961	11,986	13,015	4,458	4,107	7,493	8,904
1724	37,716	19,649	18,067	6,736	6,598	12,812	12,074
1736	39,063	17,970	19,093	7,064	6,631	12,905	12,462
1737	39,970	20,708	19,262	7,378	6,804	13,330	12,466
1739	42,701	Archives de Paris.					
1754	55,009	Archives de Paris.					
1760	70,000	Archives de Paris.					

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1765	69,810	26,214	21,794	10,922	10,509	17,394	15,235	14,700	sex not given
1775	90,000	estimated—Bouchette.							
1784	118,012	54,084	50,759	20,131	19,354	33,963	31,405	6,139	sex not given
1790	161,311	69,013	63,286	19,376	20,559	42,920	39,304	36,343	sex not given
1806	250,000	estimated—Bouchette.							
1814	325,000	estimated—Bouchette.							
1822	427,466	estimated—Bouchette.							
1825	479,288	 69,968							
1827	561,050	Statement by Bouchette.							
1831	553,134	184,614	172,508	85,516	85,677	99,094	88,426	195,017	not given
1844	697,084	346,577	345,514	112,321	113,940	233,759	231,574	4,998	not given
1852	952,004	449,967	440,294	145,444	150,267	304,523	290,027		
1861	1,111,598	597,365	543,701	180,899	181,780	344,906	331,941		
1871	1,191,516	594,941	596,475	199,789	211,805	395,262	383,670		

TABLE II. CONTINUED—NEW FRANCE.

Males.			Females.			Totals.		
15 and under.	Over 15	Total.	15 and under.	Over 15	Total.	15 and under.	Over 15.	Total.
656	1,575	2,084	04	5-5	1,151	1,252	1,908	3,215
842	1,584	2,408	766	746	1,512	1,806	2,310	3,918
2,443	2,983	5,375	2,378	1,924	4,302	4,821	4,556	9,377
			under 12.	over 12.				
2,330	3,601	5,940	2,121	3,267	5,388	4,460	6,966	11,326
2,661	3,918	6,579	2,546	3,306	5,852	5,207	7,224	12,431
2,963	4,376	7,349	2,569	3,711	6,280	5,552	8,067	13,639
3,289	4,737	8,076	3,111	4,168	7,279	6,400	8,955	15,355
3,828	4,724	8,552	3,823	3,942	7,765	7,751	8,696	16,417
4,978	6,301	11,279	4,997	6,254	11,251	9,905	12,555	22,530
5,052	7,442	12,494	5,249	6,691	11,940	10,301	14,183	24,484
3,970	7,966	11,936	5,269	7,746	13,015	9,339	15,712	24,951
8,342	10,707	19,049	8,122	10,545	18,667	16,494	21,262	37,716

284, age not given = 11,562

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

24,552	29,512	54,064	22,513	26,246	50,759	47,035	57,758	104,823	8,189 not given =
Under 16	Over 16		Under 16	Over 16		Under 16.	Over 16.		113,012
31,034	34,909	65,013	29,239	34,009	63,268	60,323	66,968	129,311	32,000 not given = 161,311

LOWER CANADA.

Under 13.	Over 13.		Under 14.	Over 14.					
"	105,907		"	117,086		254,945	222,998	477,838	1,450 not given =
Under 14.	Over 14.		Under 14.	Over 14.		Under 14.	Over 14.		479,286
"	146,388		"	137,174		253,657	263,569	517,219	15,915 not given =
Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 15.	Over 15.		558,134
180,007	186,570		100,665	187,349		320,672	373,919	694,591	2,500 not given =
201,208	242,759	449,967	136,109	244,185	440,294	397,317	492,944	890,261	667,064
242,195	335,670	577,865	222,968	310,763	543,701	476,133	636,433	1,111,566	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Under 16.	Over 16.		Under 16.	Over 16.		Under 16.	Over 16.	
267,295	328,756	596,041	269,731	335,694	595,475	527,066	664,450	1,191,516

LOWER CANADA—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Year	Eng-land.	Ireland.	Scotland	Canada.		U. S.	Other Countries and not known.	Total.		
				English.	French.					
1827	11,365	49,982	13,368	85,660	524,244	11,946	5,364	697,064		
1852	11,280	51,499	14,565	125,880	689,528	12,482	5,077	890,261		
1861	13,179	50,337	13,204	167,946	847,615	18,648	5,624	1,111,586		
				N.B.	N.S.	O.	Q.			
1871	12,371	35,828	11,260	952	696	7018	1,104,401	14,714	4,306	1,191,516

TABLE II. CONTINUED—RELIGIONS.

Year.	Church of England.	Methodists	Pres- byterian.	Baptists.	Church of Rome.	Other Denom- inations.	Total.
1854	34,630	7,018	22,879	2,461	412,717	73,439	553,134
1855	43,527	15,824	31,981	4,068	572,439	29,250	697,084
1856	44,682	21,199	33,470	4,408	746,554	39,568	890,261
1861	68,487	30,344	43,735	7,751	943,258	22,468	1,111,598
1871	62,449	34,100	46,165	8,686	1,019,850	20,266	1,161,516

OCCUPATIONS.

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Commer- cial.	Domestic.	Indus- trial.	Profes- sional.	Not Classified.	Total Popula- tion.
1852	78,437	8,881	17,065	26,273	4,786	67,739	952,004
1861	108,121	18,900	19,892	44,494	7,186	50,918	1,111,598
1871	160,641	25,507	21,186	65,707	15,376	52,874	1,161,516

NEW FRANCE—LAND AND CATTLE.

Year.	Lands.			Horses.	Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep and Swine.	
	Under Culture. Arpents.	Unculti- vated.	Occupied.					
1667	11,448				3,107		85	
1679	21,900			145	6,983		719	
1681	24,827			94	6,637	291	573	
1688	28,663			218	(7,719	—)	1,081	3,701
1692	30,311			400	(7,456	—)	908	3,045
1695	31,705			580	9,181		918	5,333
1698	37,683			684	10,209		994	5,147
1706	43,671			1,872	14,191		1,320	"
1719	71,050			4,624	18,241		8,435	14,418
1720	71,489			5,270	24,886		12,175	17,944
1721	74,348			5,808	28,368		13,823	16,250
1734	180,768			5,056	33,179		19,815	23,646

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Year.								
1765			941,342	18,488	22,748	22,748	28,022	28,562
1784	1,569,818			30,164	54,200	44,221	54,066	70,465
1827	2,946,595			142,432	145,012	260,015	828,122	241,785
1831	2,046,213		4,981,823	118,086	(388,706	—)	548,345	285,137
1844	2,671,768	4,098,521	6,710,289	146,726	(469,851	—)	602,821	197,985
1852	3,605,167	4,508,241	8,113,408	148,620	296,000	295,522	645,065	256,794
1861	4,804,235	5,571,183	10,375,418	248,515	488,603	323,370	632,829	286,400
1871	5,708,944	5,321,642	11,025,786	253,377	376,920	408,543	1,007,800	371,489

TABLE II. CONTINUED—FISHERIES.

Total.	Cod. Quin- tals.	Haddock Hake, &c Quin- tals.	Herrings. Barrels.	Mackerel Barrels.	Gasper- cauz. Barrels.	Salmon. Barrels.	Cod Liver Oil Gallons.	Other Fish Oils. Gallons.
553,134 607,084 800,281 1,111,586 1,191,516	264,742	1,881	90,428	5,857	225	5,349	800	900,000

NEW FRANCE—FIELD AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	Other Grain. Bushels.
1862	80,711		13,810			12,300
1865	129,154		13,955			20,710
1868	160,978		21,797			23,301
1871	294,566		50,416		46,408	
1873	184,439		62,053		55,381	
1874	282,700	4,585	64,085		57,400	
1875	737,862	3,462	163,968		63,549	862,049
1877	2,921,240	363,117	2,441,529		823,318	Buck Wheat
1881	3,407,756		3,202,274		984,758	
1884	942,829	1,195,447	7,288,744	333,440	1,219,413	374,801
1885	8,073,948	495,766	8,977,400	325,422	1,415,186	582,412
1886	2,654,854	2,281,674	17,551,296	844,192	2,648,777	1,350,025
1871	2,053,076	1,086,208	15,116,362	458,470	2,205,585	1,076,478
Year.	Corn. Bushels.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Butter. Pounds.	Cheese. Pounds.	Maple. Sugar. Pounds.	Wool. Pounds.
1862	4,597					
1865	5,400					
1868	10,251					
1871	6,407					
1873	4,159					
1874	7,205					
1875	5,223					
1877		6,796,310				
1881		7,857,416				
1884	111,000	9,918,863				
1885	401,284	4,428,016	9,610,086	764,304	6,057,532	1,428,783
1886	384,861	12,770,471	15,806,949	686,287	9,324,147	1,967,388
1871	608,555	18,068,323	24,236,127	512,435	10,497,418	2,766,304

TABLE III.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Sexes.		Married & Widowed.		Single and Children.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1767	11,779	6,561	5,218				
1781	12,000	British Population.					
1784	30,000	Arrival of U. E. Loyalists.					
1807	65,000	Estimated.					
1817	81,351	Many of the details lost.					
1827	123,830	65,496	60,134				
1837	199,908	Estimated.					
1838	202,575	92,856	88,505	Sex not given		21,214	
1851	276,854	138,612	138,242	(80,556)			(196,298)
1861	380,857	165,594	165,273	52,200	57,451	113,884	107,822
1871	387,800	198,792	194,008	68,259	69,924	130,568	124,084

AGES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Totals.		
	Under 14	Over 14.	Under 14	Over 14.	Under 14	Over 14.	
1808	41,080	51,617	38,386	50,169	79,375	101,960	202,575
1851	78,726	59,896	76,686	61,546	155,422	121,432	21,214 not given =
1861	45,564	120,020	44,561	120,712	90,125	240,732	276,854
1871	81,921	111,871	78,790	115,218	160,711	227,089	380,857

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Year.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Nova Scotia.	Germany.	America.	Others.
1767	787	2,000	149		1,983	5,969	1,021
1861	8,080	9,312	16,365	295,708	205	1,960	4,198
1871	4,008	7,558	14,318	351,380	335	2,289	8,084

RELIGIONS.

Year.	Church of England.	Methodists	Pres- byterians.	Baptists	Church of Rome.	Other Denomi- nations.	Total.
1827	28,655	9,406	37,437	19,790	20,401	7,729	123,080
1851	36,115	23,598	72,254	42,849	69,131	82,498	276,854
1861	47,744	34,187	88,510	62,046	86,281	12,106	330,857
1871	55,124	40,871	106,790	73,490	102,001	12,844	387,200

TABLE III. CONTINUED—OCCUPATIONS.

Year.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Not Classified.	Total Population.
1871	81,804	7,738	.....	22,819	558	.....	113,949
1881	47,340	8,108	644	25,081	2,012	9,380	103,565
1891	46,768	18,581	6,765	84,547	4,151	9,892	167,595

LAND AND CATTLE.

Year.	Under Culture.	Acres.	Total Occupied.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
1871	292,006	Dyke & salt.	.....	12,851	.....	110,818	178,731	71,482
1881	709,810	40,012	.....	38,788	158,867	88,858	282,180	51,588
1891	871,816	50,218	.....	41,927	181,786	110,504	332,668	58,217
1897	1,627,001	.....	5,081,217	49,579	181,379	132,688	388,577	54,162

FIELD AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buck Wheat.	Other Grains.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1871	152,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,827
1881	297,157	196,007	1,384,437	61,438	21,638	170,301	
1891	812,081	286,578	1,978,137	59,708	21,883	195,340	
1897	237,487	286,060	2,190,009	33,937	19,740	234,157	

	Corn.	Potatoes.	Butter.	Cheese.	Maple Sugar.	Wool.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1871	.....	3,378,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1881	87,475	1,886,789	3,618,890	652,069	110,441	.....	
1891	15,529	3,824,914	4,532,711	901,296	249,549	.....	
1897	23,340	6,589,976	7,161,867	884,868	151,190	1,132,708	

FISHERIES.

Year.	Cod.	Haddock.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Gaspereaux.	Salm.	Oysters.	Cod Liver.	Other Fish.
	Quintals.	Hake, &c. Quintals.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bris.	Bris.	Bris.	Gals.	Gals.
1871	380,306	101,042	125,286	69,647	10,368	4,218	1,287	1,405	287,925

TABLE IV.
NEW BRUNSWICK—(1784).

Year.	Popula- tion.	Sexes.		White Race.		Coloured Race and Indians.		
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
1806	85,000							Estimated, Bouchette.
1824	74,176	40,531	33,645	39,792	32,871	730	774	
1834	119,457	62,503	56,954	61,746	56,068	757	808	
1840	156,162	80,891	75,271	80,063	74,388	828	883	
1851	198,800	99,526	94,274	98,454	93,172	1,072	1,102	
1861	252,047	129,948	122,099	128,538	120,661	1,355	1,438	
1871	355,594	145,888	139,706	(282,490)		(3104)		

AGES.

Year.	White.				Coloured.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16
1824	17,154	22,638	16,225	16,646	355	394	362	412
1834	29,163	32,583	28,161	27,927	359	388	372	494
1840	37,593	42,470	36,501	37,877	389	439	334	549
1851	45,280	49,637	54,237	50,637	Included in preceding columns.			
1861	56,302	73,588	53,931	68,168	do do			
1871	63,126	59,650	59,650	80,056	do do			

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Year.	Eng- land.	Ireland.	Scotland	Other B. Popula- tion.	N. B.	N. S.	Ontario and Quebec.	Other Coun- tries.	U. S.
1861	4,909	30,179	5,199	8,721	199,445			3,504	
1871	4,558	23,065	4,691	2,604	287,837	5,239	2,458	1,054	4,088

RELIGIONS.

Year.	Church of Eng- land.	Metho- dists.	Presby- terians.	Baptists.	Church of Rome.	Other Denomi- nations.	Total.
1861	42,776	25,637	36,632	57,730	85,238	4,084	252,047
1871	45,481	29,556	33,832	70,597	96,016	4,792	285,594

TABLE IV. CONTINUED—OCCUPATIONS.

Year.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Not Classified.	Total Population.
1871	18,601	1,282		8,276	456	11,113	198,000
1881	35,000	3,151		14,110	1,301	16,773	252,047
1891	40,394	7,081	5,358	18,683	2,858	12,144	285,594

Estimated,
Bouchette.

LANDS AND CATTLE.

Year.	Lands—Acres.			Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
	Under Culture.	Uncultivated.	Total Occupied.					
1871	435,861			18,282	(90,290)	—	141,053	71,915
1881	643,954			22,044	106,263	50,955	168,038	47,932
1891	885,108	2,902,416		35,347	92,025	69,437	214,062	73,995
1901	1,171,157		3,877,731	44,786	80,467	83,220	234,418	65,805

FIELD AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	Buck Wheat. Bushels.
1871	206,635	74,300	1,411,164		42,063	686,004
1881	279,775	94,679	2,656,833	57,504	25,449	904,321
1891	204,911	70,547	3,044,134	23,792	26,850	1,231,091

Year.	Corn. Bushels.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Butter. Pounds.	Cheese. Pounds.	Maple Sugar. Pounds.	Wool. Pounds.
1871	62,225	2,792,994	8,050,869		350,957	
1881	17,420	4,041,339	4,501,477	218,067	230,006	633,757
1891	27,658	6,562,355	5,115,947	154,758	380,004	796,168

FISHERIES.

Year.	Cod. Quintals.	Haddock, Hake and Pollock. Quintals.	Herrings. Barrels.	Mackerel. Barrels.	Gaspereaux. Bris.	Salmon. Bris.	Oysters. Bris.	Cod Liver Oil. Gals.	Other Fish Oil. Gals.
1871	37,581	17,290	181,792	2,421	18,534	6,340	13,243	217	75,826

TABLE V.
ASSINIBOIA (1812) MANITOBA (1870).

Year.	Popula- tion.	Sexes.		Married and Widowed.		Single and Chil- dren.		Heads of Families
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
1831	2,890	1,215	1,175	396	399	819	776	460
1834	3,356	1,752	1,604	556	565	1,196	1,099	605
1835	3,649	1,918	1,731	590	587	1,323	1,134	658
1838	3,968	2,063	1,908	631	630	1,432	1,273	727
1840	4,704	2,458	2,246	712	706	1,746	1,537	805
1843	5,143	2,611	2,532	780	791	1,831	1,752	870
1846	4,871	2,475	2,396	769	766	1,706	1,630	947
1849	5,391	2,714	2,677	873	877	1,841	1,800	1,052
1856	6,891	3,251	3,440	969	1,010	2,252	2,430	1,065
1870	12,228	6,277	5,983	2,042	2,187	4,235	3,681	not given 83

ASSINIBOIA—AGES.

Year.	Ages of the Heads of Families.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Males over 16.	Females over 16.		Under 16	Over 16.	Under 16	Over 16.	M.	F.
1831	446	14	460	586	183	600	561	1,215	1,175
1834	587	18	605	920	245	842	744	1,752	1,604
1835	641	17	658	1,077	200	949	765	1,918	1,731
1838	689	38	727	1,163	211	1,018	847	2,063	1,908
1840	768	42	805	1,331	364	1,139	1,065	2,458	2,246
1843	825	45	870	1,363	403	1,254	1,233	2,611	2,532
1846	874	73	947	1,212	389	1,182	1,141	2,475	2,396
1849	1,052	"	1,052	1,314	348	1,292	1,385	2,714	2,677
1856	1,065	"	1,065	1,466	670	1,568	1,857	3,251	3,440
1870	"	"	83	3,248	3,064	3,029	2,774	6,277	5,983

ASSINIBOIA.

Year.	Religion of heads of Families.		Place of Birth of Heads of Families.								Total.
	Protes- tants.	R. Cath- olics.	Eng- land.	Ireland	Scot- land.	Canada	Na- tives.	U. &	Other Coun- tries.		
1831	198	262	13	6	106	154	173	1	10	460	
1834	250	355	17	5	117	173	290	.	13	605	
1835	291	367	18	6	124	182	312	1	15	658	
1838	397	390	19	3	115	174	406	1	9	727	
1840	357	448	18	3	114	171	439	..	10	805	
1843	408	467	23	5	110	152	572	1	7	870	
1846	444	508	18	6	117	180	614	2	10	947	
1849	539	513	46	27	129	161	664	..	5	1,052	
1850	553	542	40	13	119	92	823	..	3	1,065	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

1870	4,941	5,452	125	49	248	280	11,296	166	53	12,228
	1,935	not given.								

TABLE V. CONTINUED—ASSINIBOIA.

	Houses.	Stables.	Barns.	Land under Culture Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows & Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
1870	375	265	134	2,152	410	958	1,985	8	862
1880	567	498	211	3,230	950	1,708	3,236		2,058
1890	569	518	218	3,504	718	1,471	3,403		2,025
1900	641	680	239	3,822	1,133	1,707	3,633	457	1,696
1910	727	679	255	4,041	1,292	1,870	4,045	1,397	5,149
1920	805	730	285	5,003	1,570	2,414	3,787	3,567	1,976
1930	870	746	351	5,380	2,330	2,484	3,733	4,223	3,800
1940	947	745	385	6,392	2,085	2,252	3,762	3,096	1,565
1950	1,052	1,066	409	8,906	2,981	3,152	6,463	2,245	4,929
1960	1,096	1,191							

MANITOBA.

1870 not given.

TABLE VI.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, (1798-1800) FORMERLY ST. JOHN'S ISLAND.
(1798 annexed to Nova Scotia.)

Population.	Sexes.		Males.		Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
100	Archives de Paris.						17 families.
890							53 do
541	Archives de Paris.						French.
1,000							do
3,000	Halliburton.						do
1,400							do
1,270							do
4,500	Sanctioned by various authors.						Estimate.
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
9,676	Bouchette.						Estimate.
24,800	Sanctioned by various authors.						
32,292	Do						
47,942	24,062	23,880	11,590	12,462	11,106	11,784	Indian M.
62,678	32,065	30,549	15,305	16,801	14,427	15,971	159 F. 170,
71,490	Sanctioned by various authors.						not given
80,857	40,880	39,977	18,230	17,439	22,640	22,533	44
94,021	47,121	46,900	20,827	26,294	19,561	27,069	

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Year.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Natives.		British Colonies.	Other Countries.
				Various.	Indians.		
1841	2,650	5,160	5,081	31,539	.....	1,355	167
1846	2,997	6,407	6,736	43,859	.....	2,096	568
1861	2,500	4,971	5,653	63,027	.....	2,754	1,952
1871	1,957	3,712	4,136	79,948	538	3,245	707

TABLE VI. CONTINUED—RELIGIONS.

Year.	Church of England.	Methodists	Presby- terians.	Baptists.	Church of Rome.	Other Denom- inations.	Total.
1841	5,707	3,421	15,087	1,604	20,335	888	47,042
1848	6,530	4,934	20,402	2,900	27,147	765	62,678
1861	6,785	7,865	25,882	3,450	35,852	1,043	80,857
1871	7,220	11,070	20,570	4,371	40,442	1,330	94,021

LANDS AND CATTLE.

Year.	Lands.			Cattle.			
	Under Culture. Acres.	Fertilized with mixed mud or lime. Acres.	Total Occupied. Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1861	368,127	.....	906,185	18,765	60,012	167,245	38,553
1871	445,103	48,670	1,028,740	25,329	62,984	147,304	52,514

FIELD AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wheat. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Peas. Bush.	Buck Wheat. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Potatoes Bush.	Butter Pds.	Cheese. Pds.
1861	346,125	228,195	2,218,578	.....	54,127	.....	2,972,393	711,487	109,133
1871	269,492	176,441	3,128,576	746	75,109	2,411	3,375,726	981,939	155,524

FISHERIES.

Year.	Fishing Estab- lish- ments. No.	Fishing Boats. No.	Fisher- men. No.	Mach- erel. Brls.	Gaspereaux & Herring Brls.	Cod Fish & Hake. Quintals	Fish Oil. Galls.	Canned Fish. Lbs.	Value of Sal- mon Caught £ s.
1861	69	1,220	2,318	7,163	22,416	29,776	17,619		
1871	176	1,183	1,646	16,047	16,830	15,649	11,632	6,711	368.10

Total.

TABLE VII.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

	Popu- lation.	Sexes.		Married and Widowed.		Single and Children.		Servants.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.
1813	62	Left by Whitburn on the Island. (British Empire in America.)						
1822	32	Wintered with Captain Wynn. Do. do.						
1871	78	(Archives de Paris.)						
1887	663	600	63	42	36	74	27	468
1891	155	94	61	49	27	45	34	French.
1892	877	.....						
1896	2321	238 Residents.		2028 Fishermen.		(De La Potterie.)		English.
1898	188	103	35	44	34	50	51	French.
1898	1500	Estimate of English population.						
1705	520	.....	.....	68	42	58	56	301 servants and
1711	225	.....	.....	60	38	68	59	fishermen.
1741	6000	Estimate of English population—(British Empire in America.)						
1753	13,000	Given by various authors.						
1785	10,244							
1806	26,505							
1816	52,672							
1823	52,157							
1825	55,719							
1828	60,088							
1832	59,280							
1836	73,705							
1845	98,295	52,064	44,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	101,900	Estimated.						
1857	122,638	64,268	58,370	18,910	19,668	45,358	37,802	.....
1877	146,536	71,144	67,127	22,912	25,432	48,232	41,695	.....

AGES.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Sexes.		Males.		Females.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.	
1857	122,638	64,268	58,370	34,517	29,951	33,035	25,335	
1889	146,536	71,144	67,127	36,351	32,553	34,673	30,081	12,928 age and sex not given.

RELIGION.

Year.	Church of Eng- land.	Metho- dists.	Presby- terians.	Bap- tists.	Church of Rome	Other Denomina- tions.	Population.
1857	44,235	20,220	888	.....	58,803	391	122,638
1889	55,184	29,900	974	.....	61,040	348	146,536

TABLE VII. CONTINUED—PLACES OF BIRTH.

Year.	Eng- land.	Ireland	Scot- land.	New- found- land.	Other British Colonies	Other Coun- tries.	Not given.	Population.
1857	3,516	7,388	800	107,300	475	186	3,364	122,638
1860	2,753	4,377	865	136,378	2,363	257	33	146,536

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Year.	Married.		Widowed.		Children and Unmarried.		Not given.	Population.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		
1857	17,644	17,936	1,266	2,632	45,356	37,802	....	122,638
1860	21,302	21,246	1,710	4,185	48,232	41,605	8,265	146,536

LANDS AND CATTLE.

Year.	Land im- proved.	Horses.	Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine. Goats.
	Acres.					
1857	42,609	3,509	12,962	6,924	10,737	17,551
1860	41,715	3,764	7,375	6,446	23,044	25,496

FIELD AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Turnips. Bushels.	Hay. Tons.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Butter. Pounds.	Cheese. Pounds.
1857	1,962	9,083	5,122	16,399	229,571	135,546	156
1860	747	11,150	17,100	20,458	306,357	162,506	....

FISHERIES.

Year.	Codfish Cured.	Salmon Cured.	Herrings Cured.	Other Fish Cur ed.	Fish Oil.	Seals.
	Quintals.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	No.
1857	1,355,648	2,971	157,369	227	1,628,284	428,134
1860	1,087,781	33,149	97,065	10,365	840,304	333,066

TABLE VIII.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Sexes.		White Race.		Coloured Race.		Chinese Race.	
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1870	10,586	7,574	3,012	5,782	2,794	297	165	1,405	53

TABLE IX.

TABLE of the Aboriginal Population of Canada, with the Superficies in square miles of the hunting and fishing grounds occupied by the different tribes, the whole referring to the year 1871.

All the aboriginal families of British America are divided into four races. These four races are:—1. That of the Esquimaux, or Innok (plural Innokit). 2. That called the Déné-Dindjé. 3. That of the Algonquins, or the Algic race. 4. That of the Huron-Iroquois.

In the following Table, letters are placed after the names of the tribes, to indicate to which of the four great races each tribe belongs; AL for the Algonquin race; H. I. for the Huron-Iroquois race; D. D. for the Déné-Dindjé race; and IN. for the Esquimaux race. (Innok—Innokit.)

Names of Tribes.		Description of Places Inhabited.	Popula- tion.	Territo- rial Super- ficies in English square miles.
1—The Esquimaux, IN.		Littoral of the North Sea, from Labrador to Alaska, the northern shores and islands of Hudson's Bay, with the islands of the Arctic Ocean Interior of Labrador, South-East Watersheds of Labrador, Rupert's Land to the East of Hudson's Bay, and the Mistassin Country.....	4,000	600,000
2—The Naskapis, AL....		North shore of the Gulf and mouth of the St. Lawrence, valley of the Saguenay River..... (These Indians do not fish.)	2,500	380,000
3—The Montagnais, AL.		Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Eastern part of New Brunswick; counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé and Rimouski, in Quebec.....	1,745	115,000
4—The Micmacs, AL.... (Villagers.)		Valley of St. John River, in New Brunswick, counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska and L'Islet, in Quebec.....	3,459	56,000
5—The Maléchites, AL.... (Villagers.)		Lorette, environs of Quebec, and the County of Essex, in Ontario.....	574	24,000
6—The Hurons, H.-I.... (Villagers.)		St. Maurice Territory.....	356	10,000
7—The Wamontachin- gues, Têtes de Boules, etc., AL....		South of the District of Three Rivers, Eastern Townships and vicinity....	247	20,000
8—The Abénakis, AL.... (Villagers.)		Kaukawaga, Lake of Two Moun- tains and St. Regis, in the Province of Quebec; several places in Ontario, and especially on the Grand River	336	13,000
9—The Iroquois, H.-I....		Different places in Quebec, Valley of the Ottawa and part of the slopes of James' Bay.....	6,374	13,000
10—The Ottawas, various tribes, AL....		Large part of Ontario, Manitoulin and other islands; interior north of Lake Huron to James' Bay, and south of that Bay.....	3,540	106,000
11—Algonquins, Potowa- tamis, northern tribes, etc., AL.... (Partly villagers.)			8,637	124,000
Carried forward.....			31,768	1,417,000

TABLE IX. CONTINUED.

Names of Tribes.	Description of Places Inhabited.	Popula- tion.	Ter. Sup- erficies in Eng. sqr. miles.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	31,758	1,417,000
12—The Sauteux, Maské- gons, and other tribes, AL.....	North of Lake Superior, Portages, from the Lake to beyond Manitoba, south-eastern part of the North- West Territory.....	9,000	836,000
13 { The Prairie Crees, AL	The regions of Lake Qu'Appelle, and of the Middle Kisiskatchiwan....	5,500	247,000
13 { The Wood Crees, AL.	To the north, N. E. and N. W. of the preceding.....	3,000	
14—The Sioux, Frontier Wanderers, H.-I....	Neighbourhood of Manitoba....	1,400	17,000
15—The Assiniboines, H.I.	From the River Souris towards the North-West.....	2,000	52,000
16 { The Black-feet. } 16 { The Blood In. } AL. 16 { The Piégans. } AL.	The south-western region of the North-West with part of the lands drained by the two branches of the Upper Kisiskatchiwan to the North	4,000 1,500 2,000	247,000
17—The Sards, H.-I.... (Adopted by the Blackfeet.)	On the borders of the preceding.....	200	
18—The Western Mon- tagnais or Chippe- wayans, D.D.....	From English River to Great Slave Lake, extending along the whole valley of the Athabaska.....	5,000	195,000
19—The Cariboo Eaters, D.D.....	In the Steppes to the North-East of the Montagnais.....	2,000	93,000
20—The Yellow Knives, D.D.....	To the east of Great Slave Lake, on the borders of the Cariboo Eaters..	500	72,000
21—The Dog Ribs, D.D....	North of Great Slave Lake.....	1,500	67,000
22—The Beavers, D.D....	On Peace River.....	1,000	58,000
23—The Slave Indians, D.D..... (called "Strong Bows" by Frank- lin.)	North-west of Great Slave Lake, on the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers..	1,200	73,000
24—The Hares, D.D.....	To the north of Great Bear Lake, bordering on the Esquimaux....	800	68,000
25—The Na'annès, D.D..	The Mountains of the Mackenzie in the north-west, and north-east cor- ner of Columbia.....	3,000	100,000
26—The Daho-Dinnis, D.D. (Mauvais-Monde.)	The slopes of the Rocky Mountains, Rivière aux Liards, in Columbia, extending to the north in the North-West.....	1,500	57,000
27—The Loucheux, D.D..	The western region of the North-West and the north-west region of British Columbia.....	4,000	171,000
28—The Sekanis, D.D....	Between Peace River and Rivière aux Liards, in Columbia especially, going south, as far as the sources of the Fraser River, they occupy both slopes of the Rocky Mountains	2,500	85,000
29—The Takalis, Carriers, D.D.....	The interior of Columbia, from the Eastern frontier to the Upper Fraser.....	2,000	57,000
30—The Kootanis, D.D....	South-eastern part of Columbia.....	1,000	20,000
31—The Haidahs, D.D.... (4 clans.)	Archipelago of Queen's Charlotte's Islands and the coasts and main- land opposite.....	3,000	34,000
32—The Chemmesyans, D.D. (4 clans.).....	Islands and mainland to the south of the preceding.....	1,000	12,000
33—The Billacoolas, D.D. (8 clans.).....	The estuaries and valleys of the rivers south of the preceding.....	1,500	20,000
34—The Hallitsa, D.D.... (8 clans.).....	The northern part of Vancouver, and the coasts and mainland opposite..	2,500	29,000
35—The Noutkans or Wakash D.D..... (6 clans.)	Vancouver and coasts, and mainland opposite.....	3,000	34,000
36—The Tshalli Sellish, D.D..... (9 clans.)	Southern part of Vancouver and the valley of the Fraser.....	5,000	52,000
	Total.....	102,358	3,498,000

Ter. Super-
ficies in
Eng. sqr.
miles.

1,417,000
836,000
247,000
17,000
52,000
247,000
6,000
105,000
93,000
72,000
67,000
58,000
73,000
68,000
100,000
57,000
171,000
85,000
57,000
20,000
84,000
12,000
20,000
29,000
34,000
52,000
8,498,000

STATEMENT drawn from the 4th volume of the First Census of the Dominion of Canada, shewing the rapid increase of the population of Upper Canada, now Province of Ontario, during a period of nearly fifty years:—

Year.	The Four Original Districts of Upper Canada.					Annual ratio of Increase in each District.				Proportion of each District to the Total.					Total Population.	Annual ratio of Increase.
	Hesse. Western.	Nassau. Home.	Mecklenburg. Midland.	Lunen- burg. Eastern.	Outlying Districts.	Hesse.	Nassau.	Mecklenburg.	Lunen- burg.	Hesse.	Nassau.	Mecklenburg.	Lunen- burg.	Total.		
1788	36,707	34,156	38,987	42,216		5.53	8.40	0.80	0.14	21.46	22.76	24.65	28.13	100	150,006	
1825	38,787	37,065	37,284	44,807		.....	4.40	11.88	5.58	24.53	23.49	23.61	28.37	100	157,923	
1826	38,827	38,720	37,715	47,308		11.15	3.96	8.35	7.41	23.21	23.28	25.07	28.57	100	168,379	
1827	42,834	40,311	43,116	50,813		0.79	6.92	2.80	9.76	23.23	22.75	24.34	28.68	100	177,174	
1828	42,872	43,104	44,325	55,787		17.87	3.11	2.66	1.68	23.20	22.77	23.77	28.92	100	186,496	
1829	51,005	43,445	45,640	56,725		3.99	11.35	8.17	1.97	23.78	23.11	23.07	29.08	100	197,815	
1830	59,045	49,401	49,389	61,251		12.24	10.81	7.73	2.86	24.88	23.23	23.16	29.21	100	213,156	
1831	59,598	54,845	53,187	60,132		13.19	19.24	13.48	2.69	25.15	23.17	22.47	29.21	100	236,702	
1832	66,800	65,401	60,358	70,985		12.19	18.24	12.41	10.93	25.35	24.81	22.91	28.63	100	263,554	
1833	76,543	72,375	67,854	78,791		15.03	10.66	12.41	10.93	25.97	25.84	22.91	28.63	100	285,863	
1834	84,562	82,977	72,056	81,580		10.00	14.06	6.19	3.54	26.32	25.84	22.44	25.40	100	321,145	
1835	96,026	87,043	76,630	87,360		13.50	4.90	6.76	7.06	27.64	25.06	22.15	25.15	100	347,350	
1836	108,290	94,357	80,685	90,767		12.72	8.40	4.88	3.80	28.95	25.22	21.57	24.26	100	374,069	
1837	115,415	102,643	85,045	94,386		6.57	8.78	5.40	3.90	29.04	25.82	21.40	23.74	100	394,489	
1838	119,740	100,407	82,923	92,923		3.74	2.17	1.51	1.54	29.98	25.14	21.62	23.26	100	399,422	
1839	137,890	101,044	89,455	97,740		3.89	0.63	3.59	1.85	30.27	24.97	21.87	23.19	100	409,048	
1840	137,800	107,800	85,904	98,124		5.18	6.78	7.20	3.56	30.13	24.92	22.38	22.52	100	432,159	
1841	137,048	113,568	101,982	103,970		5.23	5.25	6.33	3.80	30.82	24.63	22.63	22.62	100	455,688	
1842	150,312	119,043	107,208	109,670		9.54	5.61	5.50	6.38	34.00	23.95	21.67	20.48	100	487,053	
1848	246,827	173,833	157,560	148,629	282	9.00	6.48	9.75	7.89	34.00	23.95	21.67	20.48	100	725,879	
1852	341,616	297,312	224,281	178,523	7,010	8.50	4.51	8.09	4.69	35.97	23.78	21.57	18.75	100	952,044	
1861	536,013	290,526	305,962	236,710		5.00	3.43	3.09	3.18	38.97	20.62	21.77	16.95	100	1,386,001	
1871	684,706	345,765	318,151	255,472	15,728	2.07	1.70	0.49	0.31	42.24	21.31	19.62	15.83	100	1,620,551	

Dominion Public Works.

CANALS.

ST. LAWRENCE AND WESTERN LAKES.

This route of navigation extends from Straits of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, 2,384 miles. There are 7 Dominion Canals on the route: and one United States, the St. Mary's, between Lakes Huron and Superior, 117-100 miles long. The total length of the Dominion Canals on the route is 70 83-100 miles. Lockage 536½ feet; No. of Locks 54.

The Lachine Canal from Montreal to Lachine is 99½ miles from the Straits of Belle Isle, and is being extensively enlarged. The locks for the new works will be 270 feet long by 45 wide, and the canal itself deepened to 14 feet.

The Beauharnois Canal 15½ miles from Lachine, connecting Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, with 9 locks and 9 feet of water on the sills, was thoroughly repaired in 1875. Traffic was only suspended once during the season and then only for 42 hours.

The Cornwall Canal, around the Long Sault Rapids, is 32½ miles from the Beauharnois, and is of the same depth as that canal. Navigation on it was uninterrupted.

The Williamsburg Canals enabling vessels to ascend several short rapids are in all 12½ miles long, all 9 feet deep, and in none was the navigation interrupted.

The Welland Canal, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, is 27 miles and 1,000 feet long with a depth of 19½ feet. This canal is also in course of enlargement to the same size as the Lachine; meanwhile the present works are kept in good order, and navigation was only suspended once for 48 hours between 3rd May and 10th Dec.

There is also a short canal of half a mile cut through the sand bar separating Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario, and giving access to the Port of Hamilton for vessels drawing 10 feet of water.

There was expended on these canals during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, for construction, repairs and maintenance, as follows:—

Canals.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.
Lachine	197,430	30,557	\$ 28,502
Beauharnois	36	12,253	14,389
Cornwall	1,780	7,097	13,352
Williamsburg	22,611	4,110	6,731
St. Lawrence	1,046,715	87,000	54,181
Welland		309	
Burlington Bay	1,386,562	140,906	117,305

There was also for Tug service to the close of the Year 1874, (after which it was discontinued), an item of \$12,047—making the total expenditure for the St. Lawrence Navigation \$1,538,780.

THE MONTREAL, OTTAWA & KINGSTON

Navigation passes from Montreal through the Lachine Canal, Ottawa River and Canals and the Rideau Canal to Kingston on Lake Ontario, a distance of 246½ miles, of which 134½ miles is by canal; 123½ by the Rideau Canal and river between Ottawa and Kingston, and 8½ miles canal navigation around obstructions in the Ottawa River between Lachine and Ottawa. On the Ottawa Canals extensive repairs and alterations are being vigorously prosecuted. In the Ottawa Canals at present, the largest vessel that can pass is of 100 tons, 66 feet long, 31½ feet broad, drawing 5 feet of water. These are to be increased to a depth of 10 feet. The expenditure on this navigation during the fiscal year was —

Welland	300	117,305
Burlington Bay	140,908	
	1,308,562	

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Construction.	Repairs.	Maintenance.
St. Anne's Lock.	\$ 4,506	\$ 1,850
Grenville.	18,520	10,276
Carillon Canal and Dam. ....	.....	.....
Rideau Navigation.	30,280	20,538
	\$ 53,306	\$ 38,600

To this may be added the expenditure on the Culbute Canal on the Upper Ottawa, in process of construction around the Culbute Rapids, \$83,650, making the total expenditure for the year \$527,568.

THE RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN

navigation commences at Sorel, at the junction of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, extending for 81 miles to the boundary line at Lake Champlain. There are 12½ miles of canal, allowing vessels of 280 tons drawing 6½ feet water to pass through. The expenditure on these works for the fiscal year was:

Construction.....	\$ 2,415.
Repairs.....	17,822.
Maintenance.....	14,064.
Total.....	\$34,301.

ST. PETER'S Canal connects St. Peter's Bay, Cape Breton, with the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is half a mile long and gives access to and from the Atlantic. The expenditure of all sorts during the year was only \$1,470.

The proposed BAIE VERTE Canal, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, has not yet been commenced; \$443, only were spent on the surveys during the year 1874-75.

The total canal expenditure for the year was \$2,101,562, of which \$1,661,244 was on construction account.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The rivers under the control of the Dominion Government, are the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior, and Ottawa; St. Croix, Restigouche and St. John, in N. Brunswick; Tidalish and Missisquoi, Nova Scotia; Fraser, B.C., and Red, Manitoba.

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

After this work was placed under the direct superintendence of the Department of Public Works, up to June, 1875, the time was principally occupied in providing the necessary plant. Seven Elevators and Dredges have been placed at different places in the river. During the season of 1876, the work was vigorously pushed on. \$269,000 was expended on this work during the fiscal year 1874-75. Improvements were made also in the

RIVER ST. JOHN, N. B.,

which have proved of great benefit to the navigation of the river, especially during the summer season. \$10,478 were expended on these improvements, making the expenditure on navigable rivers \$270,478.

HARBOURS AND PIERS.

On Lake Ontario, during the summer of 1875, works were in progress in the harbours of Kingston, Napanee, Shannonsville, Trenton, Picton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Port Darlington, Oshawa, Whitby, Frenchman's Bay and Toronto. On Lake Erie, the harbours under improvement were Port Huron, Port Stanley, Eagle and Morpeth. Extensive operations were commenced in the channel of the Detroit River, so as to obtain 14½ feet of water at the lowest depth. The mouth of the River Sydenham emptying into the Lake St. Clair was dredged, and a channel 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep completed for 8 miles. On Lake Huron, Port Franks and Port Elgin harbours were surveyed preparatory to commencing operations, the works at Port Albert and Inverhuron completed, and those at Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine and Chantry Island carried on. The works at Collingwood, Owen Sound and Meaford, on Georgian Bay, were completed. The total expenditure for harbours and piers in Ontario during the year was \$237,585. Works at Coteau Landing and L'Islet, on the St. Lawrence, were completed; some progress made on those at Bay St. Paul and Les Eboulements and Mal Bale, N.S., of St. Lawrence and those at Bagotville and Chicoutimi on the Saguenay. The expenditure in this branch for Quebec was \$12,000. At Richibucto, Point du Chêne, and St. John, N.B., breakwaters were partially constructed, works at Dipper Harbour, Tynemouth Creek, Hillsboro and Sackville were completed, and dredging done at Fredericton, Oromocto, River Demsey, Richibucto, Bathurst and Point du Chêne. The cost of work on harbours and piers in New Brunswick was \$70,396. In Nova Scotia the works at Brooklyn, Ingonish, McNair's Cove, Big Tracadie, Port Medway, Sissiboo, Matland, Big Pond, Port George, Meteghan Cove, Yarmouth, and Plympton were completed, and those in Jordan Bay,

Oak Point and Cow Bay, were partially constructed. Dredging was done at Pictou, Herring Cove, and Chezzetcook. The expenditure for Nova Scotia for improvement of harbours was \$123,621.

Work to the extent of \$8,746 was done in the harbours of P. E. Island, making the total expenditure

For Harbours, Piers &c., in 1875.	\$382,045
For Dredge Vessels.....	73,801
Dredging Maritime Provinces	33,010
Do. Ontario and Quebec..	41,914

Total..... \$530,770

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

In the lumbering districts of Ontario and Quebec, on the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, Trent, Georgian Bay, and their tributaries, the Government have constructed slides to effect the passage of lumber, and booms at the entrance and discharge to retain the timber. On the Saguenay the works cover a distance of about six miles, avoiding the rapids where Lake St. John passes into the Saguenay. On the St. Maurice and its tributary the Vermillion there are nine booms. On the Ottawa and its tributaries there are seventy three stations, of which twelve are on the main river. The farthest station is three hundred and eighty-nine miles from the mouth of the Ottawa. In the River Trent and Newcastle District there are fourteen stations, the farthest one hundred and sixty-one miles from the mouth of the Trent. It is proposed to transfer these works, with the exception of the Ottawa, which is the boundary between the two Provinces, to the Provincial Governments. The expenditure on these works during 1875 was:

Construction.	Repairs.	Maintenance.
Saguenay.....	\$1,373 00	\$303 00
St. Maurice.....	9,036 00	17,852 00
Ottawa.....	6,311 00	21,826 00
Newcastle.....	2,716 00	2,270 00
Total.....	\$18,009 00	\$23,456 00
		\$134,386 00

The revenue from these was:

Saguenay.....	\$ 2,038 00
St. Maurice.....	15,361 00
Newcastle.....	None.
Ottawa.....	104,225 00
Total.....	\$121,627 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Under the control of the Dominion Government are the Metapediae and Temiscouata roads and the Suspension Bridge

at Ottawa. After the close of the year 1875 these roads were left to the charge of the local authorities. The expenditure on these roads in 1875 was \$4,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs and alterations were made in the Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, the work on the Library proceeded with, a new iron stair case constructed in the Eastern Block, and several improvements made in the Western, besides the work on the new wing, the wall and grounds nearly finished, and the Post Office, Custom House and Inland Revenue Office made ready for occupation. At London, Ont., the additions to the Post Office were completed. At Toronto, Ont., Post Office, Examining Warehouse and Revenue Offices were finished, and the work on Custom House was proceeded with. At Kingston, Ont., a large amount of work was done to various forts, barracks, &c. At Montreal, Q., the Post Office completed and Examining Warehouse commenced. At Quebec, Marine Hospital repaired, repairs made in the Citadel and the Levis forts, works constructed at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, and at Three Rivers, the Custom House finished, ready for occupation. At St. John, N.B., the Post Office was finished and alterations made in the Custom House. At Halifax, N.S., extensive repairs were made to the Dominion Building and the Custom House at Pictou, N.S., proceeded with. At Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Custom House, Post Office and Lands and Revenue Office were finished, and satisfactory progress made on the Penitentiary. At Victoria, B.C., the work on the Custom House and Inland Revenue Office and Penitentiary was proceeded with. The expenditure for public buildings for the fiscal year was:—

Construction	\$737,955
Repairs	272,146
Maintenance.....	54,894
Total.....	\$1,064,995

Of which \$488,956 was at Ottawa, \$71,987 in Manitoba, \$29,321 at Fort Pelly and \$23,898 British Columbia.

RAILWAYS.

The Dominion Railways are the INTER-COLONIAL and P. E. ISLAND. The Inter-colonial is 745 miles in length, divided as follows:

Province of Quebec.....	175
Do. New Brunswick....	348
Do. Nova Scotia.....	222
Total.....	745

Of this distance 537 miles was in operation for traffic during the year—88 miles in Quebec and 451 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The road was well supplied with rolling stock. The gauge between Halifax and St. John and between Windsor and Annapolis was changed on the 8th of May, 1875. Arrangements were made to have the whole road put in working order during the summer of 1876. The road was reported to be in efficient condition. The gross earnings in the Province

of Quebec were \$18,319, and the expenditures were \$47,574. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the gross earnings, \$861,508, and the expenditure for renewals and working expenses, \$850,775. The expenditure on Construction Account up to November 30th, 1875, was nearly twenty-two millions of dollars, classified as follows:

Buildings.....	\$ 620,612
Engineering and Survey.....	1,261,976
Legal Expenses, Land Survey, &c.....	68,617
Management.....	139,085
Printing, &c.....	26,820
Right of Way.....	254,400
Rolling Stock.....	1,482,023
Works and Permanent Way.....	10,295,908
Contracts completed by Government.....	887,985
Iron Bridging.....	770,046
Rails and Fastenings.....	2,963,975
Cross Ties.....	305,988
Track Laying, &c.....	1,089,872
Eastern Extension.....	944,623
Telegraph Line.....	16,830
Small Items.....	16,396
	\$21,214,145
Less at Credit of Contractors.....	27, 84
	\$21,187,111

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY was opened in April, 1875. It is on the 3 feet 6-inch gauge, constructed as a cheap railway. Its total length is 198 miles. The total cost was \$2,882,708, exclusive of right of way, damages and general expenses. The total cost per mile, with these added, is estimated at \$16,300. Trains were running regularly during the greater part of the year 1875. The working expenses up to 30th June were \$47,671, and the receipts \$24,404.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—In the Eastern or Woodland region from Ottawa to Manitoba, the line from Fort William to Shebandowan—45 miles—was contracted for, and also from Red River to Cross Lake, 77 miles. Further surveys were made between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior, and from Neipigon easterly to Pic River, and thence towards the terminus. The Georgian Bay branch to the Eastern terminus—85 miles—was placed under contract, but the contract was subsequently relinquished. A subsidy was granted to the Canada Central Railway for a line to connect with the Georgian Bay branch. In the Central or Prairie region, the crossing of Red River was selected, and about 260 miles, from Red River to Fort Pelly, was located. The grading of the Pembina branch was given out, and half its length located. In the Western or Mountain region, an exploration was made from Lac La Hache, via River Blue to the North Thompson;

another examination from Clear Water to River Fraser. Examinations were made in various other directions, but it has not yet been possible to locate the line finally, though it was believed that might be done by the close of the year 1875. Steel rails were purchased for 550 miles of the line.

NORTH-WEST COMMUNICATION.

The Dominion route to the North-west is:

By rail from Toronto to Collingwood.....	94 miles
By steamer from Collingwood to Prince Arthur's Landing.....	32 "
From Prince Arthur's Landing to Lake Shebandowan.....	45 "
From the Lake to N. W. Angle by boats and portages.....	12 "
Fort Garry road to the Fort.....	95 "
	1,078 "

The route between Prince Arthur and Fort Garry is:

By terminal roads.....	140 miles
By navigable water.....	800 "
11 portages.....	8 "
	452 "

The routes by the United States are:

By rail to Moorehead.....	1,310 miles
And thence by stage to Fort Garry.....	250 "
	1,560 miles
By rail to Detroit.....	225 miles
Steamer to Duluth.....	778 "
Rail to Moorehead.....	252 "
Stage to Fort Garry.....	250 "
	1,500 miles

The number of passengers by the Dominion route in the summer of 1875 was 1,500.

A wharf was constructed at Thunder Bay; the roads injured by the rains put in good order; an emigrant house constructed at the Height of Land, and another at Fort Francis, and additions made to the shelter at N. W. Angle; a dam constructed at Island Portage, and several other improvements commenced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH.

There are now in operation in this Province 642 miles of telegraph, including 161 miles of submerged cable. The revenue during the year was \$8,245, and the expenditure, \$42,430.

Dominion Militia.

The number of Militia trained in 1875 in the several Provinces of the Dominion was:—

Prince Edward Island.....	484
Nova Scotia.....	3,083
New Brunswick.....	2,124
Quebec.....	8,168
Ontario.....	14,886
Manitoba.....	—
British Columbia.....	200
Total.....	28,845

It is stated in the report of the Major General commanding that double the number would willingly have turned out for the drill, had the Parliamentary vote been sufficient to have authorized it, and that those embodied would have gladly prolonged their term, a proof of the popularity of the service. The Major General speaks highly of the attention, efficiency and general aptitude of the men, the zeal, intelligence and capability of the officers, requiring only experience and opportunity to make admirable soldiers. The men were generally fine, robust, well sized, excellent material for soldiers; if well drilled and disciplined, not to be exceeded by any troops in the world. The rifles were not in a good state—not having been examined by an armourer for a long time; skilled armourers to go round and examine and repair the arms are urgently needed. The clothing issued in 1875 was a failure. The shapewas unpopular and the material bad. The resumption of the British Army tunic is recommended. The forage cap is also unserviceable, and some change is necessary.

The Military College has been opened at Kingston under Lieut. Col. Hewett, of the Royal Engineers, Commandant, a Cadet officer and three professors. Twenty-two cadets are allowed for the first year. After that thirty-six, three for each military division.

The Artillery is in a generally satisfactory condition. There are 50 9-pounder rifled guns in the country, and ten more being manufactured. Thirty of these have been issued to batteries. There are also 50 bronze field guns of various calibres; 25 or 30 rifled guns are wanted for the batteries of Quebec and Kingston. Most of the fortifications, works, and military buildings in Quebec are in want of immediate repair. The military stores were in their usual good condition. A considerable supply of arms, ammunition, and ordnance stores for the rifled guns of Western Ontario was added to the store in Ontario, and a reserve of camp equipment also placed there. There were in store in the Dominion at the close of 1875, 188,576 lbs. of gunpowder; 6,906,163 rounds of small arm ammunition; 19,820 Snider Rifles, and camp equipment for about 50,000 men. About 80,000 Snider Rifles are now in the Dominion, and it is a most efficient

weapon for practice or service. The Cavalry turned out well for drill, well mounted, with horses wonderfully steady. Corps of mounted riflemen would be of the greatest advantage—more useful than dragoons.

There are two companies only of Engineers. The good results of the training given in the Schools of Gunnery at Quebec and Kingston were very apparent in the handling and drill of the various batteries in camp. The guns were in general well horsed, and the steadiness of the horses remarkable. As a whole the Major General states the Militia organization of the Dominion is in such a state as to be easily and quickly built upon, compacted and expanded, the material being unexceptionally good and the spirit displayed exhibiting military proclivities of more than ordinary excellence.

During the summer of 1875 the Major General commanding the Militia made a tour of inspection across the continent, and also visited the head quarters of the U. S. Generals commanding along the frontier, to confer with them regarding the repression of crime and capture of criminals. It was considered desirable by these officers that cattle and horse stealing should be included in the Extradition Treaty, and some arrangements made by which the boundary of either country might be crossed by parties in pursuit of offenders in the only partially settled portions along the western frontier from Lake Superior to Alaska, the prisoner when captured being delivered up to the nearest authority of the country in which the capture was made. The journey of the Major General embraced a distance of 11,000 miles, 2,000 of which were on horseback. For about 1,500 miles he was accompanied by an escort of the N. W. Mounted Police Force and gives them a very high character. The force consisted of 20 officers and 300 men and horses, in 6 divisions of 50 men each, and their presence had produced already a wholesome improvement among the wandering prairie tribes, and a feeling of security throughout the settlements in the North West Territory. The general conduct of the men is very satisfactory. Their arms consist of the Snider Carbine and Dean and Adams revolver. The vicinity of the South Saskatchewan, where the railway will cross, is considered by the Major-General the best position for the headquarters of the force. A small post has been established at *Shoal Lake*, commanding the trail from Manitoba westward, and preventing the spirit trade, and serving as a check upon the Salteaux Indians, near Portage. Another has been established at Sturgeon Creek, 20 miles north of Edmonton, 50 miles from St. Ann's, the extreme northwest settlement, and 12 from St. Albert, and 60 from Victoria. Since the establishment of this post the liquor trade has ceased, and there has been no

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attempt to break the law. Another post was established at Bow River, and law and order restored to this remote region. Fort McLeod is 4,000 feet above the sea level, 50 miles from the Kootenay pass, and 30 miles northwest of Fort Hamilton, until its establishment, the resort of smugglers and outlaws. This band has dispersed; liquor trading has ceased. The Indians evince a most friendly disposition and more furs were brought down to the settlement than for three years together. The Cypress Hills post is 180 miles east of McLeod, and 60 north of the boundary, in a country not to be surpassed for beauty and fertility. A small post has been opened also at Qu'Appelle.

The Militia of Manitoba is composed of two companies of Infantry and a Battery of Artillery, the latter in fair condition.

At Victoria and Nanaimo there are two Infantry Companies of Riflemen in a very efficient state. At New Westminster a good Company of Infantry and a Battery

of Artillery. Drill instructors were much needed, and repairs of various kinds to armories, &c. Corps of Mounted Riflemen are very advisable in the interior of British Columbia; and by the opening of the pass at Elk River, near Kootenay, which is a very easy defile, an almost continuous chain of communication would be formed with the N. W. Mounted Police and the Militia of the West Coast, a precaution evidently necessary in a country where the whites are in so small a minority.

Forty-nine officers of the Active Militia obtained certificates from the Boards of Examiners during the year 1875, of which 20 were first-class and 29 second. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 135 officers and non-commissioned officers obtained certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction; 45 obtained certificates at the Gunnery School in Quebec, and 44 at that of Kingston.

Dominion Marine.

LIGHT HOUSES.

This service includes all the Lights, Steam fog whistles, &c., supported by the Dominion Government from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The total number of lights on 31st Dec., 1875, was 444; of light stations 378; of steam fog whistles 22; and the number of men employed 467. These were divided as follows:—In the Ontario Division, extending from Montreal to Lake Superior, there were 116 lighthouses and beacons, 4 light ships, 81 buoys and 5 beacons; under the charge of 93 men. In the St. Lawrence Division, from Montreal to the Ocean, there were 119 lights, 8 light ships, 8 of them with fog whistles, 7 fog whistles at stations and light ships, 8 fog cannons, 69 buoys, 55 beacons, 8 provision depots, and 149 light keepers, engineers, &c. In the New Brunswick Division there were 62 lights, and 7 steam fog whistles, 5 in the Bay of Fundy, and 2 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the number of men employed was 50. In the Nova Scotia Division there were 90 light houses, 7 steam fog whistles and 1 light ship; number of men employed 103. In the Prince Edward Island Division there were 25 lights under the care of 18 men. In the British Columbia Division, there were 5 light houses and 1 light ship. During the year 1875 there were completed 11 new light houses and lights in Ontario Division, and 2 new ones on Lake Superior put under construction. In the St. Lawrence Division 13 new lights were completed, and 6 more lights and fog whistles put under construction. In the New Brunswick Division 11 lights and fog whistles were completed, and 12 were being constructed. In Nova Scotia 6 were completed, and 11 under contract. In Prince Edward Island no new lights were completed, 11 were under construction. In

British Columbia 2 lighthouses were completed, but only one put in operation, and a third was expected to be completed early in 1876. The cost for lighthouses, &c., in 1875 was:—

	Maintenance.	Construction.
Ontario	\$ 71,957.18	\$14,286.65
St. Lawrence. . .	117,472.00	19,525.00
N. Brunswick . .	60,119.02	8,842.97
Nova Scotia. . .	114,944.61	43,808.63
P. E. Island. . .	10,245.22	2,339.42
B. Columbia . .	15,983.72	8,799.07
Total.....	\$300,121.75	\$97,801.74

The oil for the lighthouses, except for British Columbia, was supplied by the Union Petroleum Co., London, Ont. In British Columbia dog-fish liver oil was used with great success, except at three stations, where coal oil was used. The oil supplied was of a high quality. To the lights above Montreal were delivered 19,495 gallons, in the Quebec district and along the North Shores of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island 35,413 gallons; in the Bay of Fundy 11,646 gallons, and in Nova Scotia 105,332 gallons; the whole averaging about 27cts. a gallon.

DOMINION STEAMERS.

Under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion, are five screw steamers, two paddle wheel steamers, and two small river police steamers. These are employed in lighthouse service, supplying the humane establishment on Sable Island, protecting the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and similar services. The total expenditure for Dominion steamers was \$23,833. This does not include the

expenditure for the two river police steamers at Quebec, for which, and the River Police Force of 50 men for the six summer months, the expenditure was \$24,500, less \$19,500 received from a tax of 3 cents levied on every vessel arriving at the port. At Montreal the Water Police Force consisted of 25 men, at an expense of \$13,895, less dues collected \$6,120. 760 arrests for crimping were made during the season, and at both ports crimping was kept much in check. This service is intended to be self-sustaining, but so far there has been an annual deficiency of \$10,042 to be provided for by the Government.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

In the fund for this purpose there was a large deficiency in the fiscal year 1874-5, and in the session of 1875 An Act was passed requiring vessels of over 100 tons to pay a duty of two cents a ton three times a year. This Act does not apply to the Province of Ontario, but a small grant has been made for several years in aid of the Marine Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines, Ont., and aid given towards the extension of the building at St. Catharines. The expenditure for Mariners in the Province of Quebec was \$25,128, and the collections of dues \$16,338. 237 Mariners were treated in Montreal and 830 at Quebec. In New Brunswick the expenditure was \$11,164 and the receipts \$7,081. There are six Marine Hospitals in the province, and an average of 20 seamen a week during the year. In Nova Scotia the expenditure was \$12,539 and the receipts \$9,576. In Prince Edward Island the expenditure \$1,591 and receipts \$442. Two or three seamen a week were in the hospital at Charlottetown throughout the year. In British Columbia \$4,882 were expended for sick and disabled seamen, and the collections were \$1,532. The new Marine Hospital at Victoria is reported in first rate condition. Twenty-two patients were in the hospital between September and July, and were all discharged cured. \$1,815 was paid to the Imperial Board of Trade for expenses incurred for shipwrecked Canadian seamen. The total expenditure for this service during the year at all places was \$50,106.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS.

A tax of 10 cents a ton has been imposed upon vessels arriving at certain ports in Quebec and New Brunswick to be expended in the improvement of the harbours. During the fiscal year 74-75, \$2,712 were collected for that purpose, and the amount expended for the service was, including tug service at Richibucto, \$22,451.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

During the year 929 certificates were issued; 311 to first, second and third class engineers, and the remainder to assistant engineers. \$2,508 were received on account of these certificates. 661 steamers were inspected, having a gross tonnage of 113,115 tons, of these were:—

West Ontario and Superior Division	...203
East Ontario	do 88
Montreal	do ....124
Three Rivers	do 51
Quebec	do 89
Lower Provinces	do ....106
	661

Of these, 277 were paddle wheel.
384 screw boats.

661

272 passenger steamers.

57 freight do

332 tug do

661

78 new steamers with a gross tonnage of 11,461 tons were added to Canadian steamers during the year 1875, and 20 with a tonnage of 3,917 tons lost or put out of service. 11 of the 20 new steamers were built in the West Ontario division. There was received during the fiscal year for tonnage dues, steamboat inspection and engineers' certificates \$15,012, and the expenditure was \$12,200. 19 steamers were inspected in British Columbia. The principal steamboat casualty during the year was the collision on Lake Superior of the Canadian steamer 'Mantoba' and the American propeller 'Comet', by which the 'Comet' was sunk and 11 of her crew and passengers. Upon an investigation being held, no blame was found to attach to the officers of the Canadian steamer. During the last six years the balance of receipts over expenditures to the credit of this fund amounts to \$22,712.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Examinations were conducted at Halifax, St. John and Quebec. Very few candidates offered at Quebec, and only 8 examinations were held there, 18 at Halifax and 17 at St. John. 66 masters and 16 mates passed at Halifax, 53 masters and 13 mates at St. John, and 7 masters and 2 mates at Quebec. 90 failed in their examination as masters and 19 as mates. 33 certificates of service for master and 40 for mate were granted during the year. The fees received for these certificates amounted to \$2,715 and the expenses of the service to \$5,696. The nautical schools at Halifax and St. John were well attended, and a subsidy of \$1,500 was paid to them.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The number of casualties during the calendar year 1875 was to sea-going vessels 263. Loss \$2,323,671. To vessels on the inland waters of the Dominion 23. Loss \$141,850. Total vessels 286. Loss \$2,465,521. The number of lives lost were from sea-going vessels 76, inland 2. Total 78. The most appalling casualty reported was that of the American ss. 'Pacific', of San Francisco, carrying passengers and freight between San Francisco and British Columbia, which collided with the American ship 'Orpheus' on the night of 4th Nov., 1875, by which 236 persons were lost.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMERS.

\$10,000 was paid to the Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co. for keeping up a line of steamers to the lower ports for passengers and freight. The first boat started from Quebec on May 11th and the last arrived there on 21st Nov.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

At the four principal ports of the Dominion were shipped in 1875:—

Halifax	2,825	seamen
St. John	4,417	do
(18 mos.) Quebec	3,511	do
Montreal	686	do

Total 11,439

For which a fee of 50 cents each was paid to the shipping master of the port. There were discharged:—

Halifax	2,049	seamen
St. John	1,574	do
Quebec	1,181	do
Montreal	460	do

Total 5,274

For which a fee of 30 cents each was paid. The fees received at these ports amounted to \$7,442.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES—TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

The powers of this corporation are now transferred to the Harbour Commissioners, Quebec. On the 31st December, 1875, there were on the active list 195 pilots and 54 apprentices. Three were in charge of steamers, 2 of light ships, and 18 were old pilots licensed for a year. The Decayed Pilot Fund had a balance to its credit of over \$60,000, and the number of pilots on the list was 49. The pensions are generally about \$68 a year. Twelve pilots were also temporarily relieved. Ninety-six widows received pensions of from \$40 to \$80, and 23 children from \$10 to \$48. The total receipts amounted to \$25,800, and the expenditure to a trifle more. The total pilotage receipts for the year were \$128,168. The expenditure by the Corporation of Pilots was \$20,916, and the dividend to each pilot \$595.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The reports of the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Pictou show a decided falling off in the business of the ports. At Toronto, there were 84 fewer vessels visited the port. At Montreal the decrease was 89 sea-going and 677 inland vessels. The figures for Quebec and Pictou are not given. The total revenue received at the ports during 1875 was:

Toronto	\$ 11,728
Montreal	547,409
Quebec	67,460
Pictou	2,048

Total \$629,245

The expenditure for dredging and other works during the same year was:

Toronto	\$ 25,671
Montreal	730,090
Quebec	64,999
Pictou	2,415

Total \$823,175

The operations in the Montreal Harbour were on a more extensive scale than in any former season, and nearly \$150,000 were expended in deepening the ship channel to Quebec.

Harbour Masters have been appointed to all the more important ports, and certain fees are collected twice a year from all vessels entering such ports.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING

of the Dominion was in a depressed state during the year in common with every other branch of commerce. There was, however, an increase in the tonnage registered, of 47,202 tons. On the 31st December, 1874, there were on the register books 6,930 vessels, measuring 1,153,363 tons. On 31st December, 1875, 6,952 vessels measuring 1,205,565 tons. The total value of the registered tonnage on 31st December, 1875, is estimated at \$36,166,050. Of the vessels registered there belonged to

New Brunswick	1,133
Nova Scotia	2,786
Prince Edward Island	335
Quebec	1,831
Ontario	825
British Columbia	40
Manitoba	2

Total 6,952

The number of new vessels registered in 1875 was 480, measuring 151,012 tons, of which there were from

Prince Edward Island	83
Nova Scotia	177
New Brunswick	65
Quebec	102
Ontario	53
Total	480

SAVING LIFE, &c.

During the year 1875, 17 testimonials and money rewards were presented by the Government of Canada for humane exertions in saving life from Canadian vessels. For this service and purchasing life boats there was expended during the fiscal year \$3,553. Life canoes and sheds were provided at Crane Island, L'Islet, Murray Bay, Trois Pistoles, Ste. Anne, River Ouelle and Kamouraska in the Lower St. Lawrence, and building and repairs done at Port Hope and Yottawasaga, Ontario.

There were employed in the service of the different branches of the Department of Marine and Fisheries during 1875, besides the staff at Ottawa, 1,511 persons, not including 62 Registrars of Shipping and 66 Measurers and Surveyors of Shipping. Of these, 523 belonged to the Fisheries Branch of the service, the remaining 985 to that of the Marine. The staff of the Department at Ottawa numbers 20 besides the Minister.

Fisheries of the Dominion.

The following statements are taken from the last report of Department of Marine and Fisheries:—

There was a slight falling off in the total product of the Fisheries for 1875 as compared with the preceding year. The difference was principally observable in the yield of salmon and lobsters. The total value of fish products in 1875, not including the fisheries of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West Territories, was \$10,347,886. Fish and fish oils to the value of \$134,723 are given in the Trade Returns, as having been exported from these provinces, making the total product \$10,482,609. But the value of the fish consumed at home in these Provinces is estimated to be at least double that of the export, so that the total product may be fairly estimated at \$10,752,055. The value of the fishery from each Province was:—

P. E. Island.....	\$ 298,927
Nova Scotia.....	5,573,852
New Brunswick.....	2,427,654
Quebec.....	1,594,259
Ontario.....	453,184
Manitoba and B. Columbia.....	404,169
Total.....	\$10,752,055

The Province of Ontario was the only one showing an increase, principally in Whitefish and Pickerel. The condition of the fisheries was altogether satisfactory, and the fishing population, as a whole, reasonably prosperous. With vigilance against improper methods of fishing by foreign fishermen admitted to our waters, a yearly increasing yield may be expected. The fish exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, amounted to \$5,380,527, and for the concluding six months of 1875 to \$3,502,749. The imports during the same periods were \$89,129, and \$361,913. These figures show a considerable decrease in the imports and increase in the exports over those of 1874,—they being, imports \$925,692 and exports \$5,232,398; of the fish exported during the months from June to Dec., 1875, the largest customer was the United States. The value exported being \$994,787

To Great Britain.....	\$640,537
British West Indies.....	611,352
Spanish do.....	328,019
French do.....	182,403
Danish do.....	29,810
Hayti.....	68,670
B. Guiana.....	129,739
S. America.....	243,682
Italy.....	130,387
N. Zealand and Australia.....	23,564

and several other countries smaller values.

It may be noticed, however, that the total exports to the West Indies, including British Guiana, amounted to \$1,349,968, and also that the imports of fish from the U. S. free of duty amounted to \$219,987.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

The expenditure for the Fishery Branch during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, was \$69,258, and the collections \$14,761. For the six months from July to December, 1875, the expenses were \$70,658, and the receipts \$8,931. The expenditure may be divided into three branches.

Fishery Overseers, salaries and disbursements.....	\$28,987
Fisheries protection, N.S.	10,000
Fish breeding establishments.....	30,271
Total.....	\$69,258

The collections are from rents, license fees, fines, forfeitures, and taxes on nets. There was a slight falling off in the last six months, owing to the reduced rate charged for licenses for salmon fishing, that industry being in a depressed condition. 1,126 fishery licenses were issued, viz:—

Ontario.....	497
Quebec.....	591
New Brunswick.....	38
Total.....	1,126

The number of officers now employed in the outside fishery service is 523, of which 72 are in Ontario, 66 in Quebec, 217 in Nova Scotia, 90 in New Brunswick, all of whom are *ex officio* magistrates, 18 overseers and water bailiffs in P. E. Island, 1 overseer in Manitoba and the commissioner and crew of the fisheries protection steamer, 24. This regular staff is assisted when necessary by the lock masters, lighthouse keepers and Dominion Police. There is an Inspector for each of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The total sum from leases of angling privileges was \$4,685; 2,780 fish were caught by the private persons having these privileges. The Fisheries Act having been extended to P. E. Island, it is proposed to organize a local staff of overseers, &c., to enforce it. It is advisable to extend it also to Manitoba, where settlement is extending so rapidly. The money value of the fish taken in that Province in 1875 is estimated at \$27,920. It is also advisable to extend the provisions of the Act to British Columbia, whose fisheries bid fair to rival those of the Maritime Provinces at the East.

Frequent attempts have been made by the Department at Ottawa to bring about some international code of local regulations, respecting the fisheries on the shores of the great lakes. At present the fishing on the American shores is unrestricted and destructive, and Canadian fishermen to a great extent lose the benefit of the improvements brought about by the restrictions of our Fishery Laws. So far, no action has been taken by the U.S. authorities on the subject.

There are for fish bre over a millio 300,000 eggs o white fish ep than twelve were success salmon at G the Restigou 200,000; at B 1,700,000 you 1871 were di Restigouche Dartmouth tributaries o ons rivers a Ontario. 300 Salmon Riv fish distribu that the La sufficiently ing licenses ways were c and the Act with sawdu tion afforde has been so tion of the r

An Act w Board of D appointing duties of th the Ministe required to tiaries twic make mon There was of criminal were in th victs; on t had increa maintaini \$191,328, an \$100,000 m ion \$30,324, number of of the Pen contracts, as well as the sion on po quiring a dens of t The staff o a Warder Keeper, R Chaplains the requi is the chie are all the else super geons ove certain n instruct measure formed.

FISH CULTURE.

There are 7 government establishments for fish breeding. At Newcastle, Ont., over a million salmon eggs were deposited, 300,000 eggs of the salmon trout, and 200,000 white fish eggs. At Sandwich, Ont., more than twelve millions of white fish eggs were successfully deposited. About 70,000 salmon at Gaspé; 60,000 at Miramichi. At the Restigouche 300,000, and at Tadoussac 200,000; at Bedford, N.S., there are 600,000. 1,700,000 young fish from the hatching of 1874 were distributed in the waters of the Restigouche and its tributaries, of St. John, Dartmouth and Malbale rivers, and the tributaries of the Miramichi, and in various rivers and streams in the Province of Ontario. 300,000 were successfully placed in Salmon River, making altogether 470,000 fish distributed in that river. It is thought that the Lake Ontario Salmon are now sufficiently numerous to allow a few fishing licenses to be issued. Additional *fishways* were constructed in various places, and the Act respecting filling up streams with sawdust, &c., enforced. The protection afforded to the inland lake fisheries has been so successful that some relaxation of the restrictions has been allowed,

and the supply of fresh fish in the markets has largely increased. There is great danger of complete exhaustion of the oyster beds in some parts of the Dominion, and closing them against dredging for three years is strongly urged by the fishery officers. An alarming decrease in the lobster fishery was reported by the officers, ascribed to over production and wasteful capture. The falling off in one year was over \$500,000, and stringent measures need to be taken. The trade in fresh fish increases every year with improved modes of preserving them and increase of railway communication. In the salmon fishery of Gaspé Basin there was a great decrease; in some other of the Quebec fishing grounds there was as large an increase. In British Columbia the salmon fishery is in danger of decline, from the large quantities of salmon spawn destroyed by the Indians. In the fall they take the spawn by the ton, mix it with a kind of moss, dry it and bake it into winter food. In the spring they take the young fry by the million and use them fresh, dry them in the sun, stringing them with a needle. The fisheries of the Fraser are already beginning to feel the evil effects, and some measure of protection is necessary.

Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

An Act was passed in 1875 abolishing the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries, and appointing an Inspector to perform the duties of the Board under the direction of the Minister of Justice. The Inspector is required to visit the different Penitentiaries twice a year, and the Wardens to make monthly returns to the Inspector. There was a large increase in the number of criminals in 1875. On 31st Dec., 1874, there were in the four Penitentiaries 665 convicts; on the 31st Dec., 1875, their number had increased to 808. The gross cost of maintaining the Penitentiaries in 1875 was \$191,323, and the earnings of the convicts \$100,960 making the net cost to the Dominion \$90,324, or \$33.61 per head on the average number of convicts. The financial affairs of the Penitentiaries, such as awarding of contracts, are executed by the Inspector, as well as the duties of inspection and decision on points of conduct or discipline requiring a higher authority than the Wardens of the Penitentiaries themselves. The staff of each Penitentiary consists of a Warden, Deputy Warden or Chief Keeper, Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains, Accountant and Surgeon, with the requisite subordinates. The Warden is the chief executive officer under whom are all the employés. The Chaplains exercise supervision over the schools, the Surgeons over the hospitals. There are also a certain number of trade instructors, who instruct the convicts in their trades and measure the value of the work performed.

The conduct of the prisoners in this institution was upon the whole satisfactory. There were in the Penitentiary on 31st Dec., 1874, 385 males and 23 females. Total 408. There were received during the year 1875, 345 males and 8 females: 115 males and 6 females were discharged by expiration of sentence, 30 males and 1 female by pardon, 6 were sent to the lunatic asylum, 6 died and 3 escaped, leaving in the Penitentiary on 31st Dec., 1875, 593 prisoners, 572 men and 21 women. The number of officers of the prison was 68, and the pay list \$39,840. The total expenditure for all purposes was \$96,424. The total revenue in cash was \$12,106, but in addition to this was a debt of \$20,000 due for labour done by the convicts. The general depression in business led to a largely decreased demand for the labour of the convicts, but the surplus labour was used on works connected with the Penitentiary and on some work for the Dominion Government. The actual value of labour performed by the convicts was \$74,818. The yearly cost of each convict is estimated at about \$160, and the value of his labour at about \$147, leaving a balance of \$22 as the actual cost to the government of each convict while in the Penitentiary. The sanitary condition of the institution was good. The cells are clean and well ventilated, the persons and clothing of the convicts kept clean, the workshops well lighted and airy, and the regular hours, good plain food and discipline kept the

men in good health. The Hospital was all that could be desired. The moral and religious interests of the prisoners were well cared for, the chaplains attending daily, and the schools well attended. The punishments were more numerous. A number of convicts received from St. Vincent de Paul were refractory, and attempts at escape were more frequent than usual. The average daily attendance at the school was 80, and the schoolmaster reports the progress as great as he could expect. The farm was well managed; the value of the products was estimated at \$4,680. The library was a great benefit, books were eagerly sought for, and even scientific works of a high order were in constant demand.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

Negotiations were still pending at the close of 1875 for the transfer of this Asylum to the Provincial Government. The accommodations it can furnish are entirely too small for the number of patients, and the quantity of land attached insufficient. The number of patients on 31st Dec., 1875, was 207 males and 171 females. The number of convict lunatics was 17, and the number of deaths during the year 17. The total expenditure for 1875 was \$44,900, about \$118 per head less than in any other asylum on the continent. 16,201 days work were done by the male patients and 5,563 by the females. The farm and garden produce amounted to \$1,532. There is very urgent need for additional land for the use of the Asylum, the physical exercise being a valuable curative remedy. The grounds about the establishment have been improved as far as practicable, and more is required to give the patients sufficient outdoor exercise.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

This institution up to the close of 1875 had not been satisfactorily managed. The Warden was in feeble health, the officers did not thoroughly understand their duties, and the insufficiency of work for the prisoners led to many evils. The total number of officers on the 31st Dec. was 47, of whom 6 were trade instructors, 7 keepers and 20 guards. The keeping of the books was defective, and the new Warden advised the following of the Kingston system. The conduct of the prisoners was more satisfactory than could have been expected under the circumstances. The average number was 123. The expenditure for 1875 was \$50,436, and earnings of the prisoners \$7,322. The work shops were too small and badly arranged, the quarry belonging to the Penitentiary was not worked for several months, the farm expenses were double the revenue. Arrangements have been made to make the working of the institution more effective. No death or serious accident occurred in the Penitentiary. There were 42 cases of illness during the year. On the 31st December, 1875, there

were 27 Protestants among the convicts, of whom 10 acknowledged their guilt to the chaplain, the remaining 8 steadily professed entire innocence. There were about 500 books in the two libraries, many of them in bad order, and more were urgently required. The average attendance at school was 64.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

The report from this institution for 1875 was satisfactory. The officers were vigilant and attentive, and the general conduct of the prisoners good. The average number of male prisoners was 82, (58 Protestants,) of whom about 60 were employed in the shops, the other twenty on the farm and other work of the Penitentiary itself. A fence was built around the land, 4 acres additional cleared and stumped, a barn built, and a piggery and 300 feet of sewers laid down. There was one death, an old man of intemperate habits, three days after admission. The library was largely used, and the average attendance at the day school was 17. There were 17 female prisoners at the close of the year, who were kept fully employed by the Matron, in cooking, washing, sewing, and knitting for both prisoners. The general conduct was good. The expenditure for the year was \$42,677, and the revenue \$29,073.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

This institution also presented a favourable report for 1875. There were on 31st Dec. 52 prisoners in it. The behaviour was generally good. There were 50 punishments during the year. There was no death and no serious illness. 25 attended school and the books were well read. The expenditure for the year was \$24,403, and the revenue \$11,378. There is still one female prisoner, who is described as well behaved and useful.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

There were 17 convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary on Dec. 31st, 1875. Two convicts died during the year, and one escaped. The conduct of the prisoners was extremely good. Two Sioux Indians among the best conducted. Strict discipline was observed by all the officers. Both the R. Catholic and Protestant Chaplains report most favourably of the discipline maintained, and the good conduct of the prisoners. 414 days remission of sentence were earned during the year. The value of labour performed during the year was \$2,415. The expenditure was \$25,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No penitentiary having been established in this Province, arrangements were made with the local authorities for the maintenance of the convicts at 75cts. a head. The amount appropriated for this object for 1875. 76 was \$10,000.

Department of Secretary of State.

Since the changes in the office, this Department comprises the Registrar's, Queen's Printer's and Stationery Branches. During the year 1875, 3,514 letters were sent by the Department, and 5,256 reports, &c.

In the REGISTRAR'S BRANCH, 2410 Documents were engrossed or recorded and 800 pages of copies made. An Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities recorded was prepared for Parliament, and a Quarterly return of all Indian and Ordnance Lands sent to the Registrar of each County in which Patents were issued.

IN THE QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE, the Canada Gazette was issued weekly at a cost of \$3,728 for the fiscal year, and \$1,890 for the six months ending Decr. 31, 1875. The revenue for the same periods from subscriptions, advts., &c., was \$1,091 and \$499,—1183 copies were issued on the 31st Decr. An edition of 80,500 copies of the statutes of 1874-75, was issued at a cost of \$15,318. For Departmental Printing and Binding, there were during the fiscal year, 2,350 requisitions, and in the following six

months 1,950. The cost of Departmental Printing and Binding was for the fiscal year, for ordinary work \$33,356, and for Confidential \$3,354, and the cost of Stationery for this work \$18,969, making the total cost of Departmental Printing \$55,679. The Printing done by outside parties, aside from the regular contractor, amounted in the fiscal year to \$6,822, and in the six months following to \$4,484. In the Stationery Branch the number of requisitions made for stationery by the different Departments during the fiscal year was 4,956. The value of the goods issued to the various Departments during the fiscal year was \$27,811, and to the Queen's Printer's Office, for Departmental Work, \$22,636—total \$50,447, and during the half year ending Decr. 31st, 1875—to Departments \$13,527,—Queen's Printer \$13,973—Total \$27,500. During the 18 months \$680 was received for waste paper. There was a considerable increase in the amount of goods issued in 1875 over 1874. The greater part of this was in paper for books, forms &c., requiring to be printed.

Department of the Interior.

Five branches of the public service of the Dominion are under the control of the Minister of this Department. In all of them the business is steadily increasing and every year assumes larger proportions. These branches are:

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

INDIANS.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

DOMINION LANDS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Before the years 1873 & 1874, bands of outlaws from Montana and other neighbouring territories of the U. S. had established trading posts in these territories, where they sold arms, and ammunition to the Indians in exchange for furs. The traffic impoverished the country and demoralized the Indian, and law and order were practically unknown in the Territory. By the passage of the prohibitory liquor act of 1874, and the establishment of the Mounted Police Force by the Dominion Govt., these evils have been effectually removed. The trading posts have been

broken up, lawlessness is almost unknown and life and property as safe as in other portions of the Dominion, and the Indians themselves appreciate the benefits of this better state of things and the peace and security they now enjoy. In the session of 1875, an act was passed providing for the appointment of a resident Governor in the Territories and of three Stipendiary Magistrates, and a council to frame ordinances for the government of the territory. Through the exertions of the Dom. Govt., seconded by the now abolished North West Council and the Governor of Manitoba, the foundations of law and order have been laid in the North West, the good will of the Indians secured, and the authority of the Dom. Govt. established throughout the Territory.

INDIANS OF CANADA.

Efforts were made during the year 1875 to obtain full statistical information respecting the number, material progress and education of all the Indian Bands of the older Provinces. Through the neglect of some of the Indian agents these returns were not as full as was intended, but fuller information was obtained and tabulated than ever before. Approximate estimates were also obtained respecting the Indians of the North West Territory.

The estimated Indian population of the whole Dominion is about 92,000, of which nearly 30,000 are in the older provinces, and the remainder in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories. But this estimate differs materially from that of the census returns, which, after very careful investigation, estimates the Indian population of the Dominion at 102,358—viz-23,358 for the older Provinces, and 79,000 in Manitoba and the North West and B. Columbia. It will be seen that the estimate of the Census for the older Provinces is considerably less than that of the Department, as also that of the British Columbia Indians, while that of the North West Indians is a great deal larger. In a wandering population, the fluctuation would naturally be great, and in the older Provinces the natural increase for four years, (and with the exception of P. E. Island, the native tribes of the older Provinces are steadily increasing in number) would account for a part of the difference. (See Article Census in this number of Year Book for abstract of Indian population of Dominion.) Of all Indian tribes, those of Ontario, numbering 15,905, are most civilized and prosperous; a more liberal policy seems to have been adopted towards them from the first than in any of the other Provinces. The value of the personal property of the Ontario Indians averages \$20.75 per capita, of their real estate \$35.33, and of invested capital \$210.00 giving an actual value per capita for every Indian in Ontario of \$66.68. About one-third of their number are children and of these, 1,689, about a third, were attending school. Of course the degree of prosperity and improvement differs much in different bands, and the value of real estate has been in Ontario very much enhanced by its proximity to towns, &c. In nearly all the Ontario divisions the superintendents report increase in numbers, growing habits of industry, less intemperance, and desire for improvement.

The Indians of Quebec are estimated at 10,800. The total value of their property of all kinds per head is \$165, and of the 1219 children 330 attend school. From three out of the seven agencies in this province no report was received, and those received are very brief. In the St. Regis agency, the Iroquois were said to have increased in numbers, some of them to be very good farmers, and the large majority sober and industrious, the general moral status of the tribe being good. The attendance at the school at Caughnawaga had largely increased; but both there and at Lake of Two Mountains there had been disorders from the Indians being able to procure drink.

The Indians of Nova Scotia number 1,349. Their property (real and personal estate) is rated at \$25.50 per capita. Out of 381 children, 80 were attending school. In two of the districts, the agents report marked improvement, and in others the Indians are said to be sober and industrious. The industry of the women is especially commended. They do not generally cultivate the ground. In some of the agencies the land is not favourable for this. Coopering and Fishing seem to be the principal employments.

The New Brunswick Indians are 1,561 in number, and the value of their property is

about \$217.50 per head. They have no schools, and employ themselves little with agriculture. There is some improvement noticed, but it is very slow.

The Prince Edward Island Indians have no reserve from the Crown, their lands being set apart through the benevolence of the Aborigines Protection Society and of private individuals. They number 302, holding real and personal estate to the value of about \$21 per capita. They are beginning to cultivate the soil, and a school house has been erected, but they are generally in a destitute condition.

The total value of the property held by the Indians of the older provinces is estimated at

Personal Property...	\$ 480,234
Real Estate.....	7,633,708
Capital Invested.....	2,884,972
Total	\$11,007,914

The Indians of Manitoba and those of the North West under Treaty number 18,944, besides 1,450 Sioux who have come in from the United States. The difficulties of which there seemed danger at the close of 1874 were satisfactorily settled the following year, and there is among all these Indians general satisfaction and contentment. They have begun to understand the necessity of devoting themselves to other pursuits, hunting and fishing no longer supplying their wants. Their reserves being generally in the vicinity of the settlements, they have become sufficiently familiar with the elements of agriculture to begin to practise it for themselves, and their education has at least been commenced. The hunt is no longer profitable except by travelling great distances, and the system of navigation inaugurated on the lakes and rivers throws out of employment a great number of Indian boatmen. During the year 1875, new arrangements were made with the Indians under Treaties 1 and 2, which proved satisfactory. The reserves under Treaty No. 4 were selected and the adhesion of the bands who had not been original parties to it secured. Treaties were negotiated with the Indians at Berens River, Norway House, the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and Wapaw. The area covered by these treaties was about 100,000 square miles, including the country east and west of Lake Winnipeg as far north as Split Lake. By these treaties each family of 5 persons was allowed 100 to 160 acres of land, and each person a gratuity of \$5.00. Arrangements were made with the Indians of the plains for negotiating treaties with them during the summer of 1876.

The Sioux Indians emigrating from the U. S. were, after careful consideration, allowed reserves of 80 acres to every five persons; and early in 1875 reserves were selected by them at Oak River on the Assiniboine, and still further west on Bird Tail Creek, near Fort Ellice. A number of families had already before the close of the year, erected houses and begun farming operations. They are said to be sober and industrious but troublesome to the white settlers from their depredations. It is estimated that from Peace River to the United States Boundary there are 10,000 Indians still untreated with, and over 5,000 in Rupert's Land.

The British Columbia Indians number about 31,500. The difficulties which attended the arrangements for the care of the Indians in this Province, have at last been satisfactorily arranged between the Dominion and Local Govts. The Indians of the Interior are extensive owners of stock and possess considerable agricultural knowledge. Agricultural implements and seeds to a considerable amount have been distributed among them, and much improvement in the quantity and quality of their crops is already to be perceived. Owing to the unsettled state of the land question, no surveys were undertaken during 1875. The exports of fish, oil, furs and cranberries, nearly all contributed by Indians, amounted to \$549,364, an increase of nearly \$120,000 over those of 1874. Gold is mined by the Shushwaps Indians. The Indians on the West Coast of Vancouver are a hardy and industrious race, and the richest of any. It is not uncommon for one of them to realise five hundred to a thousand dollars a year from seals and fish alone. But they are inveterate gamblers, and the habit of holding donation feasts or "potlaches" at all seasons of the year is destructive to any settled industry. Their knowledge of agriculture is limited, but they are splendid seamen and expert canoe-men. With the exception of the potatoes raised by the women their food is derived from the sea. Seals and sea otters are killed in large numbers, and sometimes whales.

There are now 10 schools established among the Indians in British Columbia. One new one was at opened Fort Simpson by the Wesleyan in 1875. A small pox hospital and quarantine ground was established near Victoria, and have been instrumental in preventing the spread of that disease along the coast. The agent is regularly supplied with vaccine virus from the Medical Department of the Privy Council in England. The liquor traffic has declined, but the British Columbia Indians still obtain it in large quantities at the various ports on Puget Sound. Indian affairs in Manitoba and B. Columbia were after the 1st. Feby., 1876, placed under the management of superintendents and agents in the same way as in the other provinces. There are two superintendencies in British Columbia, and one in N. W. Territory. It is proposed to have several resident agents in each superintendency, devoting themselves to the care and instruction of the Indians.

During the year 1874-75 the Indian Fund increased by land sales, &c., \$110,478, of which one-half was added to capital, and the other expended for the benefit of the Indians. The revenue of the Fund for the year was \$249,991, and the expenditure \$149,215.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

The sales of Ordnance Lands during the fiscal year 1874-75 amounted to \$35,739. These consisted of 4 Lots in Sorel, 3 in Nepean, 37 in Prescott, 87 in Kingston, 4 in Toronto, 6 in Tay, and 40 in Ottawa. The amount received on account of this branch during the year was \$51,017. At the same date \$43,216 were due for arrears of rent, instalments on purchases, &c. The contingent expenses of the Branch were \$3,640. Since 1857, the total amount passed

to the Consolidated Fund on account of Ordnance Lands was \$888,158. Besides this there are outstanding instalments on sales not yet matured to the amount of \$8,500 dollars. Surveys were made at Amherstburg, O., and St. John's and Chambly, Q., with a view to sales, but were temporarily postponed owing to the depression in the money market. The land at Amherstburg was sold at the close of the year at the rate of \$743 per acre. A large number of properties in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick have been transferred to this Branch from the Department of Militia. There are in all some 8,500 acres, lying mostly in the immediate vicinity of the cities, which are very valuable. The sales of the lands belonging to the late Bank of Upper Canada amounted up to 31st Decr., 1874, to \$123,561. After that date, no sales were effected for the same reason that the Ordnance Lands were kept back.

DOMINION LANDS.

The sale of these Lands was a good deal checked by the universal depression of business, and also by the ravages of the grasshoppers in Manitoba and the Territories. Thirty townships were subdivided, and block lines run and marked for 1020 miles. Twelve Indian Reserves were surveyed. The special survey of meridians and bases was checked by a serious accident to Mr. Lindsay Russell to whom this was intrusted. The new base-measuring apparatus invented by that gentleman was found better than any thing of the kind previously employed, giving sufficient accuracy and performing the work rapidly and economically. The reports of the surveys of the Townships in Manitoba and adjoining parts of N. W. Territory, describe those townships lying east of the principal meridian or south east of Lake of the Woods, 7 in number, as mostly unfit for cultivation without thorough drainage, all of it well wooded with poplar and in two of the townships much good soil. West of the meridian, 8 of the townships are only of medium quality, the other 14 excellent, and all are well watered and most of them have more or less timber. The Block Surveys were along the line of the Railway between Lake of the Woods and Fort Pelly, and east of the Lake of the Woods to Rainy Lake. These last were judged not favourable to agriculture, there being much rough rocky ground, and the level ground traversed, being wet spruce swamp, or light sandy soil. A good deal of spruce of large size and some red and white pine were noted. West of the Lake of the Woods, from the Qu'Appelle trail south, the soil is poor, but north of the Qu'Appelle for the seventy miles surveyed, the soil was good throughout, well supplied with wood for fuel and with good water. It is thought that there is here an area of 2,500 square miles of same character as about Portage la Prairie in Manitoba.

Town Plots were surveyed at "Selkirk," on the east side of Red River, at the crossing of the Pacific Railway, and at "Alberton" on the Rainy river near Fort Francis. Up to 31st. Octr. the homestead entries for the year were 503. 83480 acres of free grant were lands taken up, 61,553 acres at a dollar an acre and about 22,000 sold for cash or taken up as military bounty land making a total of 163,917 acres in the

ten months. The addition to the population is estimated at about 2,500. About one half of the crop is estimated to have been destroyed by grasshoppers, but as they were not known to have deposited their ova, a period of exemption may be hoped for.

Great progress was made by the Mennonites. In 18 months, 18 villages or doris were established each having from 8 to 18 large well-built and well-furnished houses, besides isolated farm houses. The Mennonites who arrived in 1875, settling west of Red River near the Boundary Line, had already commenced to lay with vigor the foundations of a prosperous settlement. The fact that this colony has settled on absolutely treeless plains, makes the experiment one of peculiar interest. Settlement of the French Canadians from the United States had

begun. A settlement of Icelanders was established on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, who have been followed by several hundred more this present year. This colony numbers over 1,500 souls. Nearly 10,000 Half-breed and other Claims were disposed of by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The subject of tree planting is one of the most important for the prosperity of the great North West, and a bill for its encouragement was submitted to Parliament. It is estimated that, by forest culture, apparently worthless prairie lands may in 20 years be made very valuable. Fresh water in quantity was found by the Geological Survey at Forts Carleton and Pelly, at 30 feet below the surface, and Mr. Selwyn the Director of the Survey, is of opinion that it will be found in almost any part of the Western plains.

Geological Survey.

Explorations and surveys were made in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, in the iron ore and apatite bearing regions of Ontario, and the extensive and almost unknown mineral regions between Georgian Bay and Hudson's Bay. An extensive exploration was made by the Director and Prof. Macoun through the Peace River Pass, and north easterly to Lake Athabasca. During the last six months of 1875 the Director and his staff gave a large portion of their time to the collection of specimens of the mineral resources of the Dominion for exhibition at the Centennial. About 2,000 specimens were collected, including samples of every useful mineral or mining product hitherto discovered in Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The work in Nova Scotia was under the direction of Mr. Charles Robb, C.E., and consisted of explorations and surveys in Cape Breton in order to complete the investigation of the Sydney coal fields. The area examined was 32 miles long by 13 wide, bounded on three sides by the Atlantic, and on the south by the underlying rocks of the interior of the island. In this area the rocks fall into three classes—Carboniferous Lime Stone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures. Taking the average of the sections measured, the number of seams in these measures is 24 of which six are three or more feet thick, and the total average thickness of the coal is 46 feet. Besides the coal in this region numerous beds of clay iron stone occur, deposits of bog iron ore and of Hematite—this last specially adapted for the manufacture of Bessemer pig iron—an unlimited supply of

limestone, but of rather dark colour; flag stones five or six feet across and three to four inches thick, grindstones, building stones, syenite for ornamental purposes, white and tinted marbles; extensive deposits of gypsum; and brick and fire clays, some of them nearly pure white.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick, Prof. L. W. Bailey and G. F. Matthew, Esq., were employed in completing a geological map of Queen's and Sunbury Counties, and in determining the age and relations of the belts of argillite rocks, extending along the southern border of the coal field. Their attention was then directed to the County of Charlotte, and geological maps of these counties were made. Mr. R. W. Ellis, B.A., continued his boring operations with the diamond drill in Queen's County. On reaching a depth of 388 feet 9 in. the boring was stopped, the directors of the company in charge being persuaded efforts to obtain coal were useless. A new company having been organized, boring was recommenced about two miles further south, and a depth of 390 feet 3 inches reached. The non-occurrence of lower beds of coal in the Newcastle area has been thoroughly established, but it is probable that thick seams of coal may be found in the centre of the basin, the boring having been all done in the northern and southern edges. The iron ore deposits of Carleton Co., N.B., were surveyed in detail by Mr. Ellis in the summer of 1875. The ore is found in a series of hills, with an average height of about 300 feet above the wharf at Woodstock. These are found on both sides of the

River St. John, but the deposits on the eastern side of the river are less compact, and contain more calcareous matter. Furnaces have been erected and are in operation at Woodstock. The ores occur only a few miles from the furnaces, and the Intercolonial Railway will afford facilities for the development of the mines.

P. E. ISLAND.

The reported discovery of an extensive and valuable deposit of Hematite in P. E. Island was found upon examination of the locality by the director himself, to be a mistake.

MAPS.

The additional topographical measurements for the maps referred to in the last report as being in preparation were completed, but some further investigations are necessary to complete the geological structure. These maps are:—1. One of the Eastern Townships from St. Jerome and Lake of Two Mountains to 10 miles east of St. Thomas, below Quebec, and from the boundary line to 47° 50', 8 miles north of Three Rivers, an area of 26,121 square miles. 2. A map of the Spring Hill and Jogging coal fields, N.B., 272 square miles. 3. A map of the Grand Lake and Clones coal fields, N.B., the whole area of Queen and Sunbury Counties. 4. A map of the Sydney coal field, C.B., 250 square miles.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor, F.G.S., continued his investigation in the townships in the rear portion of the County of Lanark and formed a tolerably complete geological map of the whole County from the Rideau on the south to the Madawaska on the north. The general cessation of

APATITE MINING

was a great damper to mining enterprise. It was not from any giving out of the mineral. New discoveries are being made daily. But the operations were too expensively conducted to be profitable. In order to ensure success, the most inexpensive methods of mining should be used, and *deep mining* be avoided, as the deposits of apatite are of a superficial nature.

A number of very important deposits of magnetic iron ore in Lanark, Leeds and Frontenac Counties have been now rendered accessible by the opening of the Kingston & Pembroke R. R. These ores are mostly of excellent quality and are in three distinct belts, the upper one giving about 60 per cent of metallic iron, the second, or underlying belt, 61 to 65 per cent., and the third, underlying belt, is more titaniferous, and characterized by a peculiar coarsely crystalline character. Copper, gold and plumbago were found in many places throughout Lanark County, but it could not be ascertained if the deposits were extensive enough to make them worth mining.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Mr. Robert Bell, C.E., F.G.S., was employed during the season of 1874 in the

country west of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and east of the Valley of the Assiniboine, including the Riding, Duck and Porcupine Mountains. Between Prairie Portage and Lake Manitoba, the ground in many places is a series of ridges and hollows, two to six chains apart and three to eight feet high. Good water at the depth of from four to fifteen feet is everywhere found. From Totogon to Westbourne the course of the White Mud River is marked by groves of trees, chiefly elm and oak. From Westbourne to within 18 miles of the Little Saskatchewan, the soil is of a light sandy nature, but the last 18 miles is a hilly region, with a beautiful mixture of openings, covered with bright green grass and wood, interspersed with ponds and small lakes, and free from boulders. Beautiful Plain, on which the government provision depot is situated, is a low wide straight ridge, 24 miles long, running N. N. W. It is composed of sand and gravel, with a smooth surface, supporting a scanty growth of wiry grass, and bordered with trees on either side. About 3 miles to the east, a similar ridge lies parallel to it, and there are other similar ridges east of these further north. They all resemble great artificial avenues cleared in the woods. From the Little Saskatchewan or Rapid River to Fort Ellice the soil is good, a sandy and gravelly loam, with a coating of black mould. West of the Assiniboine, a barren tract extends for some distance around Fort Ellice. For 20 miles a coarse sand with gravel prevails. A few miles south, the sand is thickly strewn with Laurentian boulders of small size. North from Fort Ellice, the trail to Fort Pelly on the west side of the Assiniboine passes for 50 miles over the sandy tract, after which the soil improves and trees and bushes replace the open prairie. From the mouth of the Shell River, 55 miles from Fort Ellice and 65 to Fort Pelly, the soil is generally of a fair quality. In the Assiniboine Valley at Fort Pelly the soil is good, but the fogs prevent wheat ripening. On the higher ground the soil is poor, both north and south of the valley for some miles. Between Fort Pelly and the Crow stand, on Little Boggy Creek, a branch of the Assiniboine, 19 miles S. S. E. from the Fort, the soil is of a fair quality, nearly free from boulders. Eleven miles further to the S. E. is the Big Boggy Creek, another branch of the Assiniboine, flowing through a level country, with a good clayey and gravelly loam soil, and in some parts well-wooded. The country about the Upper Shell River, further north, is of the same character, well-wooded, except on the river banks facing south and east, and the soil in most places of good quality. Thirty-two miles were explored along Big Boggy Creek, and 21 on Upper Shell River. The table land east of the upper part of the river, was of a marshy character, with numerous shallow ponds, surrounded with reeds and tall grass, and inhabited by numbers of wild ducks. All these streams flow much more nearly parallel to the Assiniboine than is laid down in the maps. From Fort Pelly the trail to Swan Lake crosses Swan River 42 miles N. E. of the fort, and continues for 68 miles on the N. W. side of the river, when it recrosses to the S. E. A few miles N. of Fort Pelly numerous blocks of limestone are found, from which

excellent white lime has been made for the use of the Fort. After crossing Swan River, 12 miles from Fort Pelly, the trail enters the Five Mile Woods. The trees are aspen, balsam, poplar, spruce and white birch. The soil an excellent clayey loam, overlaid with black mould. The Square Plain, 16 miles, follows the Five Mile Woods. The first 8 miles S. consists of prairie openings, alternating with grass and aspens, the remaining 10 of prairie with a fine loamy soil. Thunder Hill lies on the W. side of the Square Plain. The Poplars, 5 miles on the trail, follow the Plain, and the land is poor. The "Great Meadows," which come next and extend a great distance, are overgrown with sedges, grasses and vetches, and would yield an almost inexhaustible supply of fodder. The soil is a rich, black loam, but too wet for cultivation without drainage, with remains of ancient beaver dams. The Meadows are 80 or 40 feet above the level of Swan River, and could be easily drained. Fifty-three miles from Fort Pelly, Swan River was reached, about four miles above the junction of Sunder's River. Here were found cliffs ten feet, and further up they were much higher. On the banks of the river were oaks, 30 feet high and 15 inches in diameter; elm, black ash, white birch and ash leaved maple, and at Swan River Crossing, spruce of fair size. On returning to Fort Pelly, Mr. Bell descended the Assiniboine River to Fort Ellice in a skiff. The course of the river is extremely tortuous. The distance between the two forts in a straight line is 130 miles; by the river, 270. The river has the same character the whole way. The laminated alluvial clay of the valley forms, at low water, a cliff of from 10 to 20 feet high at the concave side of every bend, while on the opposite side there is a sloping bank of silt, covered with willows. These clay cliffs overhang at the top and afford shelter for thousands of gourd-shaped nests of the cliff swallow. The soil in the valley averaging about half a mile wide, is good, but above the immediate banks of the river are many marshes and ponds. The river was swift and shallow throughout at low water, and only wide enough to allow room for the oars. At high-water, navigation is easier. The height of the banks of the valley averages 175 feet. The valley would seem to be excavated in the drift down to the level of the underlying rocks. Many of the tributaries appear to lose themselves or become very small on entering the valley, so that at the margin of the main stream at low water they cannot be recognized. The same thing was noticed in the tributaries of the Calling River.

The western shore of Lake Manitoba is bordered by extensive marshes and lagoons, separated from the lake by beaches and islands of sand and gravel. Towards Manitoba House, the land near the shore is good, and back from the lake are extensive openings, covered with good grass. Limestone is found on the west side of the Narrows and of the lake. The Fairford River flows swiftly for two miles from the outlet, opens into a small marshy lake, and contracting for a short space, enters St. Martin's Lake. This lake is 40 miles long, surrounded by level ground and marshes, the water shallow and its

surface broken by low bouldery points, reefs and inlets. Out of its most northerly bay, the Little Saskatchewan flows, a large stream, two to three hundred feet broad, with a good depth of water, except in the rapids—all short, but one, four miles long, about a mile from the mouth of the river. This river falls into a bay on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, about the middle of the lake. The country on both sides of the lake is generally level, and appears to be well wooded. The rocks on the east shore southward were, for 30 miles, Laurentian gneiss; the next 40 miles a coarse-grained, greenish grey, silvery, mica schist, and after that, again the gneiss. No actual discovery of minerals appears yet to have been made, except iron.

In the three prairie steppes forming the North-west Territory, there is a marked difference in the aspect of the country and of the river valleys. On the first, the surface is level or undulating in long, gentle sweeps, and the beds of the streams do not average more than 30 feet below the level of the surrounding country. On the second plain, the surface is rolling, and the river valleys 150 to 200 feet deep; and on the third, the hills are large, either close together or rising to considerable heights, and the river valleys 200 to 250 feet deep. "Coulees," valleys or ravines, with steep sides, often 100 feet deep, sometimes run for miles over these last plains, closing in abruptly at both ends, or one end opening into the valley of a water-course. They are either quite dry or hold ponds of bitter water, which evaporate into snow-white alkaline salts. In the first and second steppes, the depth of the river valleys is not affected by the general descent of the country. They maintain the same general height and character, though the descent of the country may be several hundred feet. The valleys are evidently more ancient than the streams flowing through them. In the third steppe the valleys cut through the drift far down into the underlying rocks; in the second, they correspond to the depth of the drift, and in the first, the streams have merely cut through the deposits resting on the drift. Water has almost invariably been obtained without much difficulty, but around Burnside, Township 12, Range 8, W., there is an area in which all attempts to obtain water by wells have proved failures. Wells have been dug to the depth of 80 feet. The growth of trees appears to depend upon the capacity of the soil for receiving and retaining moisture. The diminution of water which, from all accounts, seems to be steadily going on in the North-west Territory, is a very serious consideration, especially in the water-supply of the "fertile belt." The forest fires, which have been so rapidly destructive, have probably much to do with this, and every means should be taken to prevent their recurrence.

Mr. J. W. Spencer made an exploration of Shell River and the adjacent parts of the Assiniboine. The Shell River Valley was explored for 40 miles. Along the upper part, the country has a rolling prairie character, but in the lower portion the valley of the river is like that of the Assiniboine, some 200 feet deep. The river is much more rapid than the Assiniboine, and the sides of the valley more

deeply gorged. The country is generally well wooded. Returning to Fort Pelly, Mr. Spencer proceeded to descend Swan River from the crossing to Swan Lake, a distance of 130 miles. In this distance were found 446 rapids. The average width of the river is 100 feet. For the last 35 miles it is free from rapids and navigable for boats drawing two feet of water. The country west of Swan Lake is low and generally wooded. Sander's River is a branch of Swan from the south, joining it about 50 miles from its mouth. The country is similar to the Swan River Valley. Pieces of lignite were found in the bed of the stream, and lignite is said to be found in beds from a half to two feet thick higher up the stream. Swan Lake is 20 miles long, receiving several smaller streams besides Swan River. The shores are low and swampy, and the lake very shallow, averaging about 6 feet. Shoal River is between Swan Lake and Lake Winnipegosis. It is from 2 to 4 feet deep, and 150 to 250 feet wide. The banks are low, and the current swift. Porcupine Mountain rises about 800 feet above Swan Lake. Between it and the lake are about 12 miles of low ground, muskegs, tamarac swamps, &c., and the rest of the interval is densely wooded. Balsam poplars, 6 feet in diameter, and spruce, 4 feet, are found on the slope of the Mountain. Lake Winnipegosis is 100 miles long, studded with islands and submerged reefs. The benches of almost every island and point are made up of Laurentian boulders and fragments of Devonian limestone, overgrown with trees, behind which are swamps and small lakes. The north end of the lake is very low, and only a swamp, 3 to 5 miles across, intervenes between it and Cedar Lake. The highest elevation between these lakes is only 44 feet above the waters of either lake. Lake Winnipegosis is of considerable depth, the water clear and good, but from its sudden and frequent wind storms, navigation in small boats is unsafe. Water Hen River and Lake, both shallow and muddy, with extensive swamps around them, connect it with Lake Manitoba at a distance of 25 miles. Lake Manitoba is 130 miles long, a shallow, muddy lake, with many reefs and few good harbours. From Oak Point on this lake to Winnipeg, the distance is 60 miles over open prairie, with here and there a grove of trees. Forty miles from Winnipeg on this route, is Shoal Lake, whose waters have no outlet, and are saline. In the neighborhood of the lakes the soil is mixed with much gravel, but about 20 miles from Winnipeg assumes the black loamy character. Clay iron stones are abundant in many places along Swan River, and in the Porcupine Mountains, one specimen yielded 12.50, and the other 16.70 per cent. The lignite on Sander's River gave—

50.00	of fixed carbon,
23.32	volatile matter,
4.15	ash,
18.82	hygroscopic matter.
100.00	

Beds of peat were found on Swan River, a few miles below the crossing. The salt springs at the south end of Lake Winnipegosis have been worked in a rude manner for a long time. It is of a light brown tint and coarse-grained.

Mr. James Richardson conducted the explorations in British Columbia. Two distinct areas were examined. The first, a number of channels, inlets and islands between Gardner Channel and the Skeena River, and the second, the S. E. portion of the Nanaimo coal basin, as well as detached portions of probably the same basin on the mainland and various islands. The shores of all the channels, sounds and passages examined, present nearly the same features. Around the shores on the lower parts of the mountains the rocks are overlaid by a thin layer of black vegetable soil, which supports a forest of white spruce, white pine and cedar, many of the trees, 2 to 3 feet at the base, and running up from 40 to 60 feet without a branch. At elevations of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, the trees are stunted, and bare, rocky surfaces extend upwards to where they are covered by fields of ice and snow, from 3 to 7,000 feet above the water. Around Kitimat Inlet there are a few spots of level land, and a belt of level land extends along the Kitimat River. It is from 4 to 7 miles wide, and about thirty miles long, covered by a thick growth of white spruce and some hemlock.

At Bella-Bella, on Campbell Island, there are a few acres under cultivation, as also at Metlah Catlah and Fort Simpson. Cabbages, onions, carrots and potatoes are grown with success, but it is said grain will not ripen for want of sunshine. The crystalline rocks present a wonderful uniformity in character, wherever examined through 7 degrees of latitude, from New Westminster to Fort Wrangel in Alaska, and through 6 degrees of longitude, from Vancouver to Cariboo and Tete Janne Cache. They are the gold-bearing rocks of B. Columbia, and will probably be found to contain other minerals. The work on the Nanaimo coal basin is not yet completed. Coal was observed on an island of the Suela group on the beach at the entrance to Sooke harbour, on a small stream, 7 miles west of Sooke, and at English Bay near the entrance to Burrard Inlet.

Two boring parties were employed in the N. W. Territory, with a view to ascertain the eastern limit of the Cretaceous coal bearing rocks, and whether Artesian wells, affording good water, could be made on the prairies. These operations were carried on at Rat Creek, 66 miles west of Fort Garry, at Fort Ellice, and near Fort Pelly. The results, as far as the work has gone, lead to the conclusion that no difficulty will be found in obtaining a supply of water, and that coal is not likely to be found on the level country constituting the first prairie steppe.

SALT WORKS.

Mr. J. Lionel Smith, visited the Salt Works of Ontario. Only 8 wells have been sunk since 1869 that are productive, or in operation. The competition with English salt has been too great. Vessels are often laden with salt for ballast, and English salt can often be bought cheaper in Montreal than in Liverpool, but since 1870 there has been an annual displacement of English by Canadian salt. Canadian salt had also to compete with U. S. salt, admitted here duty free, while 68

cents per barrel had to be paid to gain admission to Canadian salt beyond the frontier. The superior quality of Ontario salt drove the United States salt from the home market, and the United States duty having, in 1872, been reduced to 50 per cent., the works have been in a more active condition. The brine in the Ontario wells has not decreased in density since they were opened, nor the proportion of chloride of sodium diminished. The brine from all the wells at first contained a sensible amount of sulphate of lime, but, as is said, to have gradually become free from it. The earthly chlorides have either increased, or sufficient care has not been exercised in the manufacture. The brine of the Goderich region is one of the strongest and purest known, and specially adapted to the making of solar salt. It is thought that rock salt, from its purity and the thickness of the bed, could be profitably mined. At Kincardine there is a massive bed of pure rock salt 90 feet thick, but no rock salt has been found north of it, and none east of Seaforth. Deeper borings are made than formerly, and a third stratum of rock salt has been reached at both Seaforth and Goderich, and it is thought a fourth may be reached. The supply is inexhaustible, and the quality incomparable.

Dr. Harrington and Mr. Hoffman made many investigations and assays in the chemical laboratory, and the microscopic study of a number of crystalline rocks was pursued by Dr. Harrington.

Mr. Billings was occupied with the printing of the second volume of the Palaeozoic Fossils of Canada, and the examination of collections brought in by field parties. A large number of additions to the collection were made during the year. The Museum now possesses the largest collection in existence of the secondary fossils of the British American Pacific coast. The offices of the survey during the summer of 1875 were removed to the new building in the rear of the Museum, leaving more room available in the Museum building. 1,017 persons visited the Museum during the year. Geological collections for the use of public schools will be prepared on application of the managers, and guarantee that they shall be used for the schools. One of 277 specimens of typical Canadian rocks, minerals, and fossils, properly named and catalogued, was sent in December, 1874, to the Board of School Trustees of Elora, Ont. 2,953 copies of the various maps and publications of the survey were distributed.

Inland Revenue.

There was a falling off in 1874-75 of over \$580,000 in the revenue of this department. The revenue from the different branches was:

From Excise.....	\$5,110,353
“ Public Works.....	558,089
“ Culling Timber....	89,597
“ Bill Stamps.....	244,592
Total.....	\$6,003,241

against \$6,589,848 in 1873-74, a decrease of about 9 per cent. This decrease was principally upon Excise and Public Works, the

decrease on the former being \$502,229, and of the latter \$113,421. On Culling Timber there was a decrease of \$8,316, and on Bill Stamps an increase of \$55,350, making the net decrease \$586,607. But in 1874 there was an increase of over a million on the Excise alone—an exceptional increase. As compared with the average receipts of the three previous years, those of 1875 show an increase of 11 per cent.

The following table shows how the Revenue from Excise compares with the preceding year and with the average of former years:

Articles.	1875.	1874.	Average of 1871-72-73.	As compared with 1874.			As compared with average of 1871-72-73.		
				Inc'e.	Dec'e.	Per cent.	Inc'e.	Dec'e.	Per cent.
Spirits.....	2,977,221	3,503,305	2,791,082	..	526,144	15.01	186,189	..	6.66
Malt Liquor.....	29,976	25,570	20,516	4,406	..	17.23	9,460	..	46.11
Malt.....	351,386	354,765	324,163	..	2,576	0.95	27,233	..	8.39
Tobacco.....	1,494,778	1,401,271	1,101,613	33,507	..	2.39	334,165	..	30.36
Petroleum.....	268,553	274,499	239,711	..	5,886	2.14	28,842	..	12.03
Manufactures									
In Bond.....	37,170	40,006	28,551	..	2,830	7.07	10,625	..	40.01
Selzures.....	5,220	6,289	15,355	..	1,069	16.99	..	10,135	63.00
Other Receipts..	6,043	6,877	7,662	..	834	12.12	..	1,619	21.13
Total.....	5,110,353	5,612,582	4,525,658	37,013	540,142	..	500,454	11,754	..
				Net decrease.	Per cent.		Net Increase.	Per cent.	
				\$502,229.	8.94		\$584,700.	12.61	

SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits manufactured in 1874-75 was greater than in any previous year, but the quantity taken for consumption was less. The quantity exported was a little more than in 1873-74, but a good deal less than the average of the three preceding years. More was used in bonded factories, and there was a large increase in the quantity left in the warehouse, as will be seen by the following statement:

	In Warehouse.	Bonded Factories.	Exported.	Consumption.	Manufactured.	In Warehouse.	Annual Average of
	1,418,860	217,061	343,512	4,421,806	5,240,838	1,168,921	1871-72-73.....
	1,065,843	281,000	187,576	5,470,800	5,483,741	1,621,802	1873-74.....
	2,247,965	330,916	202,451	3,963,657	5,619,507	1,085,843	1874-75.....

It will be seen that the quantity of spirits made was, in 1874-5, greater by 71 per cent. than in the three years average, and the quantity taken for consumption 101 per cent. less. This difference is due to the advance of duty in April 1874, which induced dealers to ex-warehouse their stocks. The increased duty does not appear to have checked consumption to any material extent. In exportation of spirits, there is a decided decline, and a steady increase in the quantity used in the manufacture of vinegar and methylated spirits.

MALT.

The quantity of Malt manufactured was greater in 1874-75 than in the preceding year, being 41,037,986 lbs., but the quantity taken for consumption was somewhat less than in either of the preceding years. There was an increased quantity in bond at the end of the year, but still a good deal below the average of the four years previous. The exportation of Malt fell off about two-fifths, being on the average of four years nearly eight millions of lbs., and in 1874-75 only 4,677,960 lbs. 30,377,039 lbs. of the malt was used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 3,820,986 in distilleries.

The following is a comparative statement of malt manufactured for the years ended June 31, 1874 and 1875, in Canada:

IN 1874.

Barley used.....	813,684 Bushels.
Other grain used	14,443 "
Total grain used.....	828,117 "
Do. in M. cubic inches.....	1,780,892
Malt manufactured	909,927 "
Do.	31,594,005 lbs.
Malt paid duty ex-manufactory	11,448,585 "
Malt Warehoused.	20,055,420 "
No. of Licenses	125

IN 1875.

Barley used....	2,206,765 M. cub. in.
Other grains used.....	12,027 "
Total grain used.....	2,278,792 "
Malt manufactured. .	2,564,092 "
Do.	40,846,079 lbs.
Malt paid duty ex-manufactory	18,208,735 "
Malt Warehoused.....	22,637,344 "
No. of Licenses.....	118

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured for the Years ended 30th June, 1874 and 1875.

Province.	No. of Licenses Issued.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Syrup, and other matter.	Total Quantity of Malt Liquor Manuf'd.
1874.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Gallons.
Ontario.....	118	17,671,063	12,600 lbs. corn. 16,210 lbs. sugar. 350 lbs. c. meal. 188,201 lbs. Glucose.	6,780,441
Quebec.....	23	8,277,081	.....	3,165,716
New Brunswick.....	4	444,484	.....	147,566
Nova Scotia.....	5	1,405,494	.....	419,816
Charlottet'n, P.E.I.	3	347,405	.....	111,817
Manitoba.....	6	105,583	.....	86,787
Victoria, B. C.....	7	482,990	.....	100,376
Total.....	166	28,685,003	12,600 lbs. corn. 16,210 lbs. sugar. 350 lbs. c. meal. 188,201 lbs. Glucose.	10,771,519
1875.				
Ontario.....	119	19,088,007	2,240 lbs. corn. 100 lbs. sugar. 2,178 lbs. moss. 200 lbs. sugar. 212,464 lbs. Glucose.	7,526,965
Quebec.....	20	8,682,076	.....	3,286,299
New Brunswick.....	4	411,775	.....	132,490
Nova Scotia.....	5	1,295,021	.....	359,744
Charlottet'n, P.E.I.	3	235,181	.....	83,685
Manitoba.....	5	111,330	.....	40,796
Victoria, B. C.....	8	553,649	.....	134,307
Total.....	164	30,377,030	2,240 lbs. corn. 300 lbs. sugar. 2,178 lbs. moss. 212,464 lbs. Glucose.	11,584,226

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The production was somewhat in excess of former years, it being 9,567,152 lbs. against 8,865,275 lbs. in 1873-74. The quantity taken for consumption, however, including raw leaf tobacco, was only 6,860,144 lbs. against 8,575,621 lbs. in 1873-74. The stocks in warehouse were 3,930,934 against 1,315,284 lbs. in 1873-74. There is an increasing consumption of Canadian grown tobacco, illicitly manufactured and placed in the market.

CIGARS

The total consumption in 1875 shows a

The following is a STATEMENT of TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT for the Year ended June 30th, 1875.

Articles.	1875.					
	Ex-Warehouse for Excise duty.		Ex-Warehouse for Removal	Ex-Warehouse for Exportation.	Remain- ing in Ware- house.	Total.
Tobacco at 15c. and 20c. per lb.....	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cigars at 30c. and 40c. per lb.....	5,380,909	1,077,081 81	4,133,180	377,464	3,818,544	13,719,097
Snuff at 15c. and 20c. per lb.....	47,734	10,093 90	353	.....	25,565	73,653
	26,317	5,263 40	.....	.....	86,384	112,701
		1,102,339 11				

Total Excise Duty on Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

1874—Collected Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse with Licenses. \$1,347,979 07
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PETROLEUM.

The falling off in the quantities of Petroleum manufactured has been very great for the last two years. In 1872-73 the quantity manufactured was 14,602,377 gallons. In 1874-75 there was manufactured 4,811,506 gallons, not quite a third. In 1872-73 there were exported 9,597,525 gal-

lons. In 1874-75 1,368 gallons. In the quantity entered for consumption, there was a slight increase, this having been 5,135,395 gallons, against 4,516,400 in 1872-73. In 1873-74, 69,777 gallons were taken for lighthouse purposes—in 1874-75, 26,026. There was remaining in warehouse on June 30, 1875, 160,629, against 902,629 in 1874, and 730,797 in 1873.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PETROLEUM WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT for the Years ending June 30th, 1874 and 1875.

Provinces.	Ex-Warehouse for Duty.	Ex-Warehouse to be Re-Warehoused elsewhere.	Ex-Warehouse for Exportation.	Loss by Deodorization, waste, &c.	Free Entries for Lighthouses.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
1874.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Ontario.....	1,514,547	2,488,178	1,065,683	234,441	10,000	707,107	6,019,966
Quebec.....	374,183	56,120		14,272		183,180	646,351
New Brunswick....	201,750		94		2,613	5,673	210,139
Nova Scotia.....	152,570				18,518	24,414	195,502
P. E. Island.....						2,252	2,252
Manitoba.....							
British Columbia..	4,997						4,997
	2,248,013	2,544,298	1,065,787	248,713	69,777	902,629	7,079,274
1875.							
Ontario.....	1,313,260	615,487		2,083	10,000	100,831	2,436,668
Quebec.....	289,625	16,308		72	16,026	35,052	363,732
New Brunswick....	182,830					3,817	186,648
Nova Scotia.....	208,000		1,368			8,303	218,571
P. E. Island.....	6,035					1,225	7,260
Manitoba.....	2,370						2,370
British Columbia..	5,471					2,400	7,871
	2,012,498	681,795	1,368	390,804	26,026	160,629	3,225,120

MANUFACTURES IN BOND,

These are chiefly Vinegar and Methylated Spirits, and show as compared with 1874, a decrease of revenue to the extent of \$2,830, but as compared with the average of the three years preceding 1874, an increase of \$10,625. There was an increase over 1874 of the quantity manufactured, but a larger quantity was left in the warehouse at the close of the year, and very little exported. The revenue from

CANAL TOLLS

was very materially reduced by the financial depression. From information collected, it is concluded that the decrease was equally felt on the U. S. Canals. The revenue from Canal Tolls shows a decrease of 20 per cent., from Slides and Booms 7 per cent., and from Minor Public Works 65 per cent. The revenue from Hydraulic Works increased 13 per cent. The Welland Canal was more affected than the others, owing to the depression of trade in the United States, as will be seen by the following table:—

Canal.	Decrease Revenue.	Decrease per cent.
Welland.....	\$ 74,065	24.6
St. Lawrence.....	10,649	10.5
Chambly.....	5,064	18.6
Ottawa.....	5,867	12.8
Rideau.....	3,254	21.4
Burlington.....	155	3.4
St. Peter's.....	Increase of	3.00
Total decrease..	98,736	29 p. ct.

The following table shows the articles upon which the decrease on the Welland Canal took place:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	New York Canals.		Welland Canal.		
	\$	\$	Years.	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Vessels.....	34,246	25,380	1870	15.09			2.35
Passengers.....	616	457	1871	1.12		5.81	
Produce of Forest.....	30,461	26,457	1872	18.01			5.11
do Animals.....	533	509	1873	19.37			
do Agriculture.....	119,080	98,716	1874		3.14	44.44	
Manufactures and Merchandise.....	106,885	73,898	1875		8.55		1.50
Total Tolls.....	300,841	225,407					
Fines and Damages, &c.	2,050	2,719					
Total.....	302,891	228,126					

A comparison of articles of vegetable food

The quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne in 1875 was 14,861 tons against 22,355 tons in 1874. 135 grain-laden vessels lightened at Port Colborne in 1875, 207 in 1874. The quantity of grain discharged from not entering the canal was in 1874, 59,951 tons; in 1875, 40,453 tons.

Taking the Statistics of the Canals for the season of 1875 as compared with that of 1874, the aggregate revenue has declined

On Welland.....	\$ 84,453 50
" St. Lawrence.....	9,740 65
" Burlington Bay.....	308 90
" Chambly.....	1,352 40
" Rideau.....	1,417 15
" Ottawa.....	9,987 49
	107,260 17
Less increase St. Peter's...	179 23
	\$107,080 94

The comparative increase or decrease in the tonnage of grains of all sorts moved through the New York and Welland Canals during the last six years, as shown by tables carefully compiled by the Inland Revenue Department is as follows:—

Years.	New York Canals.		Welland Canal.	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
1870.....		p. ct. 2.95	p. ct. 18.43	
1871.....	44.67		32.59	
1872.....	29.15		23.73	
1873.....	35.54		7.18	
1874.....	22.60		23.55	
1875.....	1.38		1.61	

The movement of heavy goods, such as coal, iron, salt, &c., shows the following result for the same periods:—

A comparison of articles of vegetable food cleared at Tallo and Tonawanda, and at Port Colborne, show an increase at both ports for every year since 1860, but since 1870 the increase per cent. on the Erie has been more than double that on the Welland, and in 1875 the increase on the Erie was 29.32 per cent., and on the Welland only 1.45.

The quantities of vegetable food through the Welland in transit between U. S. ports has very much decreased, as has also the quantity of heavy goods. The decrease in 1875 was 13.65 per cent. on vegetable, and 7.03 per cent. on heavy goods.

The statistics submitted to the New York State Legislature show a steady decrease in the proportion of freight carried by the State Canals to tide water. In 1850 the Canals took 68.9-10 per cent. In 1860, 47 per cent., and in 1875, 31.7-10 per cent.

During the season of navigation, 1875, there passed through the Welland Canal 4,272 vessels, of which 2,680 were Canadian, and 1,590 U. S. vessels. 794 were steam and 3,478 sailing vessels.

Through the St. Lawrence Canals there passed 3,498 steam and 6,839 sailing vessels. Total 10,337, of which were Canadian, 8,341 and U. S., 1,996. Through the Chambly Canal, 566 steam vessels, of which 2 were U. S., and 2,359 sailing vessels, of which 1,575 were U. S. Total, 2,925. Through the Burlington Bay Canal passed 1,253 vessels, 1,187 Canadian, 66 U. S.; 726 steam and 527 sailing vessels; of the steam vessels 2 only were American.

Through the Ottawa Canals passed 4,801 vessels; Canadian, steam, 1,311; sailing, 2,449. Total, 3,860. U. S., steam, none; 921 sailing vessels.

Through the Rideau Canal 2,913 vessels passed, Canadian 2,826, U. S. 83; steam 78; sailing 2,118.

Through the St. Peter's Canal 897 sailing vessels, all Canadian.

The total number of vessels passing through all the Canadian Canals was 21,071 Canadian and 6,257 U. S. Total, 27,308. Carrying 3,357,766 tons of freight.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

There was a falling off of \$9,148 in the revenue collected from these; but the uncollected balances increased from \$100,446 to \$201,576. A large portion of this balance consists of claims against Chaudière mill owners, disputed by them and payment delayed from time to time, and another portion of sums for which time was asked. As compared with 1873-74, there was a large falling off in the saw logs passing through the Slides and

Booms on the square of square White and 75, 200, 218, 2,264, 120; 1

The fees against \$ the collection \$82,772. The office amount The issue

was considered by the from the The following stamps is year 1875: 1 C 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30 40 50 \$1.00 2.00 3.00 Tot

Booms on the Ottawa and its tributaries. The square and flatted timber were nearly the same. In 1873-74 the number of pieces of square and flatted timber, principally White and Red Pine, was 280,300. In 1874-75, 290,218. The number of saw logs in 1874, 2,204,120; in 1875, 1,905,030.

CULLING TIMBER.

The fees for culling timber were \$89,507, against \$95,912 in the preceding year, but the collections were only \$78,000 against \$92,772. The expenses of the supervisor's office amounted to \$81,744.

The issue of

BILL STAMPS

was considerably increased, as will be seen by the following table. The revenue from them increased by \$35,000.

The following is a statement of the Bill Stamps issued in Canada for the fiscal year 1875:

1 Cent Stamps	443,881
2 " "	413,477
3 " "	100,491
4 " "	38,116
5 " "	87,290
6 " "	561,801
7 " "	21,821
8 " "	25,886
9 " "	362,080
10 " "	134,653
20 " "	98,274
30 " "	86,774
40 " "	29,492
50 " "	53,753
\$1.00 " "	22,921
2.00 " "	5,157
3.00 " "	3,306

Total value.....\$257,853.97

HYDRAULIC RENTS.

The outstanding balances on HYDRAULIC RENTS were somewhat decreased during the fiscal year, but this reduction was entirely due to authorized abatement of claims. Payment of balances was demanded with but little results, and of the rents accruing during the year only \$23,684 were paid out of \$37,804 due.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Statutes in relation to this service came into operation on the 1st day of July, 1875. The equipment was so far completed as to furnish standards available for use in all the divisions established. The expenditure up to that date was \$60,594.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

Fifty-three Boards of Examiners were appointed during the year 1875, 41 by Boards of Trade, and 12 by Order in Council. Previous to 1st July, 1875, 28 Inspectors had been appointed, of whom 19 sent in returns—many of them only partial returns. From the want of full returns from the Inspectors, nothing reliable regarding the trade of the country has as yet been obtained from them.

A series of examinations for EXCISE OUTSIDE SERVICE were held in 1875, at which 45 candidates for ordinary classification presented themselves, and 13 for special classification; of the former, 13 obtained first class, 14 second class, and 12 third class certificates; 6 failed in the examination. The 13 for special qualifications, all obtained certificates.

The total expenditure of the Inland Revenue Department for all services was \$44,870.

For the table of RATES of TOLL on the Canals of Canada, see *Year Book* of 1876, pages 64 and 65.

Insurance.

Statistics of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

(Continued from Year Book of 1876.)

TABLE I.

LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Name of Company.	Date of License.	Business.
Accident Insurance Co	23rd April, 1875	Accident
Etna Insurance Co	1st Aug. 1868	Fire & Inl'nd Marine
Etna Life Co	do	Life
Agricultural Mutual	do	Fire
Anchor Marine	31st March, 1874	Inland Marine
Atlantic Mutual	11th Sept, 1868	Life
British America	1st Aug, 1868	Fire & Inl'nd Marine
British & Foreign Marine	16th April, 1873	Inland Marine
Briton Medical Life	22nd Aug, 1870	Life
Canada Agricultural	23rd May, 1874	Fire
Canada Guarantee Co	5th Sept, 1872	Guarantee
Canada Life	1st Aug, 1868	Life
Citizens' Insurance and Investment	14th July, 1873	Life and Accident
Citizens' Insurance and Investment	24th March, 1875	Fire & Inl'nd Marine
Commercial Union	1st Aug, 1868	Fire & Life
Confederation Life	26th Sept, 1871	Life
Connecticut Mutual Life	1st Aug, 1868	do
Edinburgh Life	do	do
Equitable Life	28th Sept, 1868	do
Globe Mutual Life	11th June, 1873	do
Guardian	5th Dec, 1868	Fire
Hartford Fire	1st Aug, 1868	do
Imperial	do	do
Isolated Risk	4th July, 1871	do
Lancashire	7th Aug, 1869	do
Life Association of Scotland	1st Aug, 1868	Life
Liverpool, London & Globe	do	Fire and Life
London Assurance Corporation	3rd Aug, 1869	Fire
London & Lancashire	19th Aug, 1868	Life
Metropolitan Life	24th Oct, 1872	do
Mutual Life	22nd Aug, 1871	do
National Life	11th June, 1869	do
New York Life	28th Aug, 1868	do
North British and Mercantile	1st Aug, 1868	Fire & Life
Northern Assurance	do	Fire
North Western Mutual	18th Aug, 1871	Life
Ottawa Agricultural	12th Aug, 1875	Fire
Phoenix of Brooklyn	12th May, 1874	Fire & Inl'nd Marine
Phoenix Fire (England)	1st Aug, 1868	Fire
Phoenix Mutual Life	do	Life
Positive Life	19th Dec, 1873	do
Provincial	1st Aug, 1868	Fire & Inl'nd Marine
Quebec Fire	31st March, 1869	Fire
Queen	1st Aug, 1868	Fire & Life
Reliance Mutual Life	do	Life
Royal Canadian	9th Aug, 1873	Fire
Royal	1st Aug, 1868	Fire and Life
Scottish Amicable	15th Nov, 1869	Life
Scottish Commercial	25th June, 1874	do
Scottish Imperial	7th Sept, 1869	do
Scottish Provident	3rd Sept, 1869	Life
Scottish Provincial	21st Aug, 1868	do
Stadacona	20th Oct, 1874	Fire
Standard	20th Aug, 1875	Life
Star	1st Aug, 1868	do
Sun Mutual Life	4th Dec, 1868	do
Sun	9th May, 1871	Life & Accident
Toronto Life	21th June, 1874	do
Travelers	1st Aug, 1868	do
Union Mutual	12th Oct, 1868	Life
United States	8th Aug, 1873	do
Western	1st Aug, 1868	Fire & Inl'nd Marine

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1877.

TABLE II.—FIRE INSURANCE, 1875.

Name of Company.	Premiums of Year.	Policies New and Renewed.	Amount of Policies Renewed.	Amount at Risk.	Amount Losses Paid.	Losses in Suspense.	Losses Retained.
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TABLE I.—FIRE INSURANCE, 1875.

Name of Company.	Premiums of Year.	Policies New and Renewed.	Amount of Policies New and Renewed.	Amount at Risk.	Amount Losses Paid.	Losses in Suspense.	Losses Retained.
BRITISH COMPANIES.							
Commercial Union.....	127,253	No return	14,241,400	10,408,103	\$ 65,287	\$ 5,908	\$ 4,000
Guardian.....	30,305	1,796	6,809,640	5,047,645	24,275	None.	None.
Imperial.....	126,945	5,021	11,899,000	10,117,943	106,442	10,450	1,500
Lancashire.....	11,435	8,510	6,782,900	5,877,600	46,383	1,477	12,500
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	138,450	8,510	13,376,900	10,372,800	108,477	3,870	12,000
London.....	47,450	1,314	6,236,173	5,525,923	16,544	None.	None.
North British.....	292,563	11,906	31,065,728	25,838,449	220,639	28,192	3,000
Northern.....	60,830	No return	7,280,312	44,134	2,305	2,305	4,000
Phoenix.....	162,000	3,680	15,864,766	13,660,067	121,577	17,120	2,000
Queen.....	160,494	6,972	14,981,214	12,184,075	128,729	4,326	14,000
Royal.....	361,514	13,420	38,502,854	32,708,966	288,758	2,123	1,500
Scottish Imperial.....	46,250	No return	No return	4,785,791	33,880	900	1,500
Scottish Commercial.....	37,446	1,604	5,272,405	2,765,668	9,977	314	None.
Totals.....	1,663,715	.....	106,954,078	151,627,791	1,290,612	73,945	57,970
CANADIAN COMPANIES.							
Agricultural.....	90,253	12,984	12,079,426	36,644,453	59,423	10,413	3,292
British America.....	184,789	No return	18,583,483	16,346,827	125,435	34,384	9,224
Canada Agricultural.....	112,103	14,868	14,922,419	22,505,357	63,437	None.	None.
Citizens.....	129,844	4,963	15,792,748	11,042,280	62,632	1,900	None.
Isolated Risk.....	92,351	No return	No return	16,842,857	44,546	3,743	None.
Ottawa Agricultural.....	7,947	1,799	1,673,070	1,657,770	280	None.	None.
Provincial.....	217,213	No return	15,349,417	13,615,980	139,134	17,549	16,353
Quebec.....	86,424	3,713	9,161,659	9,186,507	61,658	None.	None.
Royal Canadian.....	331,291	No return	32,486,595	25,185,185	383,453	No return	No return
Stadacona.....	183,009	10,644	19,708,122	16,596,069	54,854	2,283	5,411
Western.....	252,355	No return	23,796,364	21,329,312	148,402	26,508	9,500
Totals.....	1,657,718	.....	161,501,305	191,732,369	1,143,234	97,310	38,380
UNITED STATES COMPANIES.							
Etna.....	152,635	No return	No return	12,000,000	113,761	3,216	1,500
Hartford.....	96,054	Do	Do	6,000,000	65,394	1,324	2,000
Phoenix.....	15,508	Do	2,583,086	1,300,555	2,558	7,597	None.
Totals.....	264,395	.....	2,583,086	19,300,555	181,713	12,134	3,500
Grand Total.....	3,605,828	.....	331,098,419	365,680,735	2,624,559	183,390	100,350

As compared with 1874, these figures show an increase of Receipts, \$83,523, more than 24-5ths p. cent., and of losses \$747,550, nearly 35 per cent. The increase of receipts, except some \$3,300 in the business of U. S. companies, is entirely in the Canadian companies, their receipts having increased \$169,837, while those of British

companies have decreased \$125,738.

The increase in the losses of the year have been in nearly the same ratio to all the companies, though somewhat greater in the Canadian companies. The following is a summary of Fire Insurance in Canada for the years 1869-1875, taken from the report of the Superintendent of Insurance:

TABLE III.

Year.	Premiums of the Year.	Amount of Policies.	Amount at risk at date.	Claims Paid.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	501,362	41,000,604	50,340,916	276,116
1870.....	536,600	54,637,315	50,523,641†	453,414
1871.....	707,418	63,921,494	68,465,914†	414,339
1872.....	796,847	76,499,542	72,306,784†	510,409
1873.....	842,806	71,775,852	91,082,187†	497,649
1874.....	1,453,781	126,588,065	126,705,337†	662,470
1875.....	1,657,718	161,561,305†	191,732,380	1,143,294
	6,496,622	601,075,177	.....	3,947,601
BRITISH COMPANIES.				
1869.....	1,119,011	120,747,515	115,222,003	579,416
1870.....	1,185,398	131,570,928	120,903,017	1,024,382
1871.....	1,289,846	148,147,968	132,731,241	922,400
1872.....	1,480,620	174,361,366	145,700,496	1,156,167
1873.....	1,773,265	172,631,126	147,602,019	967,316
1874.....	1,809,473	177,346,240	155,088,455	1,120,106
1875.....	1,683,715	166,954,078†	154,627,791	1,299,612
	10,370,328	1,091,659,248	.....	7,049,370
AMERICAN COMPANIES.				
1869.....	165,166†	9,702,356†	13,796,800†	172,186
1870.....	194,781	12,863,827†	11,167,928†	147,081
1871.....	314,452	27,367,712†	27,256,620†	212,460
1872.....	332,243	26,526,334†	33,818,670	263,339
1873.....	352,255	26,788,850	40,120,629	227,219
1874.....	259,049	25,243,769	25,050,327	143,588
1875.....	264,385	2,583,036†	19,300,555	181,713
	1,882,341	131,105,884	.....	1,347,563

Totals for all the Years from 1869 to 1875, inclusive.

Canadian Companies.....	6,496,622	601,075,177	.....	3,947,601
British do.....	10,370,328	1,091,659,248	.....	7,049,377
American do.....	1,882,341	131,105,884	.....	1,347,563
Grand Totals.....	18,748,291	1,823,840,309	.....	12,344,638

† The returns marked thus are imperfect.

THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR 1875 AS COMPILED FOR THE REPORT PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT WILL BE FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

TABLE IV.—LIFE INSURANCE, 1875.

Companies	Amount of Policies	Amount of Claims
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THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR 1875 as compiled for the report presented to Parliament will be found in the following table.

TABLE IV.—LIFE INSURANCE, 1875.

Companies.	Premiums of Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	Policies become Claims.	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims Paid.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
BRITISH COMPANIES.									
Briton Medical.....	\$ 43,561	60	88,683	1,404,927	17	46,449	24,549	19,467	\$ 2,433
Commercial Union.....	24,127	19	59,373	756,961	3	3,164	3,164	None.	None.
Edinburgh.....	25,947	3	6,570	808,339	2	No return.	11,167	None.	3,650
Life Association of Scotland.....	139,810	112	256,968	4,163,157	33	61,918	52,992	34,212	None.
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	9,443	8	8,500	322,007	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
London and Lancashire.....	21,702	103	185,500	864,787	2	2,000	7,077	1,000	None.
North British and Mercantile.....	27,112	10	18,728	901,226	5	12,433	13,448	None.	None.
Positive Government.....	10,679	115	169,500	253,853	4	8,000	2,333	1,000	4,068
Queen.....	11,657	7	28,973	361,747	3	10,500	8,647	4,000	None.
Reliance Mutual.....	20,576	82	136,100	599,967	5	16,370	10,870	5,500	None.
Royal.....	33,105	16	31,250	1,064,022	7	24,905	14,812	14,891	None.
Scottish Amicable.....	23,000	27	50,519	812,922	1	973	10,651	None.	None.
Scottish Provident.....	7,313	None.	None.	271,869	2	8,370	8,370	None.	None.
Scottish Provincial.....	59,498	None.	None.	1,388,566	5	10,741	8,589	8,029	None.
Standard.....	151,373	348	578,242	5,022,565	30	89,764	41,012	49,751	None.
Star.....	13,788	36	85,167	448,512	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Totals.....	622,296	940	1,700,633	19,455,667	119	295,587	217,701	136,841	10,749
CANADIAN COMPANIES.									
Canada.....	431,478	1,563	2,443,311	13,430,062	73	113,360	109,463	51,408	None.

	Citizens.	Confederation.	Mutual.	Stadacona.	Sun Mutual.	Toronto.	Totals.	U. S. COMPANIES.	Etina.	Atlantic.	Connecticut.	Equitable.	Globe Mutual.	Metropolitan.	National.	New York.	North Western.	Phoenix.	Travellers.	Union Mutual.	United States.	Totals.	Grand Total.
	37,787	101,884	50,006	1,976	65,304	9,871	707,256		328,737	29,050	211,143	180,232	20,240	51,368	35,481	226,430	35,067	179,047	100,679	133,315	8,412	1,551,835	2,882,387
	115	1,005	386	43	324	113	3,579		971	109	294	478	30	222	172	327	218	571	481	1,041	25	5,029	9,543
	165,732	1,383,915	433,243	65,750	465,119	123,532	5,077,601		1,469,092	246,747	638,705	1,088,305	114,000	413,500	204,613	708,455	335,980	678,277	722,875	1,611,295	265,620	8,306,824	15,084,478
	1,128,371	3,422,915	1,648,886	87,250	1,921,211	318,581	21,957,286		8,967,572	1,223,833	5,430,897	5,832,945	472,000	1,781,500	1,349,708	6,000,000	1,015,706	3,982,782	3,199,151	4,575,427	265,620	48,596,361	85,000,294
	11	6	11	None.	3	3	107		42	6	14	21	2	4	10	18	3	33	22	24	No return.	169	425
	20,000	6,500	11,500	None.	7,500	4,000	162,950		92,635	6,450	41,140	41,570	21,000	9,500	21,200	49,535	3,000	54,850	23,678	38,300	No return.	408,339	886,905
	18,000	5,450	12,000	None.	3,500	3,000	151,512		85,911	6,450	38,140	33,570	None.	14,000	22,200	18,005	3,000	58,850	26,179	38,300	No return.	349,225	718,438
	2,000	5,000	3,000	None.	8,000	1,000	70,008		None.	None.	None.	8,000	21,000	1,500	4,000	10,440	2,000	3,000	13,700	None.	No return.	75,640	282,439
	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.			None.	None.	5,000	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	5,000	15,749

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Comparing these figures with those of 1874, we find that the premiums for 1875 received by the British companies, were \$6,512 less than in 1874, while the losses were \$17,183 more. The premiums of Canadian companies increased \$68,402, and the losses \$7,573, and of the United States companies the decrease in the premiums was \$23,913, and the increase in the losses was \$111,114. The total premiums of 1875 amounted to \$2,882,387, an increase on the year of \$37,081, only about 1½ per cent., while the increase on the Canadian business alone is nearly 11 per cent. The total amount at risk in Canada in 1875, as com-

pared with 1874, shows, as regards British companies, a decrease of \$408,280; Canadian companies, an increase of \$2,552,977, and of the United States companies, a decrease of \$2,821,778, and on the whole insurance of the year, a decrease of \$677,071 at risk. The business itself is very large, the amount of new policies in Life Insurance alone being \$2,882,375.

There were five Accident Insurance Companies doing business in Canada in 1875, one Guarantee Company, and a Plate Glass Insurance Company, the amount of whose business will be seen by the following table:

TABLE V.

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE, 1875.

Companies.	Premiums of Year.	No. of Policies.	Total Revenue Premiums and Interest.	Amount at Risk.	Losses.	Balance on hand.
Accident Ins. Co. of Canada....	\$ 21,015	1,713	\$ 23,134 Amt of Policies of Year. 1,439,000	\$ 3,852,500	\$ 1,025	\$ 86,443
Citizens' Ins. & Investment Co.	9,954	708	.....	1,563,500	2,774	.....
Sun Mutual of Montreal.....	.....	1,020	1,217,500	1,176,500	1,000	.....
Toronto.....	No	return	separate	from the	Life	Insur.
Travellers of Hartford, U. S. . .	70,347	8,423	22,709,000	Unknown	31,533	.....
Canada Guarantee Co.	28,832	671	1,432,800 Revenue 32,320	3,160,000	7,400	53,595
Metropolitan Plate Glass Co. . .	1,300	83	.....	19,640	814	.....

The Inland Marine Insurance is confined principally to Canadian companies, only one British and two American companies doing Marine Insurance in the Dominion.

The business of the Canadian companies is both Inland and Ocean, the premiums for which during 1875 amounted to

Inland.....	\$216,551
Ocean.....	111,119
General.....	18,336
	<u>\$346,000</u>

Of this, more than a third is done outside of the Dominion. The following table gives the figures of this branch of Insurance:

TABLE VI.
INLAND MARINE INSURANCE, 1875.

Names of Companies.	Net Premiums Received.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of said Policies.	Net Amount at Risk at Date.	Net Amount of Losses Paid.	Losses in St. pend.
<i>British Company.</i>	\$		\$	\$		
British & Foreign	1,711	126	251,227	None	2)	None.
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>						
Anchor Marine	21,772	1,054	6,075,718	2,503	10,644	6,846
British America	20,027	no ret'n	3,671,572	332,550	49,701	.....
Citizens	Licensed	but have	done no	business		None.
Provincial	18,304	no ret'n	1,608,737	85,250	4,800	do
Royal Canadian	48,044	1,949	4,488,828	472,720	17,877	do
Western	81,115	no ret'n	3,181,327	198,184	17,006	do
Totals	216,794	.....	19,026,182	1,104,007	92,058	.....
<i>United States Companies.</i>						
Ætna	1,980	no ret'n	no ret'n	no ret'n	3,900	None.
Phoenix	29,513	no ret'n	2,414,041	108,959	8,676	do
Total	31,493	.....	2,414,041	108,959	12,606	.....
Grand Total	250,004	.....	21,683,450	1,213,617	104,744	6,846

It will be seen that the total amount received for premiums by Insurance companies in 1875 was, for

British Companies.....\$2,294,934
Canadian do. 2,679,025
United States Companies.. 1,887,976

Total.....\$6,861,935

And the amounts at risk, 31st December, 1875, were :

British Companies\$163,634,886
Canadian do 224,547,782
United States Companies 85,734,506

Total.....\$473,917,174

But these figures are only approximately correct, some of the returns being imperfect.

Dominion Appointments.

(From Oct. 1st, 1875, to Sept. 30th, 1876.)

October 8th—Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, of Ontario, to be Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Canada.

Hon. Wm. Johnston Ritchie, of N. B., to be a Puisné Judge of do. do.

Hon. Saml. Henry Strong, of Ontario, to be do. do. do.

Hon. Jean Thos. Taschereau, of Quebec, to be do. do. do.

Hon. Telesphore Fournier, of do., to be do. do. do.

Hon. Wm. Alex. Henry, of N.S., to be do. do. do.

Thos. Moss, Esq., Q.C., of Toronto, Ont., to be Judge of Court of Error and Appeal of Ontario.

Robt. Alex. Harrison, Esq., Q.C., of Do. to be Chief Justice of Ontario.

Hon. Ulric Jos. Tessier, to be a Puisné

Judge of Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec.

Vincelas Paul Wilfred Dorion, Esq., to be Puisné Judge of Superior Court of Quebec.

Hon. John C. Allen, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

Charles Duff, Esq., of St. John, N.B., Q.C., to be a Judge of do. do. do.

Robt. Cassels, Jr., Esq., Ottawa, to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Samuel Duffill, of Bradford, Ont., to be an Official Assignee of the County of Simcoe.

9th—Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, P. C., to be Postmaster General.

13th—Thos. Allsop, Esq., of Victoria, B.C., to be an Official Assignee for British Columbia.

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- Wm. Hollis Lester, of Toronto, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter, Searcher and Locker in Customs.
 Pierre Leger Joneas, of Berthier, Quebec, to be do. do. do.
- 18th—James Smith, of Brampton, Ont., to be Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Division of Halton
- 25th—Jas. George Moylan, of Ottawa, Esq., to be Inspector of Penitentiaries, Prisons, &c.
 E. C. Freeze, of Fredericton, N.B., to be Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Division of Fredericton.
 Jas. McFarlane, of St. John, N.B., to be do. do. do. for the Division of St. John.
 Archibald Miller, to be Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters for Halifax, N.S.
 Arch. Howan, to be do. do. do. for St. John, N.B.
 John W. M. Ruel, to be do. do. do. for Fredericton, N.B.
 Hugh Mackay, of Parry Sound, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- 26th—Samuel Carruthers, to be Dy. Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Division of Brockville, Ont.
 Geo. Holson, of Innerkip, to be do. do. do. for the Division of Oxford, Ont.
- 27th—Lieut. Col. Hon. Edward Geo. Percy Littleton, Grenadier Guards, to be Secy. of the Govr.-Genl. of Canada.
 Lieut. Col. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Grenadier Guards, to be Military Secy.
- 30th—Octave Forget, Esq., to be Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Terrebonne, Quebec.
 Geo. Byrnes, Esq., of Cariboo, B. C., to be do. do. do. for B. Columbia.
 Henry A. Harley, Esq., of Bridgewater, N.S., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.
 Wm. H. Butler, Esq., of Chester, N.S., to be do. do.
- Arthur M. Hill, of St. Stephen, N.B., to be Surveyor and Gauger in do.
- Novr. 10th—Richard McIntosh, Esq., of Kincardine, Ont., to be a Collector in Customs.
 John Davidson, Esq., of Silver Islet, Ont., to be Official Assignee for the District of Algoma.
- 15th—Charles Blais, of Sorel, Que., to be a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures for Division of Richelieu.
 John McGovern, of Welland, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- 15th—Samuel S. Weaver, Esq., of Berlin, Ont., to be Sub-collector in do.
- 23rd—Charles T. Dupont, of Victoria, B.C., to be Official Assignee for B.C.
 Edward Corbet, Esq., of Harbour au Bouche, N.S., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for that port.
 Coote Chambers, Esq., of Victoria, B.C., to be a Commissioner of Pilots.
- Decr. 3rd—Thos. Smith, of Norval, Ont., to be Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures for Division of Halton.
 Wm. Begg, of Lanenburg, N.S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
 W. L. Campbell, Esq., New Glasgow, N.S., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.
- 7th—Hon. J. E. Cauchon, of Quebec, to be one of the Privy Council of Canada.
 Hon. J. E. Cauchon, to be President of the Privy Council of Canada.
- 17th—Acheson Gosford Irvine, Esq., Asst. Comr. of N. W. Mounted Police, to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
- 22nd—D. McAuley, of St. Ann's, N.S., to be Sub-collector in Customs.
 Robt. Eustace, of Cape Canso, N.S., to be do.
- 27th—Warren Wilson Atwood, Esq., of Shelburne, N.S., to be Sub-collector in Customs.
- 1876, Jany. 1st—Matthew Ryan, Esq., Montreal, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate in N. W. Territories.
 Jas. Farquharson McLeod, Esq., C.M.G., to be do. do. do.
- 7th—Hon. Alex. Morris to be Commissioner respecting Conflicting Land Claims, Manitoba.
- 10th—Charles McLaughlin, Jr., Esq., of St. John, N.B., to be Commissioner of Pilots for St. John Pilotage District.
 Robert Wallace, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., to be Postmaster of Victoria.
 George Cubitt Clarkson, of Granville, B.C., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
 Hon. Alex. Morris to be Deputy of Govr. Genl. to sign Marriage Licenses for N. W. Territories.
 John Taylor and Olafur Olafson, Esqs., to be Justices of the Peace for N. W. Territories.
- Feb'y. 3rd—Henry Felix Rainville, of Montreal, to be a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.
- 7th—Wm. John McGill, to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Shelburne, N.S.
- 9th—Jas. Wm. Main, Esq., of Brampton, Ont., to be an Official Assignee for Co. of Peel.
 Chas. Ubald Lindsay, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be Landing Waiter, Searcher and Appraiser in Customs.
- 12th—Gardner Green Stevens, Esq., of Waterloo, Quebec, to be Senator for Division of Bedford.
- 14th—Charles Hood, Esq., of Shelburne, N.S., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Shelburne.
- March 6—Andrew Lemond Wilson, of Brantford, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in Customs.
- 7th—Charles Randolph Montgomerie, Sewell, of Hamilton, Ont., to be Surveyor in do.
- 13th—John McClive, of St. Catherines, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- 15th—Hon. Isidore Thibault, Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, Alexander Woods and Joseph Shehyn, Esqs., of Quebec City, and Edmund W. Sewell, Esq., of Levis, to be Harbour Commissioners for Quebec.
 Capt. Jas. Cruickshank, of St. John, N.B., to be a Commissioner of Pilots for Pilotage District of St. John.
- 21st—Jas. Melvin Wilson, of Ingersoll, Ont., to be Official Assignee for County of Oxford.
- 23rd—Angus H. McDonald, of Port Mulgrave, N.S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
- 28th—John Mooney, of Edwardsburg, Ont., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
- April 6th—Thos. J. Galbraith, Esq., of Port Maitland, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
 John McLean, of Souris, P.E.I., to be a Sub-collector in Customs.
- 20th—Jas. Shaw Sinclair, of Goderich, Ont., to be Judge of County Court for Wentworth.

- Fulgence Anconi, of Cheticamp, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- John Easton, Esq., of Prescott, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Grenville.
- 25th—Thos. Eli Peck, of Nanaimo, B. C., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- Jos. Reid Smellie, of St. Thomas, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- 26th—Jas. Fleming, Esq., of Southampton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
- 28th—Angus Buchanan, Esq., of North Shore, St. Ann's, N. S., to be Harbour Master for Port of Neil's Harbour.
- Thos. Dancey, Esq., of Goderich, Ont., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- May 6th—Thos. Darling, Esq., of Montreal, Que., to be an Official Assignee for that city.
- 19th—Alexander McQueen, of Shediac, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- Robt. J. Ingraham, of Sydney, N. S., to be Shipping Master for that port.
- 20th—Capt. David Ross Kerr, Esq., of Montreal, Que., to be Port Warden for that port.
- 26th—Daniel Spry, Esq., to be a Post Office Inspector in Postal District of East Toronto, Ont.
- Matthew Sweetman, Esq., to be do. do. for do. of West Toronto, Ont.
- June 1st—Jean Baptiste Bourgeois, Esq., of St. Hyacinthe, Q., to be a Pulsné Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec.
- Peter De Grace, of Shippegan, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- Robert McFarlane, Esq., of Cornwall, Ont., to be Official Assignee for County Stormont, Ont.
- Francois Xavier Talbot, Esq., of Montmagny, Q., to be Official Assignee for District of Montmagny.
- 6th—Duncan Kerr, of Great Bras D'Or, N. S., to be Preventive Officer of Customs.
- Jas. G. McKeen, Esq., of Port Hastings, N. S., to be Official Assignee for County of Inverness.
- Jas. E. Hichins, of Little Glace Bay, N. S., to be Shipping Master for that port.
- Wm. Walsh, of Cape Canso, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- William Henry Stevens, of St. Stephen, N. B., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- Simon Pitt Mabce, Esq., of Port Rowan, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
- John M. Flynn, Esq., of Arichat, N. S., to be do. do.
- Wm. S. Hoyd, of River Bourgeois, N. S., to be Sub-collector in do.
- 9th—Frederick Davis, Q. C., of Sarnia, Ont., to be Junior Judge of County Court of Middlesex Co., Ont.
- Robt. Hunter, of Walton, N. S., to be a Surveyor and Measurer of Shipping for that port.
- John Horan, of Ottawa, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- Joseph Thos. Bertram, Esq., of Ottawa, Ont., to be Surveyor in Customs.
- June 27th—Hon. Albert Morton Richards, of Victoria, B. C., to be Lieut. Govr. of British Columbia after 20th July.
- July 1st—John V. Ellis, of St. John, N. B., to be Post Master of that city.
- 3rd—Joseph Adolphe Perrière, of Sainte Anne des Monts, Qu., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- 21st—Geo. E. Cann, of Yarmouth, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
- Napoleon Bourassin, of St. Johns, Qu., to be Harbour Master of that port.
- John White, Esq., of Montreal, Qu., to be Official Assignee for Districts of Montreal, East, West and Centre.
- John Gustavus Norris, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., to be Sub-collector in Customs.
- Joseph Warren, Esq., of Pembroke, Ont., to be do. do.
- Joseph Clopin, Esq., of St. Hyacinthe, Que., to be Collector in do.
- Charles R. M. Sewell, of Hamilton, Ont., to be Surveyor and Measurer of Shipping for that port.
- 20th—Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queen's Bench to be Deputy of Govr. Genl.
- August 18th—Jas. Fleming, Esq., of Peel, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of County Court of Peel.
- 21st—James W. Johnstone, of Halifax, N. S., to be Judge of County Court of District No. One, made up of County of Halifax.
- Mather B. Desbrisay, of Bridgewater, N. S., to be Judge of County Court of District No. 2, made up of the Counties of Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne.
- Alfred W. Savary, of Digby, N. S., to be Judge of the County Court of District No. Three, made up of the Counties of Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth.
- Geo. A. Blanchard, of Kentville, N. S., to be Judge of County Court, District No. Four, made up of Counties of Kings, Pains and Colchester.
- Wm. A. D. Morse, of Amherst, N. S., to be Judge of County Court of District No. Five, made up of Counties of Pictou and Cumberland.
- Stewart Campbell, of Guysboro, N. S., to be Judge of the County Court of District No. Six, made up of Counties of Inverness, Antigonish and Guysborough.
- Barclay E. Tremaine, of Baddeck, N. S., to be Judge of County Court of District No. Seven, made up of the Counties of Cade Breton, Victoria and Richmond.
- Sept. 1st—Augustin Cyrille Papineau, Esq., of Montreal, Qu., to be a Pulsné Judge of Supreme Court of Quebec.
- Zebulon Alton Lash, Esq., of Ottawa, to be Deputy of the Minister of Justice.
- 7th—Jeremiah Brennan, of St. Johns, Qu., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
- Joseph Rozaire Thibaudan, Esq., of Montreal, to be a Harbour Commissioner for Montreal.
- 14th—Henry Deschambault, of Chambly, Qu., to be a Preventive Officer in Customs.
- 18th—Thos. Goffatt, Jr., Esq., of Orillia, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Simcoe, Ont.
- Thos. Clark, Esq., of Dundas, Ont., to be a Collector in Customs.
- Capt. James A. Pettis, of Grand Manan, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- 19th—Benjamin Wilson Higgs, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to be an Official Assignee for Queen's County in that Province.
- Caleb Richardson, Esq., of Richibucto, N. B., to be an Official Assignee for County of Kent, N. B.
- 20th—Christian Henry Foxer, Esq., of St. George, Beauce Co., Qu., to be a Senator of Dominion for Division of Lauson, Qu.

Railways of the Dominion.

The usual Railway returns in the *Official Gazette* were last year discontinued, but a report by Mr. Bridges, giving general statistics of the Railways of Canada up to the close of 1875, was laid before Parliament, and a return, with a carefully prepared map, giving lists of all the railways constructed and under construction, exclusive of the Pacific, was published at the end of June of the present year. From this we compile the following table:

LIST OF RAILWAYS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON 1ST OCTOBER, 1876, AND THEIR MILEAGE.

Railways.	Miles.	Gauge.	Miles in operation.	Miles under construction.
Brantford and Port Burwell.....			33	
Brockville & Ottawa Railway and Canada Central.....		5 ft. 6 in.		
Brockville to Carleton Place.....	45½			
Smith's Falls to Perth.....	12			
	57½			
Canada Central—Carleton Place to Ottawa Do. do. Pembroke.....	28½			
	70½			
	105½			
Junction of Canada Central with B. & O. Canada Central Extension.....			163½	120
Carillon & Grenville.....		"	13	
Canada Southern.....		4 ft. 8½ in.		
Victoria International Bridge to Amherstburg.....	229			
St. Clair Branch.....	62½			
Niagara Branch.....	27½		319½	
Central Vermont.....		"		
St. John to Province Line.....	23			
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Junction to Waterloo.....	40½			
Waterloo to Frost Village.....	4		70½	
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora.....		"	47	
Consolidated European and N. American.....				
Carleton to Vanceboro.....	91			
Fredericton to Junction.....	23			
Vanceboro' to Bangor, Maine.....	114		228	
Credit Valley Railway (Toronto to Elora).....		"		182½
Grand Junction Railway (Belleville to Lindsay).....		"		90
Grand Trunk Railway System.....		"		
Riviere du Loup to Quebec.....	118½			
Quebec to Richmond.....	95½			
Arthabaska & Three Rivers.....	35½			
Montreal to Island Pond.....	148			
Island Pond to Portland, U. S.....	149½			
Montreal to Lachine.....	8			
Caughnawaga to Province Line.....	30			
South Montreal to Rouse's Point.....	43½			
Montreal to Toronto.....	333			
Kingston Branch.....	2			
Toronto to Sarnia.....	168½			
St. Mary's to London.....	21½			
International Bridge to Goderich.....	162½			
Berlin to Galt.....	13			
Port Huron to Detroit, U. S.....	62		1,390½	
Great Western System.....		"		
Suspension Bridge to Windsor.....	229			
Hamilton to Toronto.....	39½			
Harrisburg to Brantford.....	8			
Harrisburg to Southampton.....	129			
Palmerston to Kincardine.....	69½			
London, Huron & Bruce Branch.....	74			
London to Port Stanley.....	21½			
Sarnia Branch.....	51			
Petrolia Branch.....	54			
Glencoe to International Bridge.....	146½			
Welland & Allanburg Branch.....	17½			
Allanburg to Merriton.....	6½		796½	
Hamilton & Lake Erie.....		"	33	

Railways.	Miles.	Gauge.	Miles in operation.	Miles under construction.
Hamilton & North Western.....		4 ft. 8½ in.		206½
Intercolonial Railway System.....				
Riviere du Loup to Restigouche.....	175			
Restigouche to Moncton.....	190			
St. John to Shediac.....	108			
Painsec to Amherst.....	41			
Amherst to Truro.....	77			
Truro to Halifax.....	61			
Pictou Branch.....	52			
Windsor Branch.....	32			
Rimouski Branch.....	2			
Albert Railway.....				41
Elgin Branch.....	14			
St. Martin's and Upham Branch.....				32
Richibucto Branch.....				27
Chatham Branch.....	8			
Springhill Branch.....	32			
Acadia Iron Mines Branches.....	13			
Vale Colliery Branch.....	7			
Albion to Pictou.....	8			
Acadia Coal Companies.....	3			
International Coal Co.....	12		84½	
Kingston & Pembroke.....		"	47	73
Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence.....		3 ft. 6 in.	10	88
Levis & Kennebec Railway.....		4 ft. 8½ in.	45	45
Massachusetts Valley.....		"	36½	
Midland Railway.....				
Port Hope to Waubashene.....			106	
Waubashene to Midland City.....				14
Midbrooke to Lakefield.....			22	
Mississquoi & Black River Railway.....		"		24
Montreal & Ottawa Junction.....		"		81½
Montreal, Portland & Boston.....		"	15	38
New Brunswick & Canada.....		5 ft. 6 in.	121	
New Brunswick Railway Co.....		3 ft. 6 in.	137	70
Northern Railway.....		5 ft. 6 in.	100½	
Northern Colonization—(Montreal to St. Jerome).....		4 ft. 8½ in.	35	
North Hastings.....		"		20
North Simcoe.....		3 ft. 6 in.		10
Nova Scotia Coal Co.....		4 ft. 8½ in.	7	
Port Dover & Lake Huron.....		"	62	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....		3 ft. 6 in.	198½	
Quebec & Lake St. John (not worked).....		4 ft. 8½ in.	25½	
Quebec Central.....		"	43	50
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental.....				
Quebec to Montreal.....	184½			
Montreal to Portage-du-Fort.....	136½			321½
South Eastern Railway.....		4 ft. 8½ in.	65	104½
St. Francis & Megantic.....		"	30	
St. Lawrence & Industry.....		"	12	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.....		"	58½	
Trenton Valley.....		"		22
Toronto & Nipissing.....		3 ft. 6 in.	80	25
Toronto, Grey & Bruce.....		"	190½	
Victoria.....		4 ft. 8½ in.		55
Waterloo & Magog.....		"		23
Welland.....		"	10½	
Whitby & Port Perry.....		"	20	
Western Counties Junction (N. S.).....		"		90
Windsor & Annapolis.....		"	84	
Totals.....			5,884½	1,864½

It will be seen that according to these tables, there were in the Dominion 5,884½ miles of railway and 1,864½ miles under construction; added to this there are about 68 miles of coal mine railways in Cape Breton—which gives 5,952½ miles built. But from this there are to be deducted portions of railways in U. S. worked by Canadian

Cos.—343 miles, leaving 5,609 miles as actually constructed within the Dominion. But not nearly all of these were working. Mr. Brydges, in his report, puts the number of miles of railway actually in operation within the Dominion at the close of 1875, as 4,483½. Several railways and parts of railways have been opened this sum-

mer, but there are no means of fixing the number of miles quite accurately. The International Railway Guide gives the railways running in the Dominion in the summer of 1876 as 4,716 miles. If we add to this 90 miles of N. B. Railway, 12 St. Lawrence Industry, 42 miles for Nova Scotia Coal Cos., and 68 for Cape Breton, given in Mr. Brydges statement, but not included in the Guide, we get 4,937 miles of railway in actual operation, and probably this is under rather than above the mark.

A few of the railways sent in the returns required by the Railway Statistic Act. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting them. As nearly as could be ascertained from the returns, the total paid up capital of the Canadian Railways, was \$298,501,854, divided as follows:—

Ordinary Share Capital paid up	\$109,052,919.54
Preference do do ..	68,442,177.64
Bonded Debt paid up ..	72,075,391.56
Amounts paid and loaned by Dominion Govt.	43,332,815.26
Do do Ontario Govt.	1,230,904.60
Do do Quebec do	224,523.69
Do do N. Brunswick do ..	822,500.00
Do do Nova Scotia do .....	.....
Do Municipalities, \$3,774,621.13	
Less included in paid up Securities	458,000.00
	3,316,620.13
	\$298,501,851.75

But these amounts do not represent the actual cash received by the companies as the securities are all returned at par value, no discount being deducted, and this in some cases was very large.

Of the 4,826 miles in operation in 1875, 2,051 were laid with steel rails, 2,743 with iron rails and 25 with wooden. There were 655 miles of siding on these railways. 980 engines were employed, 1,000 passenger and baggage cars and 19,247 box, cattle and platform cars, besides 1,050 for the carriage of coal and iron ore, 900 of these last being on the Intercolonial. There are 12 grain elevators belonging to railways. The number of train miles run in the year so far as shown by the incomplete return was 17,680,178; 5,190,416 passengers were carried and 5,670,836 tons of

freight. The Grand Trunk carried the most passengers and freight; next the Great Western, and the Intercolonial in the Lower Provinces third. The total earnings of the different railways, exclusive of the Mississippi Valley and South Eastern, leased to a U. S. Co., were:

Passenger Traffic	\$6,410,934.57
Freight Traffic	12,073,570.51
Mails and Express	693,250.41
Other sources	292,784.42
Total	\$19,470,539.91

The expense of working was:

Maintenance of line and buildings	\$3,548,585.13
Working and repairs of Engines	4,679,270.95
Do do Cars	1,543,607.54
General and operating expenses	5,653,079.00
Expenses of European and N. American Railway ..	350,989.58
Total	\$15,775,532.50

leaving a profit of \$3,695,007.41, equal to interest of a little more than 5 per cent. on the bonded debt (\$72,000,000) of the railways, and leaving nothing for share capital or loans. The earnings per mile averaged \$4,000, and the expenses, \$3,270.

The total amount of railway expenditure of all kinds by the Dominion Government up to July, 1875, was \$80,330,921. At the same date the Ontario Government was liable for railways opened or under construction, \$2,716,199; the Quebec, \$3,434,571; the New Brunswick, \$932,000; and Nova Scotia, \$1,235,000, making the total amount either paid or to be paid by the Dominion or Provincial Governments \$68,618,692. At the same date the Municipalities of the different provinces had expended or were liable for \$9,500,637, of which \$5,474,575 was in Ontario; \$3,693,000 in Quebec; \$163,500 in New Brunswick; \$159,562 in Nova Scotia, making the grand total for which the Governments and Municipalities were liable to be \$78,119,329.

But since that date the Government of Quebec have assumed the completion of the North Shore and Montreal and Ottawa Railways, which has increased very considerably the expenditure of that Province.

Obituary.

OCT. 1ST. 1875, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1876.

OCTOBER.

3. At Hamilton, Ont., Capt. John Fairgreave, an old and respected citizen, in his 56th year.

6. At Montreal, Que., Jas. Smith, Esq., N.P., in his 58th year.

8. In Scotland, Rt. Rev. Alex. Penrose Forbes, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin, in his 50th year.

At Paris, France, M. Dezameau, one of the Deputies to the French Assembly.

12. Jean Baptiste Carpeaux, a famous French sculptor.

At Harrisburg, Pa., Hon. S. E. Dimmick, Attorney General of the State.

13. Found dead in his bed, Rev James Mackridge, Rector of St. George's Church, Belleville, Ont.

14. At Prescott, Ont., Dr. J. W. Scott, father of the Secretary of State of Dominion.

15. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Nobili Vitelleschi.

20. In England, Rev. Wm. Edward Jelf, B.D., Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., F.R.S.

At Paris, France, Prof. Wheatstone.

21. Killed by a railway accident, Fred. Hudson, a journalist, at one time manager of the New York *Herald*.

At Louisville, Kentucky, from an overdose of chloral, Hon. R. T. Davis.

From injuries received by falling off the wharf at Montreal, Capt. John Malcolmson, of Hamilton, Ont.

24. Dropped dead on the Esplanade, Quebec, from congestion of the lungs, Maurice de la Bouninière, Count de Beaumont.

25. Accidentally shot, on his return from a gunning expedition, Thos. H. Hogg, editor and proprietor of the *Fredericton, N.B., Recorder*.

26. At Orillia, Ont., Hugh Chisholm, a U. E. Loyalist, aged 108 years.

30. At Athens, Greece, Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syria.

NOVEMBER.

1. At London, England, Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, the eminent archaeologist.

4. Robt. Von Mohl, a German statesman and political economist.

6. At Owen Sound, Ont., Thos. Lunn, Esq., Registrar for the County of North Grey.

8. At Niagara, Ont., the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., in his 76th year.

11. At Wexford, Ireland, Rt. Rev. Dr. Furlong, R. C. Bishop of Ferns, in his 74th year.

12. At Clifton, Eng., Mr. Wm. Sanders, an eminent geologist, in his 77th year.

13. At Worcester, Mass., Rev. James B. Miles, Sec'y. Am. Peace Ass.

At St. Leonard's, Eng., Dr. Brock, a leading Baptist Preacher.

15. At New York, Charles Belmore, the actor.

17. At Hythe, Eng., Mr. C. B. Vignoles, an eminent Civil Engineer, aged 84.

19. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Pietro di Silvestri, in his 73rd year.

21. Francis I., the deposed Duke of Modena, Italy.

21. At Montreal, Que., G. H. Frothingham, Esq., an old and highly respected merchant of that city.

22. At Washington, Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, aged 63.

23. At New York City, Wm. B. Astor, the millionaire, in his 83rd year.

At Vienna, Austria, Cardinal Rauscher.

At Mexico, José Lafragua, Foreign Minister of Mexico.

28. At Paris, France, Eugene Schnelder, a French statesman and mechanical engineer.

Mrs. Leslie Stephen, Thackeray's youngest daughter.

29. From chloroform, at Lockerley Hall, Hants, Eng., Mrs. Childers, wife of Rt. Hon. H. Childers, M.P.

At River Philip, N.S., Mr. Walter McOutat, of the Geological Survey.

30. Prof. Thos. Hewett Key, of London, Eng., an eminent philologist, in his 77th year.

DECEMBER.

1. Benjamin P. Avery, American Minister to China.

At Paris, France, Pauline Virginie Dejazet, the celebrated actress, in her 63rd year.

At Montreal, Que., Dame Marie M. Quesnel, wife of C. S. Cherrier, Esq., Q. C., and mother of Judge Consol, in her 79th year.

At London, Eng., Guy Carleton, third Lord Dorchester, in his 64th year.

4. Count Wendzel Eurenberg, the intended son-in-law of Prince Bismarck.

Mr. John McIntosh, a promising young lawyer of Montreal, of small-pox.

6. At Traquair House, Peebles, Scotland, Lady Louisa Stuart, the last of the Traquair family, aged 99 years and 8 months.

At Canterbury, Eng., Lord Fitzwalter, in his 75th year.

At Back River, near Montreal, from an explosion of gas, Father J. J. Murphy, a well known writer and lecturer.

9. Paul Frederic, Prince of Lippe Detmold.

In County Galway, Ireland, Sir Thomas John Burke, 20 years a Member of the House of Commons.

10. At Sydenham Hill, near London, Gen. Sir Henry Wm. Stisted, K.C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in his 59th year.

In India, Rev. John Wilson, D.D., a distinguished Free Church Missionary.

At London, Eng., Col. Francis Cunningham, a distinguished man of letters, son of Allan Cunningham, in his 58th year.

11. At Ipswich, Mr. Cobbold, M. P. for Ipswich, in his 45th year.

At Calais, Mr. Thos. Emerson Headlam, for 30 years a Member of the House of Commons, and late Judge Advocate General, aged 63.

12. Sir Houston Stewart, Vice-Admiral, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in his 85th year.

In the south of France, John Duggan, Esq., Q.C., a noted member of Toronto Bar.

At Toronto, Mr. John Bell, barrister, an old and highly respected citizen of that city, in his 65th year.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, while in the pulpit, Rev. Chas. DesBrisay, in his 77th year.

13. Olaf Stevenson, Swedish Ambassador to Paris.

At Winnipeg, of apoplexy, on her way to church, Mrs. Kennedy, mother of the Mayor of Winnipeg.

14. At Alderville, Ont., Rev. John Sunday, an Indian missionary of the Methodist Church for 40 years, in his 81st year.

16. At Quebec, J. B. Purkin, Esq., Q.C., a leading member of the Quebec Bar, in his 60th year.

17. At Alma Hotel, Edinburgh, Lady Chesterfield, from an over dose of laudanum.

19. In New Brunswick, Hon. Col. Minchin, aged 100.

22. At Montreal, Que., John A. Perkins, Esq., Advocate, in his 35th year.

24. At London, Eng., Earl Stanhope, the celebrated historian, in his 71st year.

At Florence, Italy, Sir David Drumbeck, M.D., K.C.B., in his 86th year.

25. Augustus Mayhew, one of the leading contributors to *Punch*.

At Quincy, Ill., Hon. W. A. Richardson, U. S. Senator, in his 65th year.

JANUARY, 1876.

1. At Boston, Mass., Timothy Dodd, the oldest merchant of the city, aged 95.

Hon. John H. Clifford, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, aged 66.

M. Jules de Mohl, Oriental scholar, Member of the French Institute.

4. At London, Eng., Sir Anthony Rothschild.

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10. At Ravenscroft, Monmouthshire, Eng., Viscount Amberley, son of Earl Russell, in his 84th year.

At London, Eng., the Marchioness of Clanricarde, "Canning's only daughter," in her 73rd year.

At Boston, Mass., Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the well-known philanthropist, in his 75th year.

11. At Montreal, Que., Hon. Joseph U. Beaudry, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, in his 59th year.

13. Sir S. J. Gibbons, former Lord Mayor of London.

19. Edward Shaw, Esq., M. P. for Burnley, Lancaster.

22. Wm. Romaine Callender, Esq., M. P. for Manchester, in his 51st year.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, Sir George Harvey, late President of the Royal Scottish Academy, in his 70th year.

24. At Paris, France, Fred. Lemaitre, a celebrated actor, in his 77th year.

Lost in the snow, in North-west Territory, Rev. Wm. McDougall, the indefatigable and highly esteemed Indian Missionary.

29. Francis Deak, the celebrated Hungarian statesman and patriot, in his 74th year.

At Montreal, Que., D. Torrance, Esq., President of the Bank of Montreal, and one of the leading merchants of the city.

30. At Markham, Ont., Rev. Henry Barkley, Mennonite Minister, aged 70.

31. At Birkenhead, Eng., Sir Wm. Jackson, one of the great English railway contractors, in his 71st year.

FEBRUARY.

1. At London, Eng., John Forster, the friend and biographer of Dickens, a well-known *litterateur*, in his 66th year.

Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D., a celebrated Baptist Divine, in his 71st year.

Lieutenant General Viscount Melville, G. C. B., grandson of the great Lord Melville, in his 76th year.

5. At Montreal, Q., Hon. Charles S. Rodier, Leg. Counsellor and ex-Mayor of Montreal.

Mr. Isaac Bonner, Secretary of Montreal Transportation Co.

10. Found dead, in the yard of the Executive Mansion at Annapolis, U. S., Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a distinguished American Jurist and statesman.

11. At London, Eng., Sir Samuel Taylor Coleridge, P. C., nephew of the poet Coleridge, in his 87th year.

12. Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K. C. B., in his 74th year.

At Eton, Mr. Edmund Bristow, the landscape painter, in his 91st year.

15. Baron Seguin, the eminent French scientist.

W. Dickinson, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, Finance Department of Canada.

Drowned at Montreal, Mr. W. Lelch, a well-known and respected merchant.

At Hamilton, Ont., Rev. Wm. Hector Renneison, M. A., in his 81st year.

At Alberton, P. E. I., Hon. Herbert Bell, President of the Legislative Council, in his 58th year.

Edward Fellow, Viscount Exmouth, in his 65th year.

17. At Hartford, Conn., Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., in his 74th year.

18. At Boston, Mass., Charlotte Cushman, the celebrated actress.

20. At Montreal, Que., J. F. Sincennes, Esq., in his 58th year.

21. At Kingston, Ont., Mr. James Linton, for many years an alderman of that city.

25. At Toronto, Ont., Rev. John Jennings, D. D., in his 62nd year.

26. Pierre M. Irving, nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, in his 74th year.

MARCH.

1. At London, Eng., Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of Dean Stanley.

2. At Montreal, Que., Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, one of the best reporters in Canada, and editor of the *Galt Reformer*, aged 31.

3. At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, the grand daughter of Clarendon, in her 100th year.

At Grand River, Onondaga, Mrs. Osborne, grand daughter of Brant, and great grand daughter of Sir Wm. Johnson.

6. At Adelaide, Australia, Sir Richard D. Hanson, Chief Justice of South Australia.

7. At Collingwood, Ont., Mr. Robert D. Donald, aged 111 years.

At Pictou, N. S., John Curry, aged 102.

8. At London, Eng., Marie de Flavigny, Countess D'Agoult, a well-known writer, in her 72nd year.

At Oberlin, Ohio, the "Eliza" of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

11. At Assynt, Scotland, the widow of Hugh Miller, in her 65th year.

12. At Sarnia, Ont., in his 63rd year, Thomas Wm. Johnston, Esq., M. D., Registrar of the County of Lambton.

At Alexandria, Egypt, Mr. Thos. Steele Livingstone, son of Dr. Livingstone.

13. At Baltimore, U. S., Sister Harriet, Superior of the Protestant Episcopal Order of All Saints in the United States.

Very suddenly, at his mountain residence, near Kingston, Mr. Barnes, Attorney General of Jamaica.

15. At Ottawa, Ont., G. B. L. Fellowes, Esq., Q. C., Mayor of the city.

At Waltham Stowe, near London, Eng., Seymour Clarke, Esq., Vice-President of the Great Western Railway of Canada.

At Raurel Pinder, India, Rt. Rev. Dr. Milman, Bishop of Calcutta.

19. At Carlsbad, Germany, Ferdinand Freilgrath, German poet, in his 60th year.

Col. Chas. C. Chesney, one of the ablest military men in the British service.

23. At Hamilton, Ont., very suddenly, Dr. Macintosh, one of the most popular city physicians.

Very Rev. Dean of Bangor, in his 84th year.

29. Dr. H. Letheby, the well-known Medical officer for the city of London, in his 60th year.

30. At Liverpool, Eng., Captain John Oliver, aged 102, who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar, and was 70 years at sea.

31. At Belleville, Ont., Dr. Rufus Holden, an old and respected citizen.

At Oshawa, Ont., Mr. A. S. Whiting, President of the Cedar Dale Works, one of the oldest residents of Oshawa, in his 60th year.

APRIL.

1. At Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, better known as the Black Swan, in her 69th year.

5. The Earl of Sheffield, in his 75th year.
8. In the General Hospital, New York, Sarah Hildreth, wife of Gen. Butler.

10. At New York city, Alexander T. Stewart, the great merchant, in his 71st year.

At Quebec, Rev. Dr. Wilkie, Rector of the High School of Quebec, in his 61st year.

15. At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Thos. Scatcherd, M.P. for North Middlesex, in his 53rd year.

17. At Detroit, United States, Orestes A. Brownson, D. D., in his 73rd year.

25. At New York city, Barney Williams, the well-known Irish actor.

27. At Toronto, Ont., John Edgeworth Thompson, Barrister-at-Law.

MAY.

1. In Burford, Ont., Thomas Jas. Hornor, first white man born in County of Oxford, Ont., in his 74th year.

At Cobourg, Ont., Hon. Eben. Perry, one of the Senators of Dominion, in his 89th year.

4. At Montreal, Q., Captain Alexander Selater, late Port Warden of that Port.

5. At Ottawa, Ont., Benjamin Gordon, Esq., Collector of Customs.

6. At Toronto, Ont., Col. Kingsmill, in his 84th year.

7. At Montreal, Que., Wm. E. Phillips, Esq., in his 47th year.

At London, Eng., Jos. Philip Ronayne, Member of Parliament for Cork.

At Oxford, Dr. Bosworth, the great Anglo-Saxon scholar, in his 83th year.

10. Very suddenly, at New York City, Dr. Hall, editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*.

11. At Charlton House, Eng., Sir I. M. Wilson, Bart., Lord of the Manor of Hampstead Heath, in his 74th year.

11. At Montreal, Que., Geo. D. Ferrier, Esq., in his 50th year.

At Liverpool, Lieut. Col. Thomson, Mayor of that town.

17. At London, Eng., Henry Kingsley, brother of Canon Kingsley, and a well known novelist, in his 53rd year.

20. At Port Perry, Ont., Mr. Adam Gordon, M.P. for North Ontario, in his 46th year.

30. At Ameliasburg, Ont., Mr. S. S. Walbridge, an old and respected inhabitant, in his 64th year.

At Toronto, Ont., Rev. Canon Baldwin, in his 51st year.

31. At London, Eng., Gen. Sir George Bowles, G.C.B., Lieut. of the Tower, and one of the oldest members of the United Service Club, in his 89th year.

JUNE.

1. At Ottawa, Ont., Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

At St. George, Beauce, Que., Major Jos. Gilbert, a veteran of 1812, in his 87th year.

8. At Paris, France, Madame Dudevant, the well known novelist, George Sand.

At Springfield, Mass., President William Stearns, of Amherst College.

12. At Beauport, Que., Col. B. C. A. Gagy.

15. At Toronto, Ont., Judge Duggan, in his 65th year.

15. Julius Heinrich Petermann, D.D., the celebrated German orientalist.

19. At London, Eng., Mr. John Dickson, for many years a resident of Toronto.

20. At Cambusdoon, Scotland, James

Baird, the millionaire iron master, who gave \$2,500,000 to the Scotch Church, in his 75th year.

At Portland, Me., John Neal, a well known author.

At Brighton, Eng., Hon. I. E. Featherston, Agent General for New Zealand.

At Mexico, Santa Anna, late President, in his 70th year.

23. At Glasgow, Scotland, Robert Napier, the head of the shipbuilding firm of Napier & Sons.

24. At London, Eng., Gen. Lord Sandhurst, in his 58th year.

26. At Baltimore, U. S., Dr. Cummins, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

27. At Ambleside, Westmoreland, Eng., Harriet Martineau, the well known authoress, in her 75th year.

JULY.

1. At London, Eng., Col. Egerton Leigh, M.P. for Cheshire, in his 62nd year.

5. Very suddenly, at Kingston, Ont., Col. D. Shaw, in his 45th year.

In a battle with the Indians, Gen. Geo. A. Custer, U.S.A., in his 38th year.

6. At Paris, France, M. Casimir Perier, one of the leading statesmen of France, in his 65th year.

15. At Montreal, Que., Charles Heavy-sage, Esq., the dramatic poet.

At Würzburg, Bavaria, the Mother of Prince Milan, ruler of Servia.

17. On his way to the seaside, Mr. Thos. Mackay, Registrar of the County of Elgin, Ontario, one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Thomas, in his 71st year.

At London, Eng., Mr. James Waterlow, partner and founder of the well known firm of Waterlow & Sons, in his 88th year.

At London, Eng., Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, M.P., Political Secretary to Treasury.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, Alex. Russell, Esq., a writer.

21. From the sting of a fly on the upper lip, Mr. Ed. Joseph, of Montreal.

24. At Sydney, Cape Breton, Mr. Dodd, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

27. At Halifax, N.S., Rt. Rev. Father Connolly, R.C. Archbishop of Nova Scotia, in his 62nd year.

29. Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath and premier prelate of Ireland, in his 66th year.

Mr. Thos. Hazelhurst, the "Prince of Methodism" in England, aged 61 years.

AUGUST.

5. At Londou, Eng., Hon. John Robertson, Senator of the Dominion, in his 78th year.

Thos. Connolly, Esq., M.P. for Donegal, Ireland.

Sir Phillip Francis, Consul General at Constantinople.

15. Charles John Howard, Earl of Suffolk, in his 73rd year.

16. Henry Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, in his 59th year.

21. At Toronto, Ont., Lieut. Col. Robert Gowan, J. P., first Supreme Grand Master of the L. O. L. of America.

At Montreal, Que., W. D. Drummond, Esq., Adv., son of the Hon. Judge Drummond, in his 31st year.

22. At Halifax, N.S., dropped dead, Lieut. Col. Henry Lynch Talbot, R.A.

At Paris, France, Auguste Neffelscur, a well known French journalist.

25. In Switzerland, Viscount Ribblesdale, step son of Earl Russell.

30. At Paris, France, Felicien David, a celebrated musical composer.

At London, Eng., Charles Elme Francatelli, a famous cook, author of several books on culinary science, in his 72nd year.

SEPTEMBER.

4. At Portland, Me., Rev. Dr. Taylor, for over 40 years one of the leading Presbyterian Ministers of Montreal.

5. At London, Eng., George Smith, the celebrated Assyrian explorer.

At Montmorency Falls, Que., Geo. B. Holl, Esq., one of the largest lumber merchants in the Dominion.

At Gananoque, Ont., Rev. Wm. Smart, the oldest Presbyterian Minister in the Dominion.

14. At St. Claire, Que., Mr. Lazaire Royer, aged 107 years and three months.

18. At Burlington Heights, near Hamilton, Ont., of variola, Peter Carroll, Esq., an old and esteemed citizen, in the 70th year of his age.

Rev. Henry Haworth, for 31 years Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, London.

At Hamilton, Ont., Elizabeth Ann Golden, in her 108th year, in full possession of all her faculties.

20. At Portsmouth, N. H., of apoplexy, Rear Admiral Penneck, U. S. Navy.

22. At London, Eng., Dr. Thos. Laycock, an eminent medical writer and physician to the Queen.

24. At Hamilton, Ont., Mr. Chas. R. M. Sewell, Surveyor of Customs, in his 52nd year.

Sir J. R. Quain, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

28. At Donauwerth, Bavaria, Ernest Bandel, the German sculptor.

Parliamentary Summary.

The Third Session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion opened on the 10th February, 1876. In the Speech from the Throne, the Governor General expressed his pleasure at again meeting Parliament; spoke of his visit to England, of the depression of trade and the abundant harvest; congratulated the members on the approaching completion of the Intercolonial Railway; mentioned the opening of the Prince Edward Island Railway as an epoch in the history of that Island, and regretted no progress had been made in the settlement of the Fisheries Compensation. Effect had been given to the Supreme Court Act, by appointing the Judges and officers. Bills to amend the law relating to Common Carriers; respecting Life Insurance Companies; to provide for collecting statistics of crime; to provide for consolidating the Statute Law; for the enfranchisement of Indians; and respecting Insolvent Banks, would be submitted. The Estimates had been framed with every possible economy. The depression in trade had seriously affected the revenue; and it was necessary to curtail the expenditure. Correspondence with regard to the Pacific Railway would be laid before Parliament. A deputation from the Manitoba Government had visited Ottawa with a view to some re-arrangement of the Income of the Province, which was not sufficient for ordinary expenditure, and propositions concerning this would be presented. After His Excellency withdrew in the SENATE, Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just presented a Bill relating to Railways.

The consideration of the Speech was settled for Monday, and a Committee of Privileges appointed.

In the House, reports from Judges relating to Elections were read, new members

introduced, Standing Committees appointed, and some Departmental Reports presented.

11th—COMMONS.—The Address in answer to the Speech was moved by Mr. Casey. He eulogised the Gov. Gen's speeches in England respecting Canada; referred to the depression in trade, and went generally over the subjects of the Speech, moving resolutions thanking His Excellency for it, and pledging the House to careful consideration of the subjects mentioned in it. The Address was seconded by Mr. Taschereau, who went over, in French, much the same ground as Mr. Casey, in English. Sir John A. Macdonald, on the part of his friends, felicitated the mover and seconder on their eloquence; characterized the Speech as "a most harmless and innocent printed document," and declined to offer any amendment, but thought some further information should have been given with reference to the Pacific Railway. Mr. Mackenzie spoke briefly of the condition of things in the Northwest, and thanked Sir John for the tone of his speech. Hon. Mr. Holton called the attention of the Premier to the speech of the Postmaster General at Argenteuil, as an offensive attack upon the Roman Catholics of Quebec. He enquired if the P. M. Genl. acted with the advice of the Ministry, and if his remarks met with the approval of the Premier. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had not even known the P. M. Genl. was going to Argenteuil. He went, as a political friend of the Member for the County, not as a Minister. He (Mr. M.) did not approve of anything that had a tendency to bring religion into public discussion in politics. Hon. Mr. Holton was satisfied with the Premier's exposition of his own views; reminded him that there was a united responsibility

among Ministers, and the Premier had not said whether he approved the substance of that speech, or of the time and occasion of its being delivered. Mr. Masson attacked Mr. Huntington, showing his speech could only have the effect of creating religious strife in the Province of Quebec, and was a groundless attack on the French Conservatives. Hon. Mr. Cauchon, in French, explained that the P. M. Genl. only spoke his own sentiments, not those of the Administration, or he (Mr. C.) could not have remained in the Ministry. Hon. Mr. Langevin attacked Hon. Mr. Cauchon for remaining in the Ministry with the P. M. Genl.; and Mr. Devlin, in the name of the Irish Catholics, repudiated the assertions of that "most unfortunate speech." Hon. Mr. Huntington explained that his speech at Argenteuil was altogether political, and was not that of a Minister, but of a Lower Canadian citizen. Hon. Mr. Holton had attained the objects for which he had spoken, viz.: The disavowal of the sentiments of the P. M. Genl. by the Premier and his supporters from Quebec. As, for 22 years, the leader of Lower Canadian Liberals, he had felt it his duty to enter his protest against them. The address was then carried, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 14—SENATE—Address moved by Hon. Mr. Paquet, seconded by Hon. Mr. Leonard, and passed unanimously.

COMMONS.—On motion of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, a Select Committee of seven was appointed to assume the direction of the reporting and printing of the debates.

15th.—COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie explained the Ministerial changes that had occurred during the recess. Explanations also made by Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Cauchon, the new Ministers, and, after routine business, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Petitions, Returns and Reports were presented, and Committees chosen.

16th.—SENATE.—Petitions presented and a Bill read respecting certain Quebec elections.

COMMONS.—Bills for the appointment of Penitentiary Inspectors in Manitoba, and British Columbia, and for the Collection of Criminal statistics introduced by Hon. Mr. Blake. Mr. Mills moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the financial depression. Sir John A. Macdonald called the attention of the House and the Ministry to the purport of the motion, as in reality a motion to enquire into the state of the nation, and therefore a vote of want of confidence. The motion should be postponed until after the Finance Minister made his Budget Speech. Mr. Young supported the appointment of the committee. The country was, from some reason, in the position of a solvent debtor, who has bought a large stock of good value, and finds some trouble in paying for it. Though temporarily depressed the Dominion was never in a sounder condition. Mr. Irving opposed the Committee, the responsibility resting with the Government. Mr. Workman and Mr. Dymond favoured the appointment. Mr. Wood spoke strongly in favour of Protection.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opposed the Committee. Mr. Thompson, of Welland, advocated unrestricted Free Trade. Mr. Macdonald, of Toronto, showed the excessive over-importation that had been going on, and after some remarks from Mr. Cartwright, the motion was allowed to stand over and the House adjourned.

17th.—SENATE.—Petitions, motions for papers and formation of Committees.

COMMONS.—Acts to amend the Criminal Law relating to violence, &c., and for the institution of cases against the Crown, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Blake. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie introduced a Bill to create a separate territory out of a part of the North W. Territory, to include the country east of Manitoba and west of Ontario, attaching this to the Government of Manitoba. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved an address for correspondence relative to the Imperial Shipping Bill. The hon. member went over the whole subject in a long and exhaustive speech, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Smith, who promised that the Government would use all their power and influence to frame legislation to promote the Maritime interests of the Dominion. After recess, the debate on Mr. Mills' motion for Committee on Depression of Trade was resumed, and was kept up until eleven o'clock and then adjourned.

18th.—SENATE.—Petitions presented, Gov. Genl's. answer to address read, an address to His Excellency for details of expenditure on Parliament Buildings and grounds since 1870 agreed to, and also one for copies of all correspondence relating to the Georgian Bay Branch Railway.

COMMONS.—The Estimates were presented, House went into Committee of Supply, and passed item for Govrs. Secy's. office. Financial Depression debate resumed by Mr. Jones, of Leeds, followed by several other members in favour of protection. Mr. DeCosmos proposed an amendment which the Speaker pronounced out of order, but after discussion it was allowed. After recess, the debate was resumed and Mr. DeCosmos withdrew his amendment. Mr. Blaine moved to substitute "Manufacturing and Commercial," instead of financial in the original motion. Mr. Mills accepted the amendment, and Sir John Macdonald pointed out that this altered the character of the original motion as a vote of want of confidence. The amendment was carried. On the motion of Hon. Dr. Tupper the "Mining" interest was added, and of Hon. Mr. Mitchell the "Shipping," and the resolutions as amended passed.

21st.—SENATE.—Petitions presented, Reports of Committees received, and the Campbell Divorce Case brought up. The Bailiff who served the notices testified to the fact, and the petition of Robt. Campbell read after a division. Several addresses for papers agreed to.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved an address for correspondence, &c., respecting Fishery Privileges in the Maritime Provinces, explaining that it had always been the custom in those Provinces that people owning lands in front of rivers, bays and estuaries should enjoy the right to fish in front of their lands, and that the Orders in Council of May, 1875, had created a great deal of excitement. The Lower Provinces came into the union with a pledge that their rights should be respected, and the

attempt to enforce uniformity in New Brunswick with the fishing regulations of Ontario and Quebec, was an infringement of rights enjoyed for three quarters of a century. Hon. Mr. Smith defended the steps taken, asserting that the Courts in New Brunswick held that no such rights legally existed. The Government had no intention of interfering with the occupancy the people had enjoyed for so many years. After long discussion the motion was carried. After recess the subject of refunds to the Great Western Railway was brought up by Hon. Dr. Tupper. In his opinion the refunds were illegal. He was supported by Sir John Macdonald. Hon. Messrs. Burpee, Blake and Mackenzie asserted they had followed the precedent of the last ministry with respect to the Grand Trunk. Dr. Tupper and Sir John showed that the cases were not the same, and also that by the terms of the Order in Council it had been made in violation of the Statute Law. Hon. Mr. Langevin moved for correspondence respecting the Charlevoix Election, complaining of interference by Government officers in that election, which led to a discussion between the hon. member and Hon. Mr. Cauchon and other French Members. Mr. Orton moved for a Select Committee on the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion. The subject was discussed till half-past eleven, when the House adjourned.

2nd—SENATE—Hon. G. G. Stevens introduced, Petitions read, Reports presented, and the Campbell Divorce Bill read first time. On the motion by Hon. Mr. Reesor for second reading of the Bill on the 6th March, with liberty to Eliza Campbell to be heard by counsel and order to Robt. Campbell to attend to be examined, a debate arose, but, on a division, the motion was carried.

COMMONS—Second reading of "Criminal Statistics Act." Mr. Brouse approved heartily of the measure, but regretted provision was not also made for health statistics, which were more important. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved second reading of the new N. West Territory Act. The territory in question was one of unsettled boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, and the Act provided for its Territorial Government under the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba until the boundary question was settled. Debate on the agricultural interests was resumed by Mr. Plumb, and continued until the House adjourned.

3rd—SENATE—A very large number of petitions presented, addresses moved for papers relating to the Eastern Railway Extension of Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Cable Companies.

COMMONS—Bills to amend the "Law relating to Criminal Procedure," and the "Law relating to Abortion," introduced by Hon. J. H. Cameron. Hon. Mr. Blake introduced a Bill to make more effectual provision for enquiry into Corrupt Practices at Elections, founded upon the English Act. On a motion for papers by Mr. Blain, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie explained intended improvements in the St. Lawrence Canals and River. Mr. DeCosmos brought before the House the subject of the non-admission of fish and fish oil from British Columbia under the Washington Treaty into the United States. Sir John Macdonald moved for copies of papers relative

to the appointment, instructions and resignation of the late Agent General, Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Flynn moved for papers relating to St. Peters Canal, stating that the question of the enlargement of that canal was one of great importance, and that money for that purpose had been voted in Nova Scotia before Confederation. Debate adjourned.

24th—SENATE—Routine business only. COMMONS—A motion for a return by Mr. MacKay, of Cape Breton, led to a discussion on the coal mining interest. In Nova Scotia \$12,000,000 were invested in the coal trade, and 500,000 tons of shipping were annually engaged in it; 23,000 hands were employed in connection with the shipping. It was a great tax on this trade that, while U. S. coal was admitted free and Ontario drew her supply from that country, a heavy tax was imposed on N. S. coal going to the U. S. The exports were falling off and the trade declining. The discussion lasted the whole evening, when the motion was carried and the House adjourned.

25th—COMMONS—Bill fixing salaries of County Court Judges in Nova Scotia, introduced by Hon. Mr. Blake. The Finance Minister made his Budget Speech. Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, \$24,648,715. Expenditure, \$23,713,071. Balance, \$935,644. Decrease on the importations \$7,785,512, and on exports \$11,464,949. A difference of nearly \$2,000,000 in receipts of first seven months of 1875-6, as compared with 1874-5. The depression due to over-importation, fall of price of lumber in U. S. market, general extravagance and speculation, long-continued depression in the U. S. and general financial trouble throughout the world. In the estimates for the current year, reductions of expenditure were made of 2½ millions. Revenue for current year estimated at \$23,250,000. Expenditure a little less. On the question of increased protection, the Finance Minister contended that the tariff of the Dominion must be substantially a revenue tariff. The present time of disturbance in trade was not a time to make radical changes, the country needed time. Distress, though serious, was temporary, and the government could not see their way to relieve it, except at the risk of inflicting great permanent injury on the whole population. Their policy was one of justice to all classes, prudence and economy till the present trial was passed. After recess, Dr. Tupper criticised the Budget and the policy of the Ministry generally. The expenditure had largely increased while the revenue was diminishing, and in a time of unparalleled financial stringency and commercial distress, the Government refused to take any steps to alleviate it. Canada needed not discussions of abstract principles of free trade or protection, but a national policy for the interests of the country apart from theories altogether. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie though, theoretically, a free trader, as he had never failed to declare himself had always also said that the principle could not be carried out in Canada under present circumstances. At 10:55 the adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Irving.

28th—COMMONS—Bill to make further provisions for the Supreme and Exchequer Court, introduced by Hon. Mr. Blake, pro-

viding for the taking of testimony by commission, or otherwise, in various parts, in or out of Canada, and making some other alterations and additions. A discussion on the method of increasing the trade with the West Indies took place on a motion of Mr. Young for a statement of any steps taken to open up direct steam communication with those islands. The subject of winter communication with Prince Edward Island was brought up as a matter of pressing necessity by members from the Maritime Provinces. Hon. Mr. Laird gave the reasons why the service had so far failed to meet the requirements: if a Company could not be got to perform it, the Government felt bound to undertake the service, and were taking measures to that end. After recess, debate on the budget was resumed. Mr. Irving moving a long resolution to the effect that it was necessary, under present circumstances, to revive differential duties, and a rate of not less than 10 per cent. should be added to that existing on all foreign manufactures, of which the same classes are manufactured in the Dominion. Mr. Charlton opposed the resolution, deprecating any change in the tariff. Mr. Workman moved, in amendment to the amendment, that the House resolve that it deeply regrets to learn that the Government has not proposed a policy of protection to manufacturing industries, the large amount of capital invested and their depressed condition rendering such a policy necessary to restore them to prosperity. Mr. Workman's amendment was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Mr. Macdonald of Toronto pointed out the anomaly of a Committee sitting to consider the depressed condition of the manufacturing interests, and a Government refusing to do anything to relieve them. The Finance Minister could not legislate for 1-20th of the population, but 1-20th had as good a right to be legislated for as 19-20ths. Sir John Macdonald would not then discuss the question of protection and free trade. The announcement that there were to be no changes in the tariff had taken him by surprise. The resolution of the Member for Hamilton was a protest against the policy of the Government in the interest of his constituents, but if any friend of the Government had been employed to make protection ridiculous, and get the smallest vote possible, he could not have framed it better, and except the mover and seconder, he did not see where the support was to come from. The vote was taken, 3 for and 174 against the resolution, and the debate adjourned.

March 2nd—SENATE—Petitions presented and read. Returns presented. Papers relating to the financial position of Manitoba, giving a detailed account of revenue and expenditure, and showing a deficit of over \$40,000 annually. Hon. Mr. Scott introduced a Bill respecting Common Carriers, and Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, An Act respecting Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Cartwright introduced Bill respecting Insolvent Banks, and Hon. Mr. Laird, one with regard to the Indians of Canada. Mr. Masson complained that the first number of the debates in French had not yet appeared, and moved that the report of the Select Committee on reporting be concurred in, giving

the translation to the translators of the House, with necessary assistance granted them. Mr. Delorme moved, in amendment, that the committee be instructed to secure such assistance as may be necessary. After a long and somewhat bitter debate, the amendment was carried on a division of 20 to 64. After recess, no debate of importance occurred, and the House adjourned at half-past nine.

3rd—SENATE—Large numbers of Petitions and Reports presented; address to His Excellency for the report of Mr. Shanley on P. E. Island Railway to be laid before the House.

COMMONS—Debate on the Budget resumed by Mr. Young—defending the policy of the Government and attributing the depression in manufactures to over production. Mr. Bunster complained of want of progress in building the Pacific Railway, which would bring in population and give the manufacturers all the market they would want. Mr. McDougall (Elgin) and Mr. Dymond deprecated any increase in the tariff not absolutely necessary for revenue. Mr. Appleby avowed himself a free trader and advocated a reduction in the tariff especially in coal oil, and the abolition of the Stamp duties. Mr. Rochester pointed out the disadvantages Canadian lumbermen were suffering, the canals and markets of the U. S. being closed to them, while Michigan lumbermen could use ours and compete in the Quebec market. Mr. Davies advocated Free Trade; Mr. Plumb, Protection. Hon. Mr. Pope, as representing an agricultural community, said that the farmers in his section of the country were in favour of such protection as would lead to the establishment of manufactures among them, and place them on equal terms with the Americans. Hon. Mr. Cartwright replied to the criticisms of Hon. Dr. Tupper on his financial statements, and that gentleman reiterated his charges of mismanagement. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, in a somewhat excited speech, decried the Government from the attacks of Dr. Tupper, declaring the Government had never led a single individual to believe they would propose increased taxation. After some personal explanations by Hon. Messrs. Vail and Holton, the House went into Committee of the Whole and passed the item for Privy Council, and adjourned at half-past three a.m.

March 6th—SENATE—A great many petitions presented, and several returns. Bill to amalgamate the City and Royal Canadian Banks, introduced by Hon. Mr. Campbell. Address for correspondence between the Dominion and Ontario Governments on the Georgian Bay Railway, agreed to upon a division.

COMMONS—A motion by Mr. Blanchet for papers relating to Quebec Graving Dock led to a long debate, some of the speakers being in favour of placing it at Levis, and others on the North Shore. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie stated that no political considerations would influence the decision, and all the information possible would be obtained before the site was settled. After recess, the question of the Truro & Pictou Railroad was brought forward by Mr. Mackay, of Cape Breton, who urged the importance of the extension of the N. S. Railway system to Cape Breton, as at present, with all its mineral

wealth, it had no railway communication. The harbour of Louisbourg was from 60 to 100 miles by sea nearer Europe than any other harbour in the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie could not hold out any promise the Dominion Government would undertake the construction of any other railway than those in hand. The matter rested to a great extent with the people and Government of Nova Scotia. On the grant for the relief of settlers in Manitoba, some of the members, while allowing the necessity of the aid, thought its distribution should have been left to the Local Government. Mr. Masson moved for papers respecting the Dawson route. There had been great mismanagement on the part of the contractor, and immigrants had been obliged to go by the U. S. route. Mr. Mackenzie explained that the cost of the road for 6 years averaged \$220,000 per annum, with very small results. Tenders were advertised for and the lowest accepted. Complaints being made, it was decided useless to attempt to keep the road open for transporting passengers and freight, and the contract was cancelled. Steps were taken to keep it open as a mail route and to accommodate the engineers.

7th—SENATE—Besides routine business, nothing was done. On a motion for papers relating to Immigration Office in London, by Hon. Mr. Dickey, some discussion arose.

COMMONS—House in Committee on N. W. Territory Act. The territory to be called Keewatin or North Land. Several amendments were negatived and the Bill passed committee. Second reading of Bill for suits against the Crown. Dr. Tupper complained of delays in the action of the Minister of Justice on Petitions of Right from parties in Nova Scotia. Hon. Mr. Blake in this Bill proposed to substitute the Supreme Court for various local tribunals as the only tribunal for hearing these cases and defended the delay. Sir John Macdonald approved the Bill, but thought the Minister of Justice wrong in deferring the decision of cases. He recommended the doing away with official arbitrators altogether and leaving all cases to be tried by the Supreme Court. Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron concurred in the recommendation. Hon. Mr. Blake thought it would be better to try first the operation of the Bill. The Bill passed without amendment. House in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Workman moved resolution regretting the Government has not proposed the policy of increased protection necessary to restore the prosperity of the country. He was seconded by Mr. Devlin, and supported by Mr. Colby and Mr. Domyville. Mr. Palmer did not think the principle of free trade applicable to Canada in its present circumstances, it was a mistake to fancy that protection to manufactures injured the farmer, as no one industry could flourish without the other; could not vote for the resolution, but would vote for the revision of the tariff in any direction that would afford relief to the manufacturers. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Orton opposed the resolution. Mr. Brown, a manufacturer himself, said all that was wanted was to be enabled to enter into fair competition with the Americans. Mr. Sinclair opposed the resolution as only in the interest of manufacturers. Mr. Cook hoped it would have such a minority that a pro-

tection tariff would forever be abandoned. Sir John Macdonald characterised the motion as one of want of confidence; did not think it went far enough, and should propose another on a future occasion; believed agriculture and manufactures should go hand in hand and the tariff be revised in the interests of both; accused the Government of inconsistency, and said they had, in not coming forward to the relief of the country, lost a great opportunity, an opportunity which might never offer again. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie replied. The resolution was negatived on a vote of 119 to 64. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed one item and rose at 20 minutes past one a. m.

March 8th—SENATE—Petitions and Reports. Hon. Mr. Aikins moved for correspondence and statements connected with Departmental Printing. Two Bills read the first time, and the Campbell Divorce case proceeded with. The bill examined, and a motion for the 2nd reading of the Bill was carried by a vote of 33 to 14. Motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee with power to examine witnesses, &c., also carried on a division.

COMMONS—Mr. Farrow moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the depression of the Salt Trade. The best salt mines in the world were in Western Ontario, and they were in a languishing condition. The competition with Liverpool and U. S. Salt, both free of duty while Canadian Salt had to pay duty both on the salt and the bags in which it was put, was too great, and a small revenue duty should be put on salt. Motion carried. Some discussion arose on a motion of Dr. Brouse for information concerning holders of land on the Thousand Islands. It was a national matter, every one being interested in these islands. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that the Government wished, if possible, that the islands should be preserved in their natural beauty, and had directed an officer to have supervision over them, preventing the timber from being destroyed and their being occupied by smugglers. They were nearly all the property of the Indians, and no Indian lands were sold or leased without the consent of the Indians themselves. The British Columbia Mail Service, the loss of the Pacific, and some other B. Columbian matters were taken up. After recess the debate on Dr. Orton's motion for a Committee on the Agricultural Interests was resumed by Mr. Wallace, of Norfolk; representing a farming constituency, he could say the farmers wanted a change in the present state of things between Canada and U. S. Mr. Trow and Mr. Gordon thought farmers generally prosperous, and no protection could remove the evils from which they principally suffered, such as the weevil and Colorado bug. Hon. Mr. Huntington followed on the same side. Hon. Mr. Pope said the question was not Free Trade or Protection, nor did the farmers greatly care for protection for themselves, but the farmers of his County did feel the great importance of having manufactures established among them. The true principle was to protect moderately those articles which we could manufacture as cheaply as could be done elsewhere, and not subject them to unfair competition with the U. S. After several other members had spoken, some changes

were made in the Committee at the suggestion of the Premier, and the motion was carried. On the Bill to amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure by Hon. J. H. Cameron. Mr. Brooks objected to the provision for examining witnesses by Commission as liable to great abuse which view was supported by Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, Mr. Mousseau and Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Macdougall, of Elgin, and Mr. Mackay, Cape Breton, supported the Bill. Hon. Mr. Cameron adduced some arguments in its favour, and Hon. Mr. Blake thought the best course was to submit it to a Select Committee which was done.

March 9th—SENATE—Address for Returns of all monies in the hands of Dominion Agents in England. City Bank Bill read 2nd time and referred to Committee. House in Committee of the Whole on Penitentiaries and Criminal Statistics Bills. The former passed without amendment, the latter was slightly amended and passed. Bill from the Commons respecting suits by Petition of Right read first time.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Robitaille moved for a Select Committee on the subject of Submarine Telegraphy in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, giving statistics showing the loss of life and property for several years in the River and Gulf, and proposing a telegraphic system around the Gulf, connecting the islands with the mainland. A number of members supported Mr. Robitaille's views and the Committee was granted. Mr. Frechette moved for a Select Committee on the Winter Navigation of the St. Lawrence, quoting from the evidence taken before the Quebec Legislature to show its practicability, and was supported by several other members. After recess, a motion of Mr. Macdonald, of Cape Breton, respecting the dismissal of a Postmaster brought on a discussion, which lasted nearly the whole evening, and the debate was finally adjourned. Bill to extend the Dominion Notes Act to P. E. Island, B. Columbia and Manitoba introduced. The N. S. County Courts Judges Bill passed, and Bill introduced for a further grant to Manitoba.

10th—SENATE—Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act introduced by Hon. Mr. Scott, the "Criminal Statistics" Bill passed as amended and sent to the Commons for concurrence, and several Bills from Commons read first time.

COMMONS—House in Committee on Bill for preventing Corrupt Practices at Elections. First section agreed to. Several amendments made to second. Committee rose and reported progress. House in Committee on the Indian Law of Hon. Mr. Laird. On the first clause, Mr. Schultz objected to the width fixed for the roads, and an alteration was made at the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald. Resolutions, as amended, were adopted. After recess, House in Committee of Supply, Sir John A. Macdonald, in a very long speech, went over the whole ground of the necessity for changes of tariff, asserting that now, if ever, were they necessary. Any retrenchment in expenditure promised by the Ministry could only be at the expense of important public works which required to be prosecuted. The estimates for administrative purposes had increased

instead of diminished. He quoted both English and American authorities to show that the foreign countries who had not given up protection were competing successfully with England even in their own market, and that in England itself, before many years, Free Trade would have to give way to a tariff that would give her manufacturers fair play in their competition with other nations. Hopeless of the country receiving any aid from the Government he appealed to the sober second thought of the country, and offered a resolution, regretting that no measure for re-adjusting the tariff and alleviating the stagnation of business had been offered by the Ministry. Hon. Mr. Cartwright denied that a re-adjustment of the tariff would be advantageous, except to a very insignificant part of the population; deprecated a retaliatory policy towards the U. S., and defended the policy of the Government in retrenching expenditure. Mr. Masson pointed out differences between the opinions of the Premier and Finance Minister, stating that in his constituency (a rural one) persons of all shades of politics had petitioned for protection. Mr. Brouse advocated endeavours at reciprocity instead of protection. Mr. Laurier was in favor of protection, but his resolution went too far. Mr. Mousseau attacked Mr. Laurier for inconsistency, as he and his friends, while in the Quebec Legislature had advocated protection and building up national industry. The adjournment of the debate was moved. Mr. Mackenzie objected, considering the vote one of want of confidence, but it was carried.

March 13th—SENATE—Bill to incorporate Consolidated Bank of Canada amended and passed. Hon. Mr. Atkins moved for return of newspapers in each Province, in which Government advertising had been done for the last 4 years, and the amount paid for the same Reports of Printing Committee presented and read, and ordered for consideration on the 16th. Several Bills advanced a stage, and returns from Railway Companies presented.

COMMONS—Mr. Forbes made a motion respecting Shipping Certificates. Canadian Captains were unable to clear their ships with the Canadian certificate of service. Both Hon. Mr. Smith and Hon. Mr. Mitchell explained that these certificates were being replaced by certificates of competency, and the inconvenience would soon right itself. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved for address to Her Majesty, excluding Canadian tonnage from any legislation, adopted by Imperial Parliament, relative to British Merchant Shipping, unless foreign tonnage was also included. He showed what had been the steps taken when he was Minister of Marine, which had been followed up by his successor, and recommended that the Minister of Marine should at once proceed to England with a remonstrance from the Parliament of Canada. Mr. McLeod moved, in amendment, that the despatch from the Dominion Government to Lord Carnarvon of February 8th, 1876, is approved by the House, and the House hopes the views therein contained will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Palmer claimed the right to legislate for Canadian ships belonged exclusively to Canadian Parliament. Hon. Mr. Smith supported Mr. McLeod's amendment. If the Im-

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perial Bill extended its provisions to foreign ships, he could see nothing in it inimical to Canadian shipping. Hon. Mr. Langevin moved an amendment to the amendment, that it was desirable the Government should continue its efforts to increase the exemption of Canadian shipping from Imperial legislation calculated to place Canadian ships at a disadvantage with foreign in British waters. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved the adjournment of the debate.

14th—SENATE—Bill to amend Insolvent Act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Bureau. Select Committee named on the Prohibitory Liquor Traffic. Hon. Mr. Read made a motion respecting the keeping of Public Funds in the Banks of Dominion, which, after debate, was withdrawn.

COMMONS—House in Committee of Supply. Debate on Sir John Macdonald's resolution resumed by Mr. Fleming, opposing any increased protection or frequent changes in the tariff. The country possessed immense resources, and by economy, would occupy a flourishing position.

Mr. Wallace was a free trader, and would support free trade with direct taxation, if he could get it. But this was not the question at issue. It was simply a re-adjustment of tariffs. A commercial system which made us go 5,000 miles for coal which was in the Dominion, import iron when it was under our feet, and wool when we could grow it, could not be right. Mr. Thompson (Welland) would abolish all duties. The true measure of progress was not the production, but the consumption of the people. Mr. Bertram thought we had prospered under our present system, and the policy of economy instead of increased taxation would be sustained by the House and the country. Mr. MacNab said the Ontario farmers wanted no protection. Mr. Kirkpatrick accused the Finance Minister of deceiving the country, leading it to believe the tariff would be changed. The manufacturing population was much larger than was represented, they comprising about an eighth of the whole. Mr. Bunster supported the resolution. Hon. Mr. Mitchell was a Free Trader, but he believed in free trade being reciprocal, and should vote for the amendment. Mr. Colby desired to speak for the farmers. The New England farmers sold at higher and bought at lower rates than the agriculturists of any other portion of America. A policy of moderate protection would do for Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces what had been accomplished in New England. Competition with Texas, Colorado and other immense agricultural regions is not far distant. Our farmers would be undersold in their own market if no obstructions in the way of duties were offered. Mr. Archibald thought the agricultural community too wise to be caught by shallow pretences, and feared no danger from Texas or the products of the West, and entered a protest against giving the shadow of protection to agriculturists and the substance to manufacturers. Mr. Peterson thought the Finance Minister should make the necessary inquiries for the re-adjustment of the tariff, and the new tariff be brought down next year. Mr. Macdonald advocated protection for Nova Scotia coal as absolutely necessary for the mining interest, and knew his constituency would en-

dorse a national policy protecting the industries of the country. Mr. Carmichael opposed the resolution. Mr. Norris had confidence in the Government, but must support the motion, or go contrary to his principles. It being past one a. m. the debate was adjourned.

March 15th—SENATE—Several Bills read second time and the Nova Scotia County Court Judges Bill passed. Some reports adopted.

COMMONS—A question of privilege was brought up by Mr. Taschereau, Mr. Jean Baptiste Daoust, Member for Two Mountains had been tried several years ago for forgery at Montreal, and he moved the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Instructions. Mr. Masson said Mr. Daoust had held a seat for six years without objection, and had been an employe of the present Government for three years. The House again in Committee of Supply. Debate resumed by Mr. Borden, who objected to protection and thought reciprocity the only remedy for Canada. Hon. Mr. Cameron (S. Ontario) did not think the farmers wanted protection. Mr. White (Hastings) thought the large majority in his county did, and the people of the country in general, as well. Mr. Plumb supported the resolution and Mr. Oliver opposed it. Mr. Wood thought the welfare of the country demanded the protection of home industries and Mr. Mills opposed protection of any sort, incidental or direct. Hon. Dr. Tupper went over the whole ground of the deficit in the revenue and the policy of the Government. In nearly every case where an election had taken place a protectionist had been returned, which showed the opinion of the country on the point. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie defended his Government from the attacks of Dr. Tupper, denying that the feeling of the country was against them. Mr. Casey supported the policy of the Government. Mr. DeCosmos had resigned his seat and gone to his constituents on the subject of protection, and they had sustained him, believing the true course was to build up an intercolonial trade and encourage home industries. Mr. McKay, Cape Breton, preferred to endure the ills they had then try new ones. Mr. McCallum believed in home markets and fostering home industries. Mr. Kirk thought increased protection would be injurious to Nova Scotia. Mr. Hagar thought a time of general depression was no time to increase taxation. Mr. White believed both farmers and lumberers would be benefitted by protection. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 116 to 70, and the House adjourned.

16th—SENATE—Large number of Petitions, Returns and Reports, three Bills from the Commons read first time. A debate on resolution of Hon. Mr. Smith condemning the steel rails purchase resumed, but was withdrawn.

COMMONS—The case of Mr. Daoust resumed. Mr. Daoust made a statement and retired. Hon. Mr. Cameron declared the decision of the Courts in Montreal contrary to law. After a long discussion the question was referred to the Committee on Privileges. House in Committee of the Whole on Bill for more effectual administration of the law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections, which was finally passed. Committee of Supply.

Items for Secretary of State's Department and several other Departments passed without much discussion. On that for Penitentiaries, a long debate took place respecting the dismissal of the Wardens of St. Vincent de Paul and Halifax Penitentiaries and the appointment in their places of political friends of the Government. Hon. Mr. Blake explained that in one case the Warden was incapacitated by age and in the other by ill health. On the item for the Library, several members found fault with the condition of the books, and objections were made to the library being so indiscriminately used by others besides Members.

17th—COMMONS—Bill to amend the Insolvency Act introduced by Hon. Mr. Blake. Hon. Mr. Cameron suggested improvements which Mr. Blake promised to insert, if possible. A message from the Gov.-Genl., transmitting an estimate for the relief of the distressed settlers in Manitoba, referred to the Committee of Supply. Second reading of Manitoba Subsidy Bill. Mr. Ryan explained the financial condition of the Province. The increased subsidy was insufficient, and should be \$100,000 instead of \$90,000. Dr. Tupper pointed out that the House had committed itself to the principle of giving no increased subsidies to the Provinces. Hon. Mr. Blake was of opinion that a resolution which was intended to apply only to the four older Provinces could not affect Manitoba. Mr. Palmer thought all the Provinces stood exactly on the same footing, and objected to the right claimed by the Minister of Justice to make a difference between the Provinces. After recess, the Hon. in Committee of Supply on item for relief of Manitoba settlers. Objections were taken to the loans being given on mortgages on the settler's lands as liable to lead to abuses for political purposes. Dr. Tupper called attention to the fact that item for statistics in Nova Scotia had been omitted. Several members were in favour of a general system of statistics for the Dominion. On item for Centennial Exhibition, several members wished the item increased rather than not make a creditable exhibition. On that for Dominion force in Manitoba, several members disapproved of the reduction of the force, and others found fault with the terms granted those who re-enlisted after serving. On item for Mounted Police force, a long debate took place, but it was finally passed, and the House rose.

March 20th.—SENATE—After petitions and reports, Bill to incorporate the Christian Brothers was sent up from Committee, with a number of amendments, and the Bill, as amended, ordered to be printed. Bill respecting Trade Marks was introduced by Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just. Hon. Mr. Carroll moved that the work of the Pacific Railway was not vigorously prosecuted. After debate, the question was postponed. The report of Library Committee was received and read. Bills from the Commons read, advanced a stage, and House went into Committee on Inland Revenue Amendment Act, which was finally read third time and passed.

COMMONS—Bill to amend Life Insurance Act was introduced by the Finance

Minster. Hon. Mr. Cameron thought the Minister had not sufficiently considered the subject, and suggested amendments which were promised consideration. Mr. Brouse moved for Committee on Sanitary Statistics, showing the benefit legislative action on this subject had been in other countries. The death rate in the cities of Canada was greater than in the crowded city of London, and, at least, a third of this was preventable. A sanitary bureau could be advantageously established in connection with the Department of Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie acknowledged the great importance of the subject, but it was more properly the province of the Local Governments. After recess, the subject was resumed by Mr. Workman and some other members. Dr. Tupper suggested that the Committee should be granted to collect information, as this would be of incalculable benefit to the public. The motion, as so amended, was carried. The Charlevoix election case was the subject of a long and bitter debate, Mr. Langevin accusing Hon. Mr. Cauchon of interfering in it. It was finally referred to Committee, and the House adjourned.

21st—SENATE—The Committee on Reporting recommended adoption of the proposals of Mr. Burgess. Hon. Mr. McMaster moved that uniformity should be observed by the chartered Banks in sending their certified lists to Parliament, and the Clerk of the House be directed to issue circulars to that effect to the chief officers of such Banks. After debate, the motion was withdrawn. Another debate took place on a motion of Hon. Mr. Alexander, condemning the policy of the Government in constructing and operating railways instead of aiding private companies to do so. This was also withdrawn.

COMMONS—Several Bills were read third time and passed without much debate; Hon. Mr. Laird's Indian Bill being read second time, Mr. Schultz thought it would be impracticable to make it operative in the N. West. Mr. Paterson approved of the Act, but suggested amendments. Hon. Mr. Langevin thought as little should be left to chance as possible, and every thing made clear. The Bill would, in his opinion, prove inoperative, as the Indians would have to be educated and fitted for enfranchisement. Members on both sides of the House expressed their approval of the Bill, and Hon. Mr. Laird promised the amendments suggested should be taken up in Committee. After recess, the House went into Committee of Supply. Discussions arose about items for improving navigable rivers, the Guelph Post Office, and Kingston Military School, the fortifications at Quebec, public buildings in Manitoba and B. Columbia. The Quebec Members contended justice was not shown their Province, and the Premier showed undue favoritism to Ontario. The Premier defended himself from the charge and was supported by Mr. Oliver. All the items submitted were finally passed and the House rose at one o'clock.

22nd—SENATE—Address asking for all papers connected with the Steel Rails purchase was agreed to. The Canada Shipping Company's Bill read first time and the House went into Committee on the Bill for institution of suits against the Crown by petition of right. An amend-

ment on the seventeenth clause was carried on a division. On second reading of the Common Carrier's Bill, the three months' hoist was moved by Hon. Mr. Miller, carried on a division of 23 to 16. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

COMMONS—The question of the terminus of the Intercolonial Railroad led to a considerable debate. The New Brunswick Members contending that unless a deep water terminus was constructed at St. John, the railway would be useless to the city. Mr. Bowell moved for a statement of Government Deposits in Banks. There was a large discrepancy between the Finance Minister's statement and the official returns in the *Gazette*. None of the deposits drew any interest, and in the month of April the deposits in the Ontario Bank amounted to nearly 50 per cent. of its paid up capital. Hon. Mr. Cartwright explained that it had always been the custom of the Government to keep large sums on deposit in the banks, and it was not advisable that the Finance Minister should be called on to give reasons for withdrawing a deposit from one bank and putting it in others, lest the credit of the bank should be affected. House went into Committee on Inspection Act, and the Bill was passed with one or two amendments. The debate on the St. Peter's Canal was resumed. Mr. Mackay, Cape Breton, said the delay in the enlargement of the canal was a serious detriment to the trade of the Province, especially the coal trade. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie declined to recognise the doctrine that the Government was bound by the reports of its officers. Mr. Flynn said this was something more—Parliament had voted the money and tenders were called for for the enlargement of St. Peter's Canal to 50 feet wide and 15½ in depth. Three years had elapsed since the survey was made and not a dollar had been expended. The motion was carried. On the second reading of Insolvency Act, Mr. Macdougall said the amendment now proposed had been rejected last session. Hon. Mr. Blake also opposed it, and it was thrown out by a vote of 69 to 55. House went into Committee of Supply. Several items relating to Ocean and River Navigation, Light Houses, &c., were passed and the House adjourned.

23rd—SENATE—Several Bills advanced a stage and debate on Mr. Carrall's motion respecting delay in the Pacific Railway resumed.

COMMONS—A question of privilege was brought up by Mr. Greenway of South Huron. House went into Committee on Supreme and Exchequer Court Bill. Several verbal amendments were made, and a series of new clauses were proposed by Hon. Mr. Blake. Bill as amended was concurred in. The N. W. Amnesty question was brought up by Mr. Costigan, moving the pardon of W. D. O'Donoghue, who had been excluded on the ground that he was a Fenian. After a very long debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 138 to 80. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed several of the items for the Marine and Fisheries Branch.

24th—SENATE—Several Bills passed. To the Petition of Right Bill a number of further amendments were made, and the Bill sent down to Commons for concur-

rence. A large number of other Bills were advanced a stage.

COMMONS—Supply. The Indian Estimates caused a good deal of discussion, but all the items finally passed, as did also miscellaneous items. On the items for the Customs a long debate took place, the estimate being increased by nearly \$40,000. The debate lasted till after recess, when the items passed, as did also those for Inland Revenue and Culling of Timber. On the items for Post Office, another debate took place. Many members asked for more postal accommodation, some complained of injustice in mail contracts, and Mr. Plumb pointed out that the increases of revenue and expenditure by no means kept pace with each other, the deficiency having steadily increased for several years, this last year amounting to over \$100,000. A number of minor items were passed and the Committee rose.

March 27th—SENATE—Five Bills passed, two read second time, and nine first time. Canada Shipping Co. Act sent up from Committee on Banking with several amendments, which were agreed to and the Bill passed.

COMMONS—Mr. Gordon brought forward a motion respecting Sunday work in the post offices, canals and railways of the Dominion, going over the laws of the different provinces of the Dominion, and showing a wide divergence in practice. He read letters from managers of different railways quoted from various authors, and moved a series of resolutions on the subject restricting all work to that of absolute unavoidable necessity. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie replied that this was already done, and if any special abuses were named, the Government would endeavour to rectify them. A number of members joined in the debate, and the motion was finally withdrawn. Mr. Aylmer moved for a return of Roofing Slate Imported from U. S., calling the attention of the House to the depressed state of the slate industry in the E. Townships, and asking that Slate and Marble might be granted the same amount of protection other manufactures receive. Mr. Palmer moved a resolution respecting the Imperial Shipping Bill, contending that it was at variance with the rights of the Canadian Parliament. After some explanations from the Premier, the motion was withdrawn.

28th—SENATE—Five Bills passed; two read second time, and, on motion of Hon. Mr. Reesor, a Committee appointed to examine into the cause of the defective ventilation of the House.

COMMONS—The Indian laws again discussed, several amendments suggested, and at recess the House rose and reported progress. After recess, House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. De Cosmos moved a series of resolutions respecting the Pacific Railway, contending good faith was not kept with British Columbia. Mr. Charlton defended the course of the Government and objected to any increased taxation for the road. The debate was kept up till a very late hour. Sir John Macdonald rebuked the mover for refusing to withdraw his resolution at the instance of his own friends, and showed that it was so drawn up neither side could vote for it. On a division, only 7 out of 161

members voted for the motion. The Intercolonial Railway Item was passed, and the House rose.

29th—SENATE—Two Bills passed, five read first time, and five second time.

COMMONS—House in Committee of the Whole to consider some proposed changes in the rules of the House. A good many alterations and amendments were made, and resolutions passed. A number of private Bills passed. A motion of Mr. Bowell for a statement of Dominion Bank Deposits led to a long debate. Fifty items reported from Committee of Supply were concurred in.

30th—SENATE—Adjourned debate on Mr. Carrall's motion respecting Pacific Railway. An amendment was moved by Hon. Mr. Hawthorne against increasing taxation, and another by Hon. Mr. Paquet. After a long debate, Hon. Mr. Botsford moved the adjournment of the House, which was carried.

COMMONS—House again in Committee on Indian Laws. The 11th clause, forbidding any but Indians to occupy any land in an Indian reserve, caused a good deal of discussion, "and without the authority of the Superintendent Genl.," was agreed to be inserted by the Minister and the Premier, but the majority were in favour of the original clause. Clause 59 on distribution of accrued interest, and 66, providing that no mortgage be taken from an Indian, were also strongly objected to, but finally concurred in. A number of other clauses passed with slight amendments, and the Committee rose and House went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Colby made a motion asking for reduction of the duties on petroleum. He was opposed by Mr. Macmillan, and the Finance Minister said the Government would take the matter into consideration, but would not, during this Session, make any changes in the tariff. A vote was taken, when the resolution was rejected by 129 to 60. Several of the Quebec members drew the attention of the House to the unfairness with which Quebec was treated in the distribution of the public money. House in Committee of Supply passed item for Intercolonial Railway Extension into Halifax. On the item for P. E. Island Railway, the Premier explained that the road was in such an unsatisfactory state when it came into the hands of the Government, that a large expenditure was necessary to put it into proper order. On the Lachine Canal item the Premier made a number of explanations of the work done and the work intended, as also on the St. Lawrence and Welland canals.

March 31—SENATE—Bill providing for examination of witnesses on oath by Committees of Parliament, introduced by Hon. Mr. Wilmot. Consolidated Bank of Canada Bill sent up from Commons, with amendments, which were agreed to by Senate. Special Report of Committee on Campbell Divorce case received; 6 Bills read third time and passed. Debate on Pacific Railway motion of Mr. Carrall resumed. Another amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Dickey, and, after a long debate, was again postponed. On third reading of N. W. Territories Act, an amendment was moved by Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, respecting powers of Stipendiary Magistrates, which was agreed to. A

number of Bills were read first and second time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—On the House being moved into Committee of Supply, Mr. Bowell brought before the House the Steel Rail Purchase, stating that the papers asked for had not been brought down. He showed the inconsistency of the Premier in having made the purchase without the sanction of the House, and the inexpediency of it, quoting Mr. Brydges' opinion that the time of the purchase was one in which no prudent man would buy. Mr. Workman vindicated the Premier's action, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie read a memorandum from the Chief Engineer, stating that it was upon his recommendation the rails had been bought, no money was paid on them until after Parliament met; and the contracts had been laid before it. Mr. Bowell's resolution was negatived by a vote of 124 to 54. House went into Committee on item for Pacific Railway. Mr. Mackenzie made a statement with respect to the sums expended, showing that the expenditure on the survey had been over two and a quarter millions. He went over the different routes surveyed, and said the line was now pretty clearly defined, though, it was probable, with more time, a better one might be found. Everything that could be done, the Government had done, to urge forward the work. Dr. Tupper criticised the Premier's statements very severely, saying they left the House in entire ignorance of the intentions of the Government with regard to the prosecution of the work. The debate was finally allowed to stand over. Welland Canal item passed, and the House adjourned.

April 1—COMMONS—Second reading of Insolvent Act. Some amendments suggested by Messrs. Palmer and Barthe. Bill to encourage planting trees in North West read second time and passed, with several amendments. Committee of Supply—Ottawa Canal items passed. The item for St. Peter's Canal led to a very bitter personal altercation between the Premier and Dr. Tupper. The item passed, the Premier having stated that it would probably be widened to the extent asked for. The Public Buildings and Militia items passed, and the House adjourned.

3rd—SENATE—Debate on Mr. Carrall's motion, respecting Pacific Railway; Campbell Relief Bill.

COMMONS—Debate on Mr. Oliver's resolutions respecting Railway Tolls, providing that any change of rates on railways must affect the whole line and not simply parts; that no preference should be given to one person or corporation over another, and no exclusive rights given to any one Express Company. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the matter was under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped it would not be pressed at present. He did not think it was possible to obtain a *pro rata* system throughout. The motion was withdrawn. A motion of Mr. Desjardins, who stated that the interest of importers, retailers and consumers were in this case, identical, and the Government ought to afford the necessary measure of protection, led to a debate on sugar refining. He was supported by Mr. Jones of Halifax, and Dr. Tupper. Hon. Mr. Huntington thought the establishment of sugar refineries would be very difficult as long as the

present system of drawbacks existed in the United States. Mr. Wood hoped the tariff would be re-arranged before another Session, and justice done. Mr. Young opposed granting any protection to the sugar refineries, as enhancing the price of sugar. Mr. Mills likewise opposed the motion, and Mr. Jones of Leeds, supported it, as did also Mr. Blain and Mr. Workman. Hon. Mr. Cartwright said the question was one of extreme difficulty, as it involved a considerable loss of revenue. The Wallace accounts and Premier's letter, during Mr. Wallace's election, were discussed for some time. On the violation of the Treaty of Washington, by the imposition by U. S. of a duty upon tin cans, containing fish, Mr. Mackenzie stated that it seemed impossible to get a fair carrying out of the Treaty from the Americans. Sir John Macdonald suggested that the Canadian Government should carry the matter before the U. S. Supreme Court, a tribunal beyond suspicion.

4th—SENATE—Four Bills read third time and passed. Canada & Fire Marine Ins. Co. Bill sent up from Committee with a number of amendments and a large number of Bills read second time and referred to Committee. On the Christian Brothers Incorporation Bill, an amendment was moved that the Bill be referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court for their opinion, which was carried on a division.

COMMONS—Debate on Indian Laws resumed. A good deal of discussion arose on clause 86 respecting the enfranchisement of the Indians, the Minister promising to introduce some alterations. Amendments were also carried to clauses 88, 89, 91 and 94, and the Bill reported with amendments, which were concurred in. House in Committee of Supply. A good deal of discussion arose over the Militia Estimates and the Military College, objections being made by French members that the rules for this last were unfair to French candidates. On item for Dawson route a long debate took place, Mr. Mills objecting to the route being kept open, and other members favoring it. The item passed, as did also the remaining miscellaneous items.

5th—SENATE—Campbell Divorce case brought up and Report of Committee concurred in. It was moved by Hon. Mr. Reesor that the petition of Eliza Maria Campbell be referred back to the Committee, and, if found to be true, such amendments be reported to Bill as will secure her rights. After a debate, the motion was carried by a vote of 30 to 16. A large number of Bills were advanced a stage.

COMMONS—Committee of Supply on the item of Pacific Railway Survey, Mr. Dewdney complimented the Premier on the clearness of his explanations, but contended that the cost of construction had been very greatly exaggerated, and that Burrard Inlet was a far better terminus than Bute, and thought a portion of the road in B. Columbia should be proceeded with at once. Mr. Masson thought the railway should have been built by the sale of lands, and attracted immigrants, and condemned the Georgian Bay Branch. A large number of members joined in the debate, which was continued till two a. m., when the item passed.

6th—SENATE—SIX Bills read third time

and passed, and a number of others advanced a stage. On the Mechanics' Bank Bill being sent up from Committee, several amendments were moved by Hon. Mr. Bellerose, which were negatived by a vote of 34 to 15, and the Bill passed without amendment. To the report of Select Committee on Rules, &c., several amendments were moved by Hon. Mr. Botsford, which were agreed to, and the report, as amended, adopted.

COMMONS—House in Committee on Insolvent Act; amendment relating to the remuneration of assignees created some debate, but was carried and the Bill concurred in. House in Committee of Supply on item for salaries of military branch and staff. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the policy of the Government was not to fill vacancies until the staff was reduced to about half of its present number, and as soon as the Military School furnished material, any vacancies on staff would be filled from it. Many of the members thought the appropriation insufficient, and asked information from the Government respecting the annual drill; item finally passed. On the item for Immigration, the subject of the abolition of the Agent General's Office was brought up. Hon. Mr. Pope severely criticised the management of the Immigration Office, and said Mr. Jenkins had been sacrificed to save the Government. After a very long debate the item passed. Another long discussion, lasting till nearly two o'clock in the morning, took place over the items for Lower Province railways, but these also were carried.

7th—SENATE—A large number of Bills advanced a stage; report was received from the Library Committee, asking for leave to purchase sufficient copies of any work of special merit appearing in the Dominion to distribute to public libraries abroad, and that rooms in the new building be given to the Chief Messenger, and all the keys placed in his hands as custodian.

COMMONS—Insolvent Act; amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Blake was concurred in. Mr. Caron moved another amendment which was opposed by Mr. Blake, as changing the Act in a vital part and destroying its effect, and it was rejected by a vote of 62 to 86 and the Bill passed. A large number of items from the Committee of Supply were concurred in. On that for the Pacific Railway, Mr. Ross, of Middlesex, moved that the taxation should not be increased for the purpose of building it, which amendment was carried by a vote of 149 to 10. Hon. Mr. Milcheil regretted that so many of the Conservatives had fallen into the trap laid for them and voted for the motion. Mr. Oulmet explained he considered the amendment a vote of want of confidence in the Government. A number of other members spoke on the subject and the item was concurred in. On the item for Pacific Railway Survey, an amendment was moved that the work should be prosecuted as rapidly as the resources of the country would permit. The Premier said he would consider this a vote of censure, and it was rejected by a vote of 36 to 89.

8th—SENATE—Number of Bills advanced a stage. Report of Committee on Campbell Divorce Case received and read, grant-

ing judicial separation to Eliza Maria Campbell from her husband on the ground of cruelty and refusing him a divorce as his case was not proven, ordering him to make suitable provision for her and her children. To the Supreme Court Bill several amendments were offered, which were negatived and the Bill passed.

COMMONS—Supplementary Estimates. Mr. Burpee, of Sunbury, drew the attention of the House to the absence of any item for the Bale Verte Canal. He went over the history of this project, and contended the good faith of the Government was pledged to the work. At the Premier's request the subject was postponed. Discussion took place on several items of the Supplementary Estimates, but they were all passed without division.

10th—**SENATE**—On the question of agreement in amendment to Quebec Harbour Commissioners Bill by Commons, the three months' hoist was moved by Hon. Mr. Macpherson, which was negatived by a vote of 49 to 8 and the amendment carried. Several amendments were made to the Scottish Canadian Loan Co's. Act. After a good deal of discussion and two or three divisions the Bill as amended was sent to the Commons. The St. Lawrence Bank Act and the Union Assurance Cos. Act, also received a large number of amendments. Nine amendments were made to the London & Ontario Investment Cos. Act, and another defeated on division. The House went into Committee on Insolvent Act, and passed it with one amendment. To the Indian Act six amendments were made, and the Bill passed as amended. The Campbell Divorce case was postponed until next session. To the Bill to incorporate National Exchange Co., 25 amendments were made, and to that incorporating the Investment Co., 25 also, and 30 to the National Trust & Investment Co. Bill.

COMMONS—Mr. Mackenzie moved House into Committee of the Whole on a resolution authorizing the Government to lend iron rails to companies constructing railways. Mr. Bowell moved in amendment that the rails be sold to the highest bidder, which was rejected on a division of 87 to 37. Bale Verte Canal question resumed, but after a little discussion, the matter dropped. House went into Committee of Supply and passed a large number of

items. On that of \$50,000 for the Montreal Examining Warehouse, Mr. Desjardins stated that injustice had been done in giving out the contract, it having been taken from the lowest bidder and given to political friends of the Ministry. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved for correspondence respecting the Liquor Traffic, with a view to the question of jurisdiction regarding a Prohibitory Law being settled. Mr. Orton called attention to the action of the Agricultural Committee. An immense amount of testimony had been given from Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, from Presidents of Agricultural Societies, leading members of granges, leading millers, reeves of township councils, and large meetings of farmers. The Printing Committee had refused to publish the evidence, and Mr. Orton proceeded to read a digest of it. A large majority of the persons applied to in Ontario and Quebec favoured protection. From Nova Scotia only two answers to the questions were received, which were both adverse to protection. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked for authority to contract for two portions of the Pacific Railway from Fort William west to Lac de Mille Lacs, and from Rat Portage to Cross Lake.

11th—**SENATE**—The Supreme Court reported as the decision that the Act incorporating the Christian Brothers was one of a class belonging to Provincial Legislatures. Several Bills were passed and a very large number of committee reports received and read.

COMMONS—The Supply and Amended Bills from the Senate read first time.

12th—**SENATE**—A large number of amendments were made to the Atlantic and Pacific Fire and Marine Ins. Co. and the Maritime Savings and Loan Society's Bills, and to that incorporating British Can. Loan and Investment Co. and they were sent to the Commons for concurrence. His Excellency the Governor General came down to the House, and assented to 75 Bills and prorogued Parliament until the 22nd May. In the Commons the only business of importance was respecting the Hansard. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Cauchon for the adoption of the report of the Committee, Hon. Mr. Holtom objected, as notice had not been given, and the point of Order was sustained.

Memorable Events.

(Oct. 1st, 1875, to Sept. 30th, 1876.)

OCTOBER.

1. English Revenue Returns show an increase on half year of £955,000 stg.
2. Bank of California resumes business.
3. The Porte issues Liberal Decree commuting a part of the taxes of farmers.
4. Publication of Collective Pastoral Letter of Bishops of Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. Swedish steamer burned in the Baltic, 30 lives lost. Servian Ministry resign. Porte offer Provincial Representation to insurgents.
5. Hop picking finished in England, one-fifth of the crop failed.
6. Carlists abandon siege of St. Sebastian. Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway opened to Woodstock, Ont. A load of Peaches shipped from New York reach England in good condition.
7. Bishop of Breslau deposed by Prussian Ecclesiastical Court.
8. Supreme Court Judges sworn in at Ottawa. Disastrous inundations in Central England from swelling of the rivers by rains. Toronto Lacrosse Club defeat Montreal Shamrocks and win championship of Dominion. Terrific storm at Bermuda.
11. Prince of Wales leaves London for India. Dutch Government send fleet to the Caribbean Sea.
12. Hayes (Republican) elected Governor of Ohio. Press in England are discontented with the Admiralty verdict in the Vanguard disaster.
14. 20,000 people rendered homeless by floods in Guzerat, India. Heavy gales on the Coast of Britain.
16. Davis-Gilmour case in Toronto decided, verdict of guilty. Arctic Exploring steamer returned to Portsmouth with news from Capt. Nares. Fifteen workmen killed by overflow of molten metal at Walsall Iron Works, Eng.
18. French schooner wrecked on Coast of France, 21 lives lost. Emperor of Germany visits Italy. Snow fall on the Vermont Mountains making their tops white.
20. Tempestuous weather in England, rivers and streams swollen, inundating parts of Devonshire, Lancashire and Warwickshire. Conflagration in Poland renders 3,000 people homeless.
21. Fire in the Arsenal at Brest, France. Proposals for a new Canadian loan issued. Continued floods in England.
22. Governor General arrives in Canada on his return from England.
23. Nomination day for Western Division of Montreal.
24. Moody and Sankey begin their services in Brooklyn, N.Y.
25. Prince of Wales arrives at Cairo. Freedom of City of London presented to Prince Leopold. Madrid Government re-

fuse to allow Republicans to hold electoral meetings.

26. Large fire in Virginia City, Nevada, U.S. 20,000 persons homeless.
28. Thanksgiving Day in Dominion. Gale on Lake Ontario disastrous to shipping.
29. News received of the crews of three barques being overpowered by Cannibals at the Hez Islands and eaten at a feast.
30. Arrest of Socialist rioters in Russia. Burning of iron-clad Magenta, at Toulon.

NOVEMBER.

1. Storm at Quebec, 13 persons drowned by upsetting of a schooner. Great excitement in Rome, Italy, from murder of a newspaper editor. Ends of Direct Cable recovered.
3. News of almost entire failure of Russian harvest. Red River, Manitoba, suddenly frozen over with 2,000 tons of freight in river. Direct Cable successfully repaired.
4. Meeting of Quebec Legislature. Grand Jury at St. Louis, Missouri, indict various parties for whiskey frauds.
7. Serapis, with Prince of Wales on board, arrives at Bombay. Boulogne Harbour closed by the sinking of a steamer.
8. News received of loss of steamer Pacific, from Victoria to San Francisco, with 130 souls on board.
9. Installation of Ald. Cotton as Lord Mayor of London. Burning at Galveston, Texas, of City of Waco, and 50 lives lost.
11. Dreadful explosion in a colliery in Belgium. Very stormy weather in England and France with destructive floods.
13. Tidal wave of 10 feet in River Perrot, Somersetshire, England. Cholera in Nelligery District, India.
15. Highest tide in the Thames on record. Great loss of property. Numerous wrecks on coast of England. A dense fog envelopes City of Dublin. Boat race for championship of the Thames won by Saddler. Severe snow storms throughout Ontario. Remarkable export of American cottons to England. Burial of Jos. Guilford in Montreal.
18. Red River navigation closed for the season.
19. Capt. Cameron arrives at St. Paul de Loanda, having traversed the continent of Africa.
20. Disastrous storm in England, large number of vessels wrecked on E. Coast.
21. R. C. Hierarchy of Ontario publish a pastoral respecting political rights of church.
22. Trial of Henry Wainwright for murder in London, Eng., commenced. German Federal Council reject Prussian proposition for coercive press law.
24. Meeting of Ontario Legislature.

25. Suez Canal shares purchased by English Government.

26. Meeting of Canadian Manufacturers' at Toronto ask for protection against U. S.

28. British Iron-clad Monarch collides with steamship Holden.

29. 1,200 Egyptians surprised and killed by Abyssinians. Two Coal Mines in Pennsylvania, covering 100 acres, cave in. Sudden cold snap all over Dominion, with high winds and many disasters to shipping, and much loss of life.

DECEMBER.

1. Meeting of Short Horn Breeders' Association at Toronto. Steamer Sunnyside cut by ice on the Hudson and 11 persons drowned. Serious railway collision at Buffalo, N. Y. Prince of Wales arrives in Ceylon.

2. New Spanish Ministry formed. Intense cold in England. Wesley Richards, the well known gun maker, frozen to death on a shooting excursion. Verdict in White Chapel murder rendered. Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm.

4. W. M. Tweed escapes from New York Police. Meeting of U. S. Congress.

6. Awful explosion in a Yorkshire, Eng., colliery, 200 lives lost. Father Murphy, editor of the Montreal *True Witness* and well known lecturer, and 2 other persons, burned to death at Back River by explosion of gas. The s.s. Dutchland run ashore on Long Sands, Eng.—78 persons were drowned.

7. Hon. J. E. Cauchon sworn in a member of Dominion Ministry. President's message sent to Congress.

8. Earthquake in Porto Rico, almost entirely destroying the town of Arecibo.

9. Gen. Babcock, President Grant's Secretary, indicted for whiskey frauds by Grand Jury of St. Louis, Missouri.

12. Budget Committee of German Reichstag reject bill for new taxes for increased military expenditure. Great excitement in France over election of 75 lie members to Senate. Discovery in Peru of skeletons of over 4,000 persons between the walls of a hospital in Lima. 69 persons killed at Bremerhaven, Germany, by the explosion of a case of dynamite. Direct Cable again broken.

14. A number of workmen in Montreal march to City Hall and demand bread.

16. Terrible colliery explosion in Belgium, 119 miners killed.

17. Mass meeting of Protestants in Montreal condemning the treatment of the Oka Indians by the Seminary. 2,000 unemployed workmen gather round the City Hall, Montreal, and demand work or bread. Letter of the Premier refusing government aid.

19. Extreme cold. Great distress among the unemployed workmen and their families throughout Dominion and the U. S. Destructive storm and earthquake at Manila, Philippine Islands.

21. The murderer, Wainwright, hanged in London. Collision of steamships in the Gronde, 14 persons drowned. War of freight rates on railroads between New York R.R. and Grand Trunk Railway.

22. Training ship Goliath burned at Gravesend, and more than 20 boys lost. Sudden change in weather, thermometer varying 67° in 48 hours.

23. Prince of Wales lands at Calcutta.

Conspiracy against Christians in Turkey discovered. Montenegro assumes a hostile attitude. Battle at Nitchitza, Herzegovina.

24. Quebec Legislature prorogued.

25. 80 persons killed and 50 wounded by the gilding way of the floor of a school house at Hellikon, Switzerland.

30. Admiralty Issue amended circular respecting Fugitive Slaves. Proposal to raise state of siege rejected in French Assembly. New discoveries of gold in Australia. Hon. Mr. Huntington speaks at Argenteuil against Ultramontanism. Centennial of defeat of Montgomery before Quebec. Collision of steamers in St. George's Channel, 23 persons drowned.

JANUARY, 1876.

1. Enthusiastic celebration throughout the U. S. of the advent of the Centennial year. Heavy rains and inundations in Scotland. New British Factory Act comes into operation.

2. Extensive fire at Wapping, London. Severe thunder storm in Nova Scotia; several buildings destroyed by lightning.

4. Great business stagnation in Russia in consequence of American competition in grain trade. Lord Lytton appointed Viceroy of India.

5. Murder at Hamilton, Ont., of Mr. Nelson Mills, by McConnell, a butcher.

6. Insurgents defeated by Turks. Excitement in Montreal over the McIntyre case.

8. Count Andrassy's proposed reforms in Turkey excite great attention throughout Europe. Failure of South African Confederation scheme.

10. Heavy snow storms in South of France. Amnesty Bill defeated in U. S. Congress. Ministerial crisis in France. Very mild weather throughout Dominion, farmers ploughing in many places.

14. Constitutional amendment making President of United States ineligible for re-election agreed upon in Committee of Congress. Communication in south of France again interrupted by snow.

18. Meeting of Dominion Board of Trade at Toronto. Banquet to Gambetta at Marseilles forbidden by military authority. News received from Commander of the Chinese Station of the entire success of the Peak expedition.

22. A meeting of victims of Emma Mine swindle resolve to prosecute all concerned in promoting the scheme. Terrible railway collision at Huntingdon, Eng., occasioned by a blinding snowstorm. Telegraph communication stopped between London and Liverpool by storm. Turks defeated by Insurgents. Mr. Bright addresses his constituents in Birmingham, advocating a re-distribution of seats in Parliament.

25. Great suffering among American Christians from cruelty of the Turks. House Committee at Washington make general reduction in expenses of Government.

27. Extensive Bank robbery at Northampton, Mass.

29. German Reichstag pass a law to punish emigration agents guilty of wilful misrepresentation. Correspondence between R. C. Archbishop Lynch and the Dominion Premier respecting clerical interference in elections.

30. Spanish Bishops determine not to recognize civil marriages. Inundation of the banks of Ohio river. Worms forgery case and *Sun* libel suit excite a great deal of interest in Montreal.

31. Papal Nuncio directed to leave Madrid if Spanish Government approve the clause of Constitution giving liberty of public worship. Senatorial elections in France indicate large majority of people favorable to a moderate Republic.

FEBRUARY.

1. Bill abolishing Legislative Council of Manitoba passed. Violent storm of wind and snow throughout United States and Dominion.

2. Portuguese Chambers pass Bill for abolition of slavery in Portuguese colonies. Immense deposits of coal discovered in Japan.

3. Trains in all parts of Dominion and United States delayed by snow. Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, released from prison. Rev. Mr. Chiniquy causes much excitement in Quebec Province by extensive conversions among Roman Catholics.

5. International Commission on Channel Tunnel assemble at Paris. Carlists suffer severe defeat, and Don Carlos escapes to France. Nearly 300 miners buried alive at St. Etienne, Belgium, from an explosion of fire-damp. Nearly 100 persons poisoned at Eagle, near Bolton, by drinking impure milk. The Porte signifies its acceptance of the five leading points of Count Andrassy's note.

8. Queen opens Parliament in person. Inaugural meeting of British and Foreign Bible Society held at Rome. Great fire in New York. Last meeting of Northwest Council at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Sleighing in the streets of Paris.

10. Opening of Dominion Parliament. Merchant Shipping Bill introduced into Imperial House of Commons. Collision between French and English fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland.

13. Address in answer to speech from the Throne carried in Dominion Parliament.

14. Explanations respecting Suez Canal purchase in Imperial Commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer. Heavy snow storms in Ontario and Quebec.

15. Historic elm on Boston Common blown down. Bill enabling the Queen to take title of Empress of India, introduced in Imperial Commons. Opening of Spanish Cortez by King in person. Winslow, the Boston forger, arrested at London. A "Grange" movement inaugurated in Germany.

17. Debate on "Financial Depression" in Dominion Commons. New Brunswick Legislature opened. Collision in English Channel between steamers *Franconia* and *Struthelyde*; 30 lives lost.

22. Russians enter Khokand. Sultan offers amnesty to all insurgents returning home within a month. New French Cabinet formed.

23. Great fancy ball at Government House, Ottawa.

24. Debate on Slave Circulars in Imperial House of Commons. Very serious inundations throughout Germany and Austria. Gen. Babcock, the President's Secretary, acquitted of complicity in "Whiskey Frauds."

25. "Budget" Speech of Finance Minister in Dominion Commons announcing no modification of tariff. Turks defeated in Herzegovina. News received of loss of emigrant ship *Strathmore* on her way to New Zealand.

27. Snow blockade in Canada.

28. Don Carlos surrenders to French authorities. Destructive hurricane in Indiana and Missouri.

29. Khokand incorporated among the Russian possessions. Gen. Crooks and Gen. Custar, U. S. A., start on expedition against Western Indians. Insurgents refuse terms offered by Turkish government.

MARCH.

1. Inundation of country bordering the Seine. Inundations in Austria and Germany increasing.

2. Bill introduced into Dominion Commons for enfranchisement of Indians Gen. Belknap, American Secretary of War, implicated in sale of contracts, and obliged to resign. Resolutions in favour of Reciprocity with Canada passed by Boston Board of Trade.

3. Mr. Cave makes his report on Egyptian finances.

4. Plague appears on the banks of the Euphrates. Panic on the London Stock Exchange.

6. Opening of Italian Parliament. Danube and its tributaries again risen to an alarming height.

7. Famine in Westmannia Islands. Horrible accounts of Turkish outrages against Christians in Bosnia.

8. Opening of French Chambers. Cabinet organized from members of Left Centre. Important meeting of railway representatives at Sheffield, Eng.

12. Violent storm throughout British Isles. Floods in Hungary still increasing, submerging villages. Battle between Egyptians and Abyssinians, in which the latter were defeated.

13. Daniel Drew, one of the great stock brokers of New York, becomes bankrupt. Snow blockade on the Union Pacific.

14. French Government announce their policy in the Legislature. Bank of State of New York suspends.

15. Sir John A. Macdonald's amendment to Finance Minister's resolutions of Supply lost in Dominion Commons. Another very severe storm on English Coast. Numerous failures on London Stock Exchange. Inundations in France and Germany. Servian militia called out.

16. Vatican University closed by Minister of Public Instruction, Rome. Storm on Lake Ontario.

17. Terrible railway disaster in France from arch of a bridge giving way. Servia prepares for war. Heaviest snow storm of season in Dominion and Northern U.S.

19. Scotch railways blocked by snow and telegraphic communication interrupted. Italian Ministry defeated on the railway question. Mount Vesuvius in a state of eruption.

20. Snow storm in Dominion very severe. Armistice between Turks and insurgents of 12 days. Large fire at Charleston, S. C. Unparalleled snow storm in Southern U.S. 400 wind bound vessels leave the River Mersey.

21. Oka Indians institute proceedings

against Seminary of St. Sulpice for tearing down their church. King Alfonso enters Madrid and is received with enthusiasm.

23. Royal Titles Bill passes its third reading. Vatican protests against amnesty clause in French Constitution.

24. Abolition of state of siege agreed to by French Chamber of Deputies. Inquiry into the interference of clergy in elections in France voted by large majority.

25. Heavy snow storms. Von Arnim indicted at Berlin for High Treason. Dykes giving way in Holland. Damaging storm with great destruction of property in New England. A new Protestant Church opened in Rome. Large Revival Meetings in Theatre Royal, Montreal.

26. Steamship wrecked in Arabian Sea with 500 pilgrims on board, only three survivors. Peace Conference a failure, and prospects of pacifying insurgents in Turkish Provinces hopeless. Very destructive storm over greater part of U. S. Important decision in U. S. Courts affecting Extradition Treaty. Gen. Schenck makes his statement with regard to Emma Mine.

27. Royal Albert Bridge Bill abandoned in Dominion Commons. Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass.

28. Navigation opens on the Hudson River. Payment of the interest on Turkish bonds postponed for three months.

APRIL.

1. French Bishops oppose University Law, withdrawing right of conferring degrees from Universities connected with the State. Mr. Cave's report on Egyptian finances published. Revolution in Mexico assumes serious character.

2. Sir A. T. Galt issues a second pamphlet on the relations between Church and State in Quebec. Budget Speech. Imperial Parliament proposes increase of income tax. Storms and floods doing great damage in Georgia. Large crevasse reported on the Mississippi River.

3. Cessation of hostilities in Abyssinia. Committee of Congress, Washington, report against reciprocal trade with Canada. A thousand dock labourers strike at Liverpool, and work is suspended on all the S. Ship lines. Severe snow storm and gale in New England.

4. Dock labourers resume work. Headquarters of United States Army re-established at Washington. Senate reject Mr. Dana as Minister to England.

5. Cambridge wins University Boat Race. Insurrection spreading in Bosnia. Large orders received in England for Steel Rails for foreign railroads cause re-opening of closed manufactories.

6. Great destitution in Cape Breton. "Silver Bill" passed U. S. Senate. Secretary Fish refuses to agree to British demands respecting Extradition Treaty.

7. Ice blockade at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Heavy storm in German Ocean. 4 vessels stranded off Helingsborg. Dead lock between U. S. Houses of Congress on Appropriations Bills. Snow storm in England, the heaviest in the winter.

8. Destructive fire in St. John, Quebec. Dominion Parliament prorogued. 20,000 colliers strike in South Yorkshire. Insurrection on the increase in Turkish provinces. Railroad "Pool" broken up by

Grand Trunk Railway. Severe thunder storm in West Ontario.

9. News of increase of plague at Bagdad. Montreal Board of Health report on frightful mortality of children at the Grey Nuns' Hospital.

10. Serapis with Prince of Wales arrives at Gibraltar. Emperor and Empress of Brazil land at New York.

11. Ice jam on the River at Ottawa.

12. Large demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of Tichborne claimant. Negotiations suspended between Spain and the Vatican. Faction fight in Limerick, Ireland. First ship of the season passes Newfoundland westward.

13. Loss of ship Victory, with all hands, on way from Shields to San Francisco. Insurgents gain an important victory over the Turks. President Grant refuses to sanction the Bill reducing President's salary. Great distress on coast of Gaspe.

14. Montenegrins join insurgents. Serious crevasses on the Mississippi. Revolution in Hayti.

15. Fifteen pilgrims drowned while crossing the river Vienne, France. Thirty-two drowned at Aberdeen, Scotland, by accident to a ferry boat.

16. Death of Mr. Bravo by poison, at Belham, near London.

17. Dominion Government impose restrictions on United States vessels sailing between Canadian ports. Conflagration in Glasgow. Indian Bureau at Washington transferred to War Department. Canal Commissioners advise the Erie Canal be not enlarged.

18. Her Majesty returns from Germany. Red River open. Manitoba farmers ploughing and sowing.

19. Large quantities of wheat from Calcutta received at London. Riots in Barbadoes. W. I. Great reduction of number of taverns in Ontario from new license law.

20. Radical demonstration in Paris at the funeral of the wife of Louis Blanc. Terrible railway accident on Canada Southern Railway at Welland. First boat on Red River reaches Winnipeg.

21. Snow storm in Nova Scotia. French Atlantic cable broken. Fire in a French theatre at Rouen; 50 persons killed or injured.

22. Royal assent to Titles Bill announced in Parliament. Double turret ship Inflexible launched at Portsmouth. French financial scheme accepted by Khedive of Egypt.

23. Title of Empress of India proclaimed in Official Gazette. Outbreak at Barbadoes suppressed.

24. Clerical amendment to clause of Spanish Constitution, granting toleration, rejected. Vatican refuses to alter its policy.

MAY.

1. Steamboat explosion on the Rhine. Troubles with Hill Tribes in Punjab. British Cabinet refuse to give up Winelov.

2. Mr. D'Israeli denounces as false a statement of Mr. Lowe at Liberal meeting at Retford, respecting Royal Titles Bill. Railway Bill passes Prussian Chamber of Deputies, allowing Government to control all railways. Satisfactory settlement of difficulties between Austria and Hungary arrived at. Bursting of booms in Ottawa river does much damage.

3. United States Government formally notify British Government of the abrogation of Extradition Treaty. Prohibitory Liquor Law carried in several Counties of Dominion.

5. Severe shocks of earthquake in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Lowe, in House of Commons, apologises for statement in his speech at Bedford respecting the Queen.

6. United States Government refuse to remit duties on Austrian wines for exhibition at the Centennial. Riot at Salonica, Turkey, during which the French and German Consuls were murdered. Dissenters in Spain granted free exercise of religious worship.

7. Allan mail steamer *Sardinian* arrives at Father Point the first of the season. Tornado at Chicago, Ill.

8. Seven vessels wrecked on N. E. coast of Scotland. Prince of Wales leaves Lisbon for England. Troubles in Jamaica from sympathy with Barbadoes rioters.

9. Inundation along the Ottawa river. Decision in United States Courts that railway companies have right to eject all gamblers from cars. Bulgarian insurrection becoming serious.

10. One hundred and eight members of Parliament sign memorial asking for release of Fenian prisoners. Henri Rochefort's journal suppressed. Centennial exhibition opened.

11. Prince of Wales reaches London, and has an enthusiastic reception. Emperor of Russia visits Emperor of Germany. English Ministry sustained on vote of censure for Royal Titles Bill. British Columbia Legislature vote against Chinese immigration.

12. First Ocean steamer passes through the Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. Conference at Berlin decide not to directly interfere in Turkish affairs.

13. Cholera in Burmah. Plague appears at Muscat.

15. St. Lawrence river higher than for years. Fighting in Mississippi between whites and negroes.

16. Foreign Consuls at Constantinople arm men for their protection. Treaty with Zanzibar concluded for entire abolition of slave trade. Canadian Lacrosse team in Dublin.

17. Prussia commences proceedings for deposition of Archbishop of Cologne.

18. Bill for compulsory education of children under 14 introduced into Imperial Parliament.

19. Floods abated on Ottawa river. Funerals of murdered Consuls at Salonica. England refuses to accede to Berlin Conference proposals. Splendid reception of Prince of Wales by city of London. Insurgents refuse terms of armistice offered "No House" in Imperial Commons, first time in eleven years.

22. Amnesty to Fenians refused by Mr. D'Israeli, after exciting debate in Commons. German squadron sails to the Mediterranean. Changes in United States Cabinet.

27. Queen's birthday kept as a holiday throughout Dominion. Exploring ship Challenger arrives at Spithead. Eastern troubles increasing.

25. Extensive fire at Bristol, Eng. Union between Free Church of Scotland and Reformed Presbyterian completed.

29. Numerous thunder storms in Ontario,

many houses and barns destroyed by lightning. Porte refuses to accept Berlin agreement. Railroad war in U. S.—lowering fares and freight.

30. Revolution in Turkey. Sultan de-throned. Great fire in Quebec city. Snow in Nova Scotia and frost in Quebec and Ontario. Protestant school in Spain closed at request of church authorities. The Macdonell case in Toronto finally settled.

31. Derby day at Epsom.

JUNE.

1. Shafts sunk on French side for channel tunnel. New Sultan issues proclamation promising reforms and the liberty of every subject. Servian troops in motion. Indians at Black Hills kill 49 whites.

4. Late Sultan commits suicide. The fast train across the continent arrives at San Francisco in 84 hours from New York.

6. Russian army begins its march to the frontier. Excitement in San Francisco on the Coole question. Fenian prisoners in Western Australia escape.

8. Meeting of the General Assembly of Presbyterian Church of Canada. Sultan Murad recognized by all the European powers.

9. Severe thunder storm throughout Ontario. North Shore of Lake Superior blockaded by ice.

10. Lacrosse match at Hurlingham. Leading Liberal journal suppressed at Madrid. Guatemala and Salvador agree to expel Jesuits. Silver Coinage Bill passes U. S. Congress.

13. Government of United States agree to fulfilment of 27th Article of Treaty of Washington. Great number of steamships idle at Liverpool. Fire in Kingston, Ont. New railway was commenced. Meeting of Republican Convention at Cincinnati. Riots at Antwerp and other cities of Belgium.

14. Inundations in Switzerland. Permissive Liquor Bill rejected in Imperial Commons. Herzegovinian chiefs reject the armistice. Great shorthorn sale at Toronto.

15. Danger of war averted. Winslow, the United States forger, dismissed by British authorities. Cincinnati Convention announce their platform.

16. Twenty-five persons burned by fire in a carpet factory in Scotland. Large fires in London. Two Turkish Cabinet Ministers assassinated. Plague in Persian Kurdistan.

17. Election of M. Buffet to French Senate causes great excitement in France.

18. Destructive fire at St. Johns, Q. Riot on the Welland Canal between Irish and Italian workmen.

19. Great fire at Hudson, N. Y. Gov. Hayes of Ohio nominated Republican candidate for President.

20. President Grant sends message to Congress respecting Extradition Treaty, declining to take any further action. Attendance at Centennial steadily increasing.

21. Grand banquet in Quebec to Governor General.

22. The manager of *Le Bien Public*, Paris, sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for insulting the Catholic religion. Spanish Constitution finally adopted. Situation in the East becoming more alarming. Mr. Joseph Arch re-elected

President of Agricultural Labourers Union.

21. Terrible massacre of Christians by Turks reported from Bulgaria. General Crooks has a battle with the Sioux.

24. Merchant Shipping Bill discussed in House of Lords. Prince Milan declares it too late for Serbia to preserve peace. Water at Saght Ste. Marie suddenly rises 4 feet in an hour without apparent cause. Terrible hail storm on Murray Bay, St. Lawrence River.

26. Meeting of Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri. Earl Derby makes statement in House of Lords on Eastern question, which gives great satisfaction.

26. Canadian Lacrosse team play before the Queen at Windsor.

28. Negotiations suspended between Turkey and Serbia. Turkish volunteers cross the frontier. Archbishop of Cologne deposed by Secular Court. Gov. Tilden, of New York, nominated for President by Democratic Convention. Yacht Countess of Dufferin leaves Quebec for New York to try for Queen's Cup.

29. Severe earthquake in Corinth, Greece. U. S. Navy Yard closed at Washington for want of funds. Boat race for championship of world won by Trickett, the Australian.

30. U. S. National Board of Trade urge on Congress resumption of specie payments, and Reciprocity with Canada. Home Rule Motion rejected in Imperial Parliament. New Sultan wishes to abdicate. Prince Milan refuses to remain longer inactive. Lord Derby offers to renew Extradition Treaty.

JULY.

1. Dominion Day. First battle between Turks and Servians. Great volunteer review in Hyde Park, London.

3. Small pox rapidly increasing in London. Exciting debate on Eastern Question in House of Commons. Chanby Canal closed to American vessels by Dominion Government.

4. Great Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. Extensive defalcation discovered in U. S. Indian Fund.

5. Khedive sends troops to aid the Sultan. Loss of Dutch steamer in Straits of Sunda. 29 persons are dead. Elections in Counties of N. and S. Ontario terminate unfavourably to Dominion Ministry. Terrible tornado in Iowa, and wind and rain storm in Western Ontario. Ministerial crisis in France. Gen. Custer defeated by the Indians at the Black Hills.

6. Cotton trade in England much depressed. Defeat of French Ministry. American Secret Societies Convention resolve to support Republican candidate for President.

7. Merchant Shipping Bill passes House of Lords Committee. Servians gaining advantages over Turks.

8. Turks gain important victory over Servians. Gov. Hayes accepts nomination for President. Explosion of Fire Damp in a French colliery kills 42 persons and wounds 47.

29. Castle Garden, N. Y. City, burned. Serious disturbance between whites and blacks in South Carolina. Canadian Team arrive at Wimbledon. American propeller burned on Lake Superior, 26 persons perishing.

10. Excessive heat. Many fatal cases of sunstroke. 34 in one day in N. Y. City.

11. Thunder storms in New England. Many buildings struck. Over 50 cases of sunstroke in New York, Baltimore and Washington. Non-intervention of great powers in Turkish affairs declared.

12. Celebrated by Orangemen throughout Dominion. Trouble in Montreal and St. John, N.B. Bulgarians rising against the Turks.

13. Times article against North Shore Railway Bonds. Prince Milan declares for independence of Serbia. Indian Council of Offbeway Nation, accept Indian Bill of last Session. Harbours of Klek and Cattaro closed by Austrians.

14. Lord Derby receives deputation on Eastern question, headed by Mr. Bright, and declares for non-intervention by England. The turret ship Thunderer bursts her boiler on trial trip, killing 25 persons and wounding many more. Thermometer at N. Y. averages 90 in shade and 120 in sun.

15. Lords insert important concessions to Canada in Merchants' Shipping Bill. Favourable report of U. S. cotton crop furnished by Washington Agricultural Department.

17. Turks commit great cruelties. Roumania makes demands of concessions from Porte. Montenegrins win successes. Great financial depression in India from depreciation in silver.

18. Roumania decides to remain neutral. Excitement in U. S. Territories in fear of Indian attacks.

19. 20 square miles on Cape Cod, U. S., burned over. 3,000 poor people sleep in Battery Park, New York, in consequence of the extreme heat.

20. English Riflemen win Elcho Shield. Canadians lose Kolapore Cup to British. Yacht Mohawk upset off New York Harbour and all hands drowned. International Convention of Sunday School workers on the Thousand Islands.

21. University Reform Bill defeated in French Senate, waking the Ministry. The "Baltham Mystery" occupying public attention in England. Montenegro inactive. Turks assuming the offensive. Indians in U. S. Territories moving north.

22. 800 Icelanders for Manitoba arrive at Quebec. 7 steamers with 1,500 passengers leave New York for Europe. French Chamber of Deputies unanimously vote confidence in Government.

24. Gen. Sheridan takes command against the hostile Indians. Extradition question discussed in House of Lords.

26. Letters received from Stanley, the African explorer. Fourth murder in a week in Ontario. Turkish troops enter Servia. 2,000 children under five years die in New York in 25 days.

27. Railway accident near Bristol, Eng. Powder magazine blown up at Toulouse, France, with great loss of life. Turkish Commander at Klek asks for three days armistice. Mobilization of Austrian army ordered.

28. Canadian Indians refuse to join American Indians in war with whites. Gen. Terry outnumbered and retreating South. Servia seeks diplomatic mediation.

29. Soderbaum, a maritime town of Sweden, totally burned. Turks defeated

by Montenegro 5,000 people remain applies 2,500 additional 31. Details Christians in leaves Ottawa enter Servia.

1. Western grasshoppers, between Servia.

2. Irish Pub. tented. Groun of 1878. Union by pro.

6. Education. Blockade of I. appoint a C. financial ques. Session.

7. Servians retreat. Nur. S. frontier in.

10. Attempt chakoff at B. willing to neg. refuses. Ind. in Commons.

11. First lo. Railway arri. fires in man. D'Israeli rak. race at New yacht. Turk. Servia. Eng. repetition of.

12. French. of wilful mut. turned in Br. Dufferin ag. Grand Musc. many. Fear.

15. U. S. Co. in Montreal. city. Monte. Imperial Pa. ships and oth. Montreal ar. smoke from.

16. Gen. Sh. War to hold. to prevent. England pr. troubles.

17. Famine. nor General.

18. Great p. peace. Gen. Army join. Indians.

21. Slight f. The Dory C. from Massac.

23. Coal co. Gurgusovatz. outrages con. ous fires in v.

24. Contest. Financial a. Large ex. excitement. rian atrocit.

25. U. S. C. 4 per cent. and snow on clouds of g. Omaha, U. several hund.

York to find.

by Montenegrins. Great floods in China, 5,000 people reported drowned. Gen. Sherman applies to Congress for a grant for 2,500 additional Cavalry.

31. Details of terrible massacres of Christians in Bosnia. Governor General leaves Ottawa for Pacific Coast. Turks enter Servia.

AUGUST.

1. Western Minnesota devastated by grasshoppers. Convention agreed upon between Servia and Montenegro.

2. Irish Public House Closing Bill defeated. Ground broken for Paris Exhibition of 1878. Colorado admitted into the Union by proclamation of Pres. Grant.

3. Education Bill passes Commons. Blockade of Dahomey raised. Congress appoint a Committee to fully consider financial questions and report at next Session.

7. Servians defeated at Gurgusovatz and retreat. Number of hostile Indians on U. S. frontier increasing.

10. Attempt to assassinate Prince Gortschakoff at Berne, Switzerland. Turkey willing to negotiate for peace, but Servia refuses. Indian Finance Statement made in Commons.

11. First locomotive of Canada Pacific Railway arrives at Fort William. Bush fires in many parts of Dominion. Mr. Bismarck raised to the Peerage. Yacht race at New York lost by Canadian yacht. Turkish armies advancing into Servia. England warns Turkey against repetition of Bulgarian outrages.

12. French Assembly prorogued. Verdict of wilful murder by person unknown returned in Bravo case. Yacht Countess of Buller in again beaten at New York. Grand Musical Festival at Bayreuth, Germany. Fearful heat in Spain.

15. U. S. Congress adjourn. Excitement in Montreal over the high taxation of the city. Montenegrins defeat the Turks. Imperial Parliament prorogued. Steamships and other vessels go ashore between Montreal and Quebec from density of smoke from bush fires.

16. Gen. Sherman ordered by Minister of War to hold available troops in readiness to prevent intimidation at elections. England proffers mediation in Eastern troubles.

17. Famine in Northern China. Governor General arrived at Victoria, B.C.

18. Great powers advise Servia to sue for peace. Gens. Crooks and Terry of U. S. Army join forces and go in pursuit of Indians.

21. Slight frost in New York and Canada. The Dory Centennial reaches Liverpool from Massachusetts. Battle of Alexinatz.

23. Coal combination in U. S. broken up. Gurgusovatz re-occupied by the Servians. Outrages continuing in Bulgaria. Numerous fires in various parts of Dominion.

24. Contest still proceeding at Alexinatz. Financial affairs in Portugal improving. Large export of gold from England. Great excitement all over England at the Bulgarian atrocity.

25. U. S. Government negotiate a new 4 per cent. loan. Frost at St. John, N.B., and snow on the St. Croix, N.B. Immense clouds of grasshoppers going south from Omaha, U. S. A party of stone masons, several hundred in number, sail from New York to find work in Scotland.

26. Servians obtain another victory. Roman Catholic Albanians arming to assist the Turks. Immense flocks of sheep lost in Austria from cold.

27. Grass fires in many parts of New York. Alexinatz invested by the Turks.

28. Indian campaign closed by Generals, failure to overtake Indians. International Boat Race at Philadelphia.

29. Montenegro rejects mediation. Servian army filling up with Russians and daily growing stronger. Yellow fever at Savannah, Georgia.

SEPTEMBER.

1. New Sultan proclaimed. Turkish affairs in very uncertain condition. Prince Milan obstructing negotiations. An Italian Marquis convicted of forgery and sentenced to 8 years penal servitude.

2. Irish Rifle Team arrive in New York. Anniversary of battle of Sedan celebrated throughout Germany. Servians suffer reverses before Alexinatz.

3. St. Hyacinthe, Q., destroyed by fire.

4. Meeting of International Medical Congress at Philadelphia. Ambassadors of the Powers make proposals for peace to Porte. Outrages upon whites by negroes in Louisiana.

5. Severe frost about Quebec. Spanish Government order all Protestant societies to remove all external signs indicating their faith. Important decision at Rome against extreme Ultramontanes in Canada.

6. Earl Russell writes letter calling for Autumn Session of Parliament. Turks enter Montenegrin territory. Mr. Gladstone publishes pamphlet denouncing Bulgarian atrocities.

7. New Sultan formally invested. Turks unsuccessful in Montenegro. Election riots in Charleston, S. C.

8. Spanish Ministry decided to enforce religious toleration in Spain.

9. Turks refuse to suspend hostilities. Mr. Gladstone addresses 12,000 people at Blackheath on the Eastern question. Peace concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. Boss Tweed arrested at Vigo, Spain.

11. Arrangements made for transportation of wheat from Manitoba to Atlantic seaboard. Servian prospects growing brighter. Earthquake in Peru.

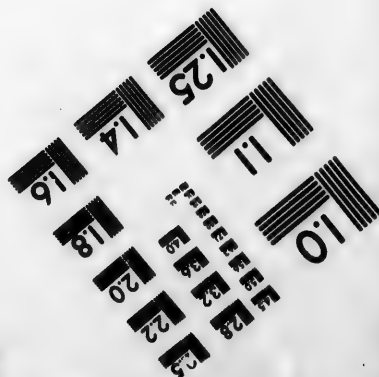
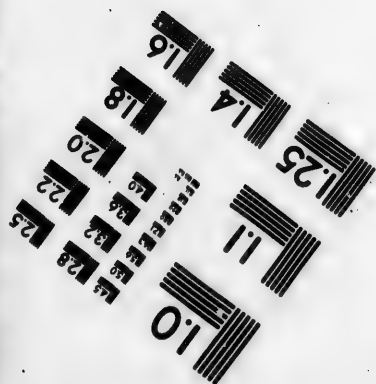
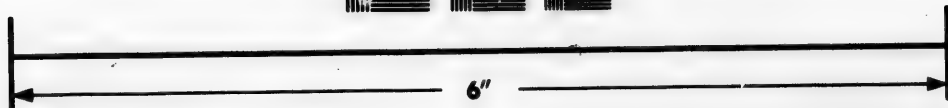
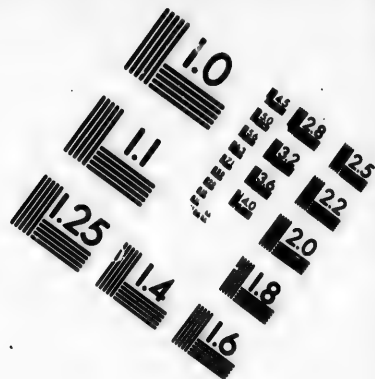
12. Great fire in Paris, France. Leaders in Bulgarian atrocities arrested. Opening of Quebec Provincial Exhibition at Montreal. Annual meeting of Ontario Prohibitory League.

13. New troubles between Egypt and Abyssinia. Dissatisfaction in Basque Provinces, Spain. Earthquake at Messina. Hurricanes in West India Islands. England offers her services as mediator to Turkey. Sultan declares himself in favor of peace.

14. Comte de Chambord dangerously ill from penitential rigours. New Atlantic Cable scheme a failure. Independence of Polish Administrative Authorities abolished by Russia. Servian army retires from Alexinatz. Americans win International Rifle match at Creedmoor.

15. Porte informs Ambassadors of the Powers of the terms on which it is prepared to accept peace. Old South Church at Boston sold for a historical museum. Campaign against Sioux closed and American troops return home.





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16. Severe gale on Newfoundland Banks and in New York and Pennsylvania. Cessation of hostilities in Servia, with a view to peace.

18. Authorities of Castile, Spain, prohibit sale of Protestant Bible. Monster meeting at Guild Hall, London, respecting Turkish affairs. Warfare of races at Augusta, Ga. Negroes tear up railroad track and take possession of road.

19. Lumber market improving. Archbishop of Canterbury sends circular letter, proposing July, 1878, for Pan-Anglican Synod. Transvaal Republic ask for annexation to Cape Colony. Small-pox prevailing at San Francisco, and yellow fever very bad at Savannah. Banquet to Rifle Teams in New York. Excellent night in Montreal from failure of Dominion Building Society.

20. Great briskness in oil trade in London, Ont. Lord Derby receives Protestant deputation relative to intolerance in Spain. Lord Beaconsfield defends policy of Ministers at Aylesbury. Train wreck on Can. S. Railway. Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, Ont.

21. Over 100,000 persons visit Centennial before one o'clock. Great damage done to shipping in West Indies from a hurricane.

22. Indians in one agency sign treaty with U. S. Commissioners. Conservative elected for Buckinghamshire, in place of Lord Beaconsfield. Servian army insist on Prince Milan being made King.

23. Floods in N. E. Pennsylvania. Yellow fever spreading in Georgia.

24. Explosion in channel at Hell Gate, near New York, widening channel 20 feet.

25. Copyright case in Ontario decided in favor of English author. Two terrible disasters at sea, nearly 600 lives lost. Sioux resume hostilities. Turkish armistice prolonged. Severe weather in North of Scotland. Grampians covered with snow.

26. Settling day appointed for marking Quebec Loan. Large concessions made by Chinese Government to foreigners.

27. New campaign against Sioux organized. Snow at one or two places in Dominion. Servian Ministry reject conditions of peace and hostilities recommence. Lord Derby receives deputation headed by Lord Mayor of London, and assures them the atrocities will be punished and peace preserved.

28. Canada takes 300 prizes at Centennial. Cherokees and other civilized Indians make protest against the violation of treaty stipulations by U. S. Tops of Catskill Mountains covered with snow. Gala day at Centennial. Servians attack Turks at Deligrad, and are repulsed with great loss.

29. Turks attack Servians with no success. Sioux come into Fort Peck for supplies and profess peaceful intentions. Appeals for aid from Georgia to help the sick from yellow fever.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Opened 10th February and Prorogued 12th April, 1878.

SUPPLIES

Chap. 1.—Is the supply bill, and grants for the public services of 1875-'6 the sum of \$1,130,333 and for 1876-'7, \$19,488,610. The following amts. authorized to be raised by loans by previous acts may still be raised, viz.: for Intercolonial Railway \$2,488,333; Northwest communication, &c., \$1,400,000; improvements of St. Lawrence, \$1,500,000; do. of Quebec Harbour, \$1,200,000; Pacific Railway and Canals, \$12,166,000, and for general purposes, \$14,211,479.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Chap. 2.—Permits unexpended balances of votes for any financial year to be used for 3 mos. after its close, upon cause shown to Governor in Council, after which it is written off.

GRANT TO MANITOBA.

Chap. 3.—Grants to Manitoba for 6½ years ending 31st Decr, 1881, \$36,744 per an., so as to raise subsidy to \$80,000.

DOMINION NOTES.

Chap. 4.—Extends the Dominion Notes Acts to Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and gives authority to redeem notes through the agency of

banks or establish branches of the R. G's Dept. at Winnipeg, Victoria and Charlotte town.

INLAND REVENUE.

Chap. 5.—100 measures gauged in cistern after saturation, or on couch frame, is equal to 87½ of malt. Malt is to be weighed when moved from the kiln to the warehouse; but when quantity has been ascertained by measurement, the weighing of one average measure shall be the basis of calculating the whole weight.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Chap. 6.—The time for the payt. of the £100,000 stg. is extended to 1st Novr., 1878, or such further time as the G. in C. may see fit to grant, interest being paid thereon at 6 p. c.

WITNESSES BEFORE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

Chap. 7.—Permits witnesses before Parliamentary Committees to be examined upon oath whenever either House shall so order—such oath to be administered by the Chairman or any member of the Committee. One swearing falsely to be liable for perjury.

MEMBERS INDEMNITY.

Chap. 8—Members are to lose \$7 per diem (instead of \$4 as formerly) for absence, the accountant or clerk making the deduction.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Chap. 9—Whenever during an election trial a person is proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices, or sufficient evidence is adduced to put him on his trial, the judge shall order a summons to issue for that purpose, returnable in 30 days, at the nearest Court House or convenient place. He may be bound over in the meantime to appear and answer, as well as witnesses, to give evidence. The judge then reports the issue of such summons to the Provincial Secretary, and to the Secretary of State. Thereupon it becomes the duty of the County Attorney or other Provincial officer entrusted with like duties to subpoena the witnesses and attend to prosecute! The Atty-Gen. of Canada is to instruct counsel to assist the Provincial officer in the prosecution. The trial may proceed if accused makes default. Another judge having jurisdiction in Election or Criminal cases may take the trial at the request of him who issued the summons,—the trial to be summary and without a jury. Expenses are to be paid out of any moneys voted by Parlt. The court trying is a court of record,—and the record is to be filed in such court as indictments are. The same power over witnesses for contempt in case of default to obey subpoena, and same penalties for that or perjury as in similar criminal cases. Fine for contempt not over \$100, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days. The person guilty of corrupt practices, if convicted, may be fined \$300 and costs, or 3 mos. imprisonment in default. No one may be tried twice for the same offence, and any other prosecution is stayed when that under this act is begun. Proceedings may be based on report of a Comr. under next chapter—his report to be submitted to the Atty-Genl., who, if he considers there are good grounds to prosecute, certifies that fact to the Secretary of State, who communicates with the L. G. of the Province, and the provincial officer and counsel are instructed as above to take proceedings.

Chap. 10—The judge, upon an election trial, must report whether a full investigation has been prevented by the course of either party, and further enquiry respecting the prevalence of corrupt practices is desirable. If he report that such practices have prevailed, or that further enquiry is desirable, a new election writ can only issue on an order of the H. of C. If, on such report, or on petition of 25 or more electors, the H. of C. address the G. G., praying investigation, he may appoint one or more judges competent to try election cases, or county court judges or barristers, &c., of 7 yrs. standing (not holding office under the Crown) as Comrs. for the purpose. In case of death, resignation or incapacity of a Comr., survivors may continue enquiry. The petition of the electors must be presented within 30 days of the publication of the return in the Canada Gazette, if Parlt. is sitting; if not, within

14 days of the opening of the next session, and must set forth that no ordinary election petition has been presented, charging corrupt practices, that they have, or petra. have reason to believe they have extensively prevailed at the election; and there must be attached a declaration of their belief in the allegation of the petition under the Act doing away with extra judicial oaths. The Comrs. appoint their Secretary and such other officers as the M. of J. thinks necessary; remuneration to be fixed by G. in C. The Comrs. are to meet, and hold the enquiry from time to time, in, or within 10 miles of, the electoral district, or they may meet with the consent of M. of J., in the capital of the Province, or at Ottawa. They give notice of their first meeting in 2 newspapers of general circulation in the district. They may not adjourn more than a week without leave of the M. of J. If they find corrupt practices to have prevailed at the last election, they may investigate that next and so back in succession so long as corrupt practices are shown to have prevailed; but are to enquire no further when they find an election not tainted by such practices. They are to report from time to time to the G. G., specially mentioning the names of parties guilty of corrupt practices at each election. Reports to be laid before Parliament as above. The usual powers are given to secure attendance and examination under oath of witnesses, and some relief extended as before election courts to witnesses criminating themselves by their answers. Proceedings against recalcitrant witnesses may be taken as in the court of which Comr. is a member, or if no Comr. is a judge, then on a certificate to any court by the Comrs. of witness' default or contempt. Officers of justice must aid them in performance of their duties. Allowance to witnesses to be according to scale fixed by G. in C. and to be certified to M. of J. The remuneration of Comrs. also to be fixed by the G. in C., and they must report the actual number of days they have been employed in the enquiry. They have the same immunity as J. P. for any acts done in discharge of their duty.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

Chap. 11.—That portion of the Seigneurie of Beauvillage, County of Lotbiniere, which is included in the lately constituted parish of St. Severin is added for electoral purposes to Beauce

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

Chap. 12.—The next enrolment shall be made and completed on or before 25 Feby., 1880, and thereafter once in 5 yrs. at like period; but in war or emergency the G. in C. may otherwise order.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Chap. 13.—The M. of A. or any other Minister charged with the duty is to issue schedules to the clerks or officers acting as such, or failing to them to the Judges of Courts having criminal jurisdiction, to the Sheriffs and to the Wardens of all Penitentiaries or Reformatories, who are to fill them up with such information as may be required respecting the business

transacted in such courts, and the prisoners detained in gaols, &c., up to the 30th Sept. in each year, and return them before the end of Oct. Returns under the 32 and 33 V., c. 31, are also to be sent by J. P. to such Minister before end of Oct. in each year. And these officers must keep records from which such schedules can be filled up. For the first class of schedules the parties making them out receive \$1, besides 5cts. for each case entered, for the second only \$1. If Provincial Govts. have a system of collecting such statistics, the Minister may arrange with them to procure them, the amt. of the fees to go to such govts. Neglect to fill returns, or making incorrect ones, is punishable by a fine of \$50, recoverable in any Court of Record—one half to go to the person suing for it. The S. of S. must furnish return of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been received. The forms sent out are to be approved by the G. in C. and published in the *Canada Gazette*. The statistics so obtained are to be abstracted and published yearly.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Chap. 14.—The returns provided for in the schedule to 33 V. c. 25, are to be sent in not later than 3 mos. after the end of each calendar year, with a copy of the last regular annual return of the traffic and expenditure, under a penalty of \$10 per day for neglect, recoverable by any person suing.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Chap. 15.—Allows railway and other road com. incorporated by Provincial laws, to bridge navigable streams under provisions of the Railway Act, 1868. 6 weeks notice to be given in 2 newspapers published near the site, that the plan, &c., has been deposited with Railway Committee of the Privy Council. The crossing to be made subject to its approval and under O. in C., no unnecessary damage being done to land, &c., and compensation for necessary damage to be regulated under Railway Act. The cos. are, in respect of such bridges, to be subject to Bridges Act, 35 V., c. 25. Parliament may vary or annul any O. in C. made as above, and this Act is not to apply to the St. Lawrence or St. John.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Chap. 16.—The line of railway from Richmond (N.S.) Station to North Street, Halifax, is declared to form part of the Intercolonial Railway.

DESJARDINS CANAL.

Chap. 17.—The proprietorship of the Desjardins Canal having reverted to Her Majesty, from end of last Session of Parliament, it is declared to be a Public Work of Canada, under the 31 V., c. 12, and in case of its transference the tolls, &c., shall be regulated by the G. in C. under ss. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57 of that Act.

INDIANS.

Chap. 18.—This Act consolidates the laws respecting Indians, who are described as

including male persons of Indian blood reputed to belong to a band, persons married to them and their children. But illegitimate children may be excluded unless admitted for 2 years to share in the moneys of the band: also absentees in a foreign country for 5 years or more, unless a professional man, mechanic, missionary, teacher or interpreter, employed abroad as such. An Indian woman marrying any other than an Indian or non-treaty Indian, ceases to be an Indian; but she may share in the distribution of the moneys of her former band or commute for a 10 years purchase. She changes her band when married from one into another. No half-breeds who have received a share of lands set apart for them and no half-breed head of a family, except the widow of an Indian, or one already admitted to a treaty, shall be so admitted or to a share of a band's moneys, unless under special circumstances approved by the Superintendent General.

A band is a tribe or other body, for whom a separate reserve has been set apart vested in the Crown, and who share in a distribution of annuities or interest moneys. An irregular band means a similar body without an interest in such reserve or distribution, and having no treaty relation with the Crown. A non-treaty Indian means a person of Indian blood belonging to an irregular band or leading the Indian mode of life though only a temporary resident of Canada. And an enfranchised Indian means any Indian, his wife, or unmarried child to whom a grant of land in fee simple has been made by letters patent, out of the reserve of his band. Special reserves are those not vested in the Crown, but in a society, corporation or community, or a person of European descent for the benefit of a band of Indians. A reserve or any portion of it surrendered to the Crown is known as "Indian Lands."

Surveys of reserves may be made showing its reserved lands, and those fit for settlement, forests, &c. No Indian has a right to any separate portion of a reserve, unless located therefor by the band with the assent of the S. G., but he may not be dispossessed of land on which he has made improvements without compensation. For these allocations duplicate tickets are to be issued, one to be delivered to the Indian and registered. The land so allocated can only be transferred to an Indian of the same band with the approval of the band and S. G. On his death one-third of his property devolves upon his widow, and the remainder is to be divided among his children equally; if he have no children the widow takes all, if no widow, then his next of kin being an Indian; but if he have none nearer than a cousin-german, the property reverts to the Crown for the benefit of the band. Indians in Manitoba, Keewatin, B. Columbia, or the N. W. Territories, who have improved land included in or surrounded by a reserve, shall hold as by a location title.

No one but an Indian of the band may settle upon any part of a reserve, and mortgages, leases, or other agreements respecting such lands give no right to reside or hunt on them. Any person settling upon, occupying, or hunting on such

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lands without the license of the S. G., may be removed summarily upon warrant of the S. G. or person authorized by him. In places where Courts are not organized and there are no regular offices of justice, such writs may be addressed to any literate person. But any Indian or non-treaty Indian, if 5 years a resident of Canada, may with the consent of the band and approval of the S. G. be granted permission to reside on such reserve. If a person removed or duly notified to remove is found hunting or residing on such reserve thereafter, he may be arrested on warrant to that effect and confined in the nearest gaol for 30 days. The judgment of the S. G. or other officer authorized, ordering such imprisonment drawn up and filed in his office may not be appealed against or removed by *certiorari*. If any unauthorized person trespasses on such reserves, removing therefrom wood, timber, hay, stone, minerals or earth, he is liable to pay \$20 for each tree, and \$4 for anything else of the value of \$1 or under, or \$20 if the value be greater, recoverable by the S. G. or other authorized officer, and to be levied by distress, &c.; or the party may be imprisoned. An Indian of the band trespassing and removing timber, &c., from lands on which any other Indian is located or from the reserve of his tribe unless for the special use of his own family is liable to like penalties. The name of any person so trespassing need not be exactly set forth in warrants or summonses, but such part of the name and description as will identify the person is sufficient. Sheriffs and other peace officers must assist in the execution of such warrant, &c.

When any property of a band is taken for or damaged by a public improvement, an arbitrator to settle the damages is to be named on their behalf by the S. G., and the amount awarded is to be paid in to the R. G. for the use of the band. Actions respecting special reserves may be taken in Her Majesty's name though the land does not vest in Her. Whenever the title to such special reserve in a trustee lapses it becomes vested in the Crown. The Indians engaged in agriculture may be called upon to perform statute labour on their reserves to the same extent as other persons in their vicinity are bound to perform under the laws of the Province, &c. And the band must maintain the roads, ditches, &c., to the satisfaction of the S. G., or he may have it done at their expense. No reserves or portion of one may be sold unless first surrendered to the Crown; and such surrender must be assented to by a majority of male members of 21 years and upwards, resident on or near the reserve, at a meeting or council summoned according to their rules and held in presence of the S. G. or his agent. And the vote must be certified under oath by the S. G. or such agent and a chief. It is then submitted to the G. G. for acceptance or refusal. The S. G. may issue a license to cut timber, quarry and remove stone, &c., from a reserve, first obtaining the consent of the band. No intoxicant may be brought to or used at such meetings or council. Any person introducing it and any officer of the Department countenancing its use by his presence is liable to a penalty of \$200.

No return or surrender of any reserve

to any party but the Crown is valid. All lands so surrendered are to be managed and sold as the G. in C. may direct; but no agent can buy unless authorized by special O. in C. If he do the patent is void and he forfeits his office and \$400. A receipt or certificate duly granted and registered vests all possessory rights, &c., in the purchaser to whom it is granted, except as against a person having a license to cut timber. The S. G. is to keep a register of assignments—and assignments there registered are valid against previous ones unregistered. But no registration is allowed till all conditions of the sale or grant are fulfilled. The usual provisions are made for proof of signature of a deceased witness to an assignment and of the rights of a representative of a grantee to apply for the patent. The S. G. may with the assent of the G. in C. cancel a sale or lease for fraud or violation of conditions, and may procure a writ in the nature of one *habere facias possessionem* from any Superior or County Court Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate to recover possession, if it be not given up. In the collection of rents, proceedings may be taken as upon a distress warrant, taken by a landlord or tenant, or by another for non-payment of a penalty or by an action of debt. Notices by or from the S. G. are notices from the Crown. Imperfect patents, or those issued by mistake with wrong names or descriptions, &c., may be cancelled and new ones issued in their place. In case of patents issued to two parties for the same lot or sales or appropriations, the purchase money and interest may be returned to the last purchaser, or scrip for a similar quantity of Indian lands may issue. In case of error in measurement the same course may be pursued, but the claim must be made within 5 years. Patents issued through improvidence, fraud or error, may be voided by the Exchequer Court or any Superior Court of the Province. If an agent give false information so as to prevent the purchase of any land by a person applying for it, he forfeits \$5 per acre to the person so defrauded. Persons hindering purchasers at a public sale are liable to a fine of \$400 or 2 years imprisonment or both.

Licenses to cut timber on reserves and ungranted Indian lands, for terms not exceeding 1 year, may be granted under regulations approved by Order in Council. They vest in the holder all trees, timber and lumber cut within the limits by the licensee. If cut by others, also, he may seize them and institute actions against the wrongful possessors. He must make a return at the end of the year of all timber cut, &c., and all timber cut under license is liable to seizure for dues unpaid; nor is this liability removed by the acceptance of notes or bonds for the amount. If dues are not paid within 1 year after seizure, the timber may be sold. Any timber cut without authority is forfeited to the Crown, and may be seized wherever found; if mixed with other timber so as not to be distinguishable, all may be seized and held till a separation is satisfactorily made; or, if seizure is impracticable, the party shall forfeit \$3 for each tree cut. Any person authorized by the S. G. may seize and call in any necessary assistance; resistance is punishable as

felony. Taking away timber seized is theft. The onus of proof of payment of dues lies on the party having timber in possession. Timber seized as cut without authority, if not claimed in 1 month, may be ordered to be sold after 30 days' notice. Claims may be tried before any judge of competent jurisdiction. A bond may be given to await decision, and the timber released. Attempts to evade payment of dues is punishable by forfeiture of timber.

The G. in C. may direct the investment and management or application of any moneys arising from the sale or lease of lands or timber licenses, as heretofore; but a sum not over 10 p. c. may be stipulated for at the time of surrender as payable directly to the members of the band.

Councils for election of chiefs and any ordinary consents asked of a band by the Crown are to be held in the presence of the S. G. or an agent,—all males of 21 and upwards voting, and a majority present at a meeting called according to their rules to decide. But if the band have a Council of chiefs or councillors, they, in like manner, may give the consent instead of the whole band. Chiefs are to be elected for 3 years, unless previously deposed by the G. G. for dishonesty, intemperance, immorality or incompetency,—the present life chiefs to continue in office unless deposed for like cause. Any band of 30 may elect a chief: for larger bands the numbers are to be 1 chief and 2 second chiefs or councillors for every 20. They may frame rules for public health, the regulation of their assemblies, repression of intemperance and profligacy, prevention of trespass by cattle, for pounds and pound-keepers, maintenance of roads, &c., construction and repair of school houses and other public buildings, the locating of land in their reserves and registry of such locations. An Indian is not liable to taxation on property held as such, only on that held outside of the reserve. Lands held in trust for them are not taxable. They cannot grant a lien or security on their Indian property; but may, on anything purchased, for the part of its price unpaid. They may sue for debts or torts, or to compel performance of obligations entered into with them. No person may take a pawn from them for any intoxicant sold. It may be recovered as if not pawned. Presents or annuities may not be parted with or seized for payment of any debts—unless, in B. C., Manitoba, the N. W. T., and Keewatin, to other Indians of the same band—without the consent of the S. G. or agent.

An Indian in Manitoba, the N. W. T. or Keewatin may not acquire a homestead or pre-emption right to surveyed lands or share in the half-breed lands, but shall not be disturbed in the occupation of a plot on which he had made improvements prior to a treaty with the Crown, though the Crown may, without a surrender from the band, acquire them. These restrictions are not to apply to Indians who withdrew from any treaty before 1st October, 1876. Indians undergoing imprisonment for any crime or offence do not share in the annuities or other moneys distributed, and costs for their prosecution may be paid out of their shares. The share of any Indian deserting his family, or of any Indian woman, without children, deserting her husband and living with another

man, may be stopped. The sick, aged and destitute of a band may be provided for out of the funds of the band, if it does not itself provide for them.

The evidence of a non-Christian Indian, destitute of a knowledge of God or of belief in future punishment, is to be taken without administering the usual form of oath, but after exacting a promise to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," or in such other form as may be adjudged binding on his conscience—he being cautioned of the punishment to which he is liable for perjury, which shall be the same as in other cases. The evidence is to be reduced to writing and attested by the judge or other magistrate and the interpreter. Their written examinations may be taken and used in the same manner as those of other people.

Intoxicants of any kind, including spirituous or fermented liquors or drugs, whether solid or liquid, may not be supplied to Indians. A person supplying any, or found in possession thereof, in any Indian abode, is liable to a fine of \$50 to \$200, or imprisonment from 1 month to 6 months. Any person in charge of a vessel from on board which Indians are so supplied, is liable to the same fine, or to the imprisonment in default of the fine—half of the fine in either case to go to the informer. Indians making, keeping, or supplying, are liable to imprisonment as above. If supplied in case of illness on advice of a physician or minister of religion, no penalty is incurred. Any vessel from which intoxicants have been illegally supplied, or which has been brought into an Indian reserve or wigwam containing them, may be seized, and its contents destroyed, and the person found in possession fined \$50 to \$100, to be divided as above, or imprisonment for 2 to 6 months in default. Any boat or other vessel conveying it may be seized, forfeited and sold, the proceeds to go to H. M. like preceding fines for the benefit of the Indian band or tribe. Anything received from an Indian in exchange for an intoxicant, may be also seized and forfeited. An Indian found intoxicated may be arrested and confined till sober, and afterwards tried and imprisoned one month therefor, and if he refuses to give the name of the party furnishing the intoxicants, for 14 days more. Convictions before J. P. or Stip. Mag. for above offences may only be appealed to a judge of a Superior Court or chairman or judge of a Court of Session of the Peace, and must be brought within 30 days. Convictions are not to be invalid for defect of form.

When an Indian man or unmarried woman, 21 years of age, obtains the consent of the band to become enfranchised, and has been assigned a suitable allotment of land, the local agent reports to the S. G., and if he approve of the allotment, he causes inquiry to be made if the applicant has attained such a degree of civilization and is qualified by integrity, sobriety and morality to become a proprietor in fee simple. On a receipt of a favorable report he issues a location ticket for the land allotted. After 3 years probation, if the party's conduct be satisfactory—the period may be prolonged, if it is not—letters patent issue to the party by the name by which he or she chooses thereafter to be known—and the Indian

becomes *ipso facto* enfranchised. Any Indian receiving a University degree, or being admitted to practice law, or act as a Notary Public, or who may enter Holy Orders or be licensed as a Christian Minister, is also *ipso facto* enfranchised. The wife and minor children are also enfranchised. When enfranchised all are to be treated in all respects as other subjects of Her Majesty, but do not forfeit their claim to a share of annuities, &c., given to band. If children come of age during the probationary period, separate letters patent may be granted them for their proper share of the allotted land. But if such persons be found disqualified for enfranchisement or marry meantime deduction of their shares is to be made, and they are to be held as under location ticket. The above rules apply to a widow and her children. The allotments are to be made in proportion of the number of the family to the number of the band and area of the reserve—details to be determined by the band; but each male under 14 and each female must be allotted not less than one-half of the portions of a male over 14. Indians permitted to reside may receive their allotments out of the reserve and become enfranchised, but this does not give the right to any share of the annuities coming to the band. The band may decide in Council that all or any of their number may become enfranchised. When this is done, in case of good behaviour during 3 years after issue of the letters patent,—an enfranchised Indian may receive his share of the capital moneys belonging to the band, or of the annuities capitalized on the basis of yielding 5 p. c. interest, and thenceforth they cease to be Indians in the eye of the law. These provisions respecting enfranchisement do not apply to Indians in B. C., the N. W. T., Manitoba, or Keewatin unless applied to any band therein by proclamation. Indians in any Province or Territory may also be exempted from the operation of this Act or any section of it, and again brought under its or their operation by proclamation. The G. G. is authorized to appoint the necessary officers to carry the Act into effect.

DOMINION LANDS.

Chap. 19—Amends the Dominion Lands Act. Copies of plans, maps, &c., certified by an Agent or Inspector of Surveys in a local land or surveys office, are made evidence as those in Surveyor General's. Employees may not locate Military Bounty Land Warrants or Land Scrip, or act as agent for any other person in that behalf. Not more than 20 p. c. of land exclusive of School and H. B. Co's. lands in any township can be entered for military bounties. Any person who is *sole head* of a family, or any male of 18 and upwards may claim a homestead allocation. A person may have a preemption entry for an adjoining quarter section pending his performing settlement dues on his homestead allotment (not an interim entry) to be forfeited with all improvements in case the homestead is forfeited. Persons claiming a homestead right on surveyed lands must be entered therefor before settlement, but if from actual settlement on lands unsurveyed, within 8 months of notice of survey at local office. Conditions of set-

tlement may be varied in case of communities such as the Icelanders or Menonites, so that every subsection need not be resided on and cultivated. Where land is sold for the benefit of minors—children of settler who dies before settlement duties are complete—the purchaser may, at once, receive the patent. The forfeiture for non-residence is not to be absolute, but in discretion of M. of I. on proof satisfactory to him. Lands so cancelled are not necessarily open for a fresh homestead entry, but may be held for sale with improvements, or sale of improvements with a new entry. Till such entry is cancelled the person in whose favour it is made has the exclusive right to the land and may bring actions for trespass, &c. Homestead rights may not be acquired to lands set apart for hay or timber, or having stone or marble quarries or water privileges, but the exception respecting coals and minerals is repealed. Grazing lands may be leased to any one, whether resident in the vicinity or not, and the lease may be cancelled when land is wanted for settlement, on giving 2 years' notice to lessee. The tracts to be leased for hay lands are reduced to 40 acres each, and an agreement may be made prohibiting sale for settlement during the lease. The rights to wood lands acquired under the Lands Act of 1872 and taken away by that of 1874 are renewed, and patents may issue for wood lots to which rights were so acquired as free grants. If a fine or penalty be imposed instead of forfeiture for cutting timber without license and be not paid—the forfeiture and sale may then be proceeded with.

Forest Tree Culture.

Any British subject of 18 years may enter for a quarter section for tree planting, paying a fee of \$10 therefor and receiving a certificate, and he may thereupon take possession. But the patent does not issue for 6 years, and no assignment is valid without leave of M. of I. At expiration of term the applicant for patent must shew that 8 acres were broken up and prepared for planting in both the 1st and 2nd years, and 16 within the third year; that 8 acres were planted during the second, 8 during the third, and 16 during the fourth years, and the whole 32 acres kept planted with growing trees not less than 12 feet apart each way during the fifth and sixth years. A like proportion being planted if less than a quarter section has been taken up. If conditions have been fulfilled he receives a patent. If conditions are not complied with, the land is liable to forfeiture at any time, by M. of I. No one may have entry for a homestead, together with the pre-emption of the adjoining lot and a tree planting claim, but he may change the second or any part of it to a tree planting claim. Although the party making such entry has right to exclusive possession of the land under certificate, the title remains in the Government and it may not be taken in execution before issue of patent.

Surveys and Surveyors.

The meetings of the Board of Examiners are to be held on the 2nd Monday in each of May and November, but may be ad-

journed from time to time. The place of meeting, at Ottawa, or in Manitoba, or North West Territories, is to be notified in the *Canada Gazette*. No person may be admitted as an article pupil until he has passed an examination before the Board or a member of it— or surveyors deputed for that purpose—in English (showing he can write it correctly,) in vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of square and cube roots, in the first 3 books of Euclid, the rules of plane trigonometry, the mensuration of superficies and use of logarithms, and has obtained a certificate of proficiency from the Board. Application for such examination is to be made to the Secretary. Subjects of examination for admission as a Dominion Lands Surveyor, and a higher one for those desirous of employment in the "prosecution of extensive government or topographical surveys, or those of geographic exploration," are also prescribed. Persons already admitted as Dominion Land Surveyors, as well as students, may present themselves for this last examination; and all passing it may receive a certificate to that effect. Fees hereafter are to be: To Secretary on notice of preliminary examination, \$1. Upon examination, \$10. On transmission of articles of indenture, \$2. On motion for final examination, \$2. On admission, \$20, and \$2 for commission (including higher examination and certificate). The \$10 and \$20 fees to be paid over to the R. G. to credit of Dominion Lands. A member of Board or Surveyor deputed to hold preliminary examination is to receive \$5 therefor.

Advances to Immigrants.

If an immigrant brought out by a person undertaking to settle a tract of land, endeavours to avoid payment of advances made by such person, for passage money, buildings, implements or seed, by entering for a homestead outside of such tract, then these advance with interest become a charge on such homestead, payable before the patent can issue, provided the charge for passage money and subsistence is not in excess of actual cost, that an acknowledgment of the fact has been filed in the Dominion Lands Office, and that the total charge do not exceed \$200 or the interest, 6 p. c.

MANITOBA ROAD ALLOWANCES.

Chap. 20—All road allowances through surveyed lands in Manitoba are, on approval of surveys, to be vested in the Provincial authorities—the L. G. being, from time to time, notified by the M. of I. On notice being given respecting the "highways travelled before 15 July, 1870, the G. in C. may order their survey and transfer, subject to rights derived under patent, to the Provincial authorities. The Great Highways under the Provincial Act, 34 V., c. 13, s. 1, to be 2 chains in width, all others 1 chain or 50 feet. In the surveys of the "Outer two Miles" or "Hay Privilege," roads are to be laid out, of 1 chain 50 links, in rear of farms fronting on the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and in rear of the lots contained in the "Outer two Miles," &c., also between them and the sections of legal subdivisions thereof, except when the rear boundary is a regular section

line; also roads 1 chain wide at convenient distances (say 2 miles) from front to rear between the lots in the outer 2 miles, the land to be taken at the discretion of the M. of I., land scrip at \$1.50 per acre being issued in compensation to holders. When finally surveyed and marked off, the lands set apart for these roads also are to be conveyed to the Province; but they may not be closed up or converted to any other use without the consent of the G. in C.

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

Chap. 21—Forms a new district out of the territory not included in Ontario or Manitoba, yet lying north of the international boundary, west of Ontario, south of Hudson's Bay and east of the westerly boundary of Manitoba produced northerly along the western shore of Lake Manitoba to the easterly terminus of the "Meadow Portage," connecting that lake with Lake Winnipegosis, thence along the trail of said portage to eastern shore of the latter lake, thence along that shore to the "Cedar" or "Mossy Portage," connecting Winnipegosis with Cedar Lake, thence along its trail to the shore of Cedar Lake and thence due north to the limits of Canada, thence easterly to Hudson's Bay and along its westerly and southerly shore to the intersection of a line drawn due north from the place where the boundary between Ontario and the N. W. Territories intersects the international boundary. But the G. in C. may detach any portion of this district and re-annex it to the N. W. Territories. The L. G. of Manitoba is *ex officio* the L. G. of this district, and the G. in C. may appoint a council of 3 to 10 members to assist him in its government, with such powers as may be fixed by O. in C. The G. in C. may make all necessary laws or extend laws of Canada with any modifications deemed requisite to the district in cases where the L. G. in C. have not been granted authority. In cases where the L. G. in C. have power they may extend and modify laws, provide for the administration of justice, appoint J. P., &c.; but no such regulation shall be inconsistent with laws passed by Parliament and made expressly applicable to the district, or impose a tax or duty of Customs or Excise or a penalty of over \$100, or alter or repeal the punishment for offences set forth in the Criminal Laws of Canada, or appropriate money, lands or property of Canada without the consent of Parliament. A copy of every law made by the L. G. in C. must be transmitted to the G. in C. within 10 days after passing, and may be disallowed within 2 years. Laws made either by the G. in C. or L. G. in C. must be laid before Parliament as soon as may be conveniently done. Copies of such laws printed in the *Canada Gazette*, or by the Queen's Printer, or Printer to the Government of Manitoba, are *prima facie* evidence of such laws. The Customs and Excise duties and laws relating to them shall be the same as in Manitoba, special laws respecting intoxicants being, however, maintained. Former laws passed for N. W. Territories, not inconsistent with the B. N. A. Act, or laws passed by Canada, are also maintained till altered or repealed, and public officers are maintained in their functions till otherwise ordered. Divers Acts of On-

nada, for the most part the same as those made applicable to Manitoba, B. C. and P. E. I., are declared to apply to Keewatin. The portions of the N. W. Territories Act (38 V., c. 49), relating to "Descent of real estate," "Other provisions respecting real estate," "Wills" and "Married women," are also declared in force, as also the law relative to the N. W. Police; and the Sundry Magistrates will have jurisdiction. The Act is to come into force when proclaimed.

INTOXICANTS IN N. W. T.

Chap. 22.—Leave may be granted by the L. G. of Manitoba under regulations made by the G. in C. to take intoxicants into the N. W. T. or to manufacture them there.

CRIMINAL LAWS IN B. C.

Chap. 23.—Appeals from summary convictions of J. P. in B. C. lie to the Court of Quarter Sessions nearest the place where the conviction takes place, or order is made from which appeal is to be taken.

PENITENTIARIES INSPECTION.

Chap. 24.—Provides for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries for each of the Provinces of Manitoba and B. C. They are to report to the Inspector, and are officers of the Department of Justice. Salary \$250 per annum and travelling expenses. Duties to be assigned by G. in C.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS INSPECTION IN P. E. I.

Chap. 25.—The Weights and Measures Act 36 V., c. 47, and the Merchantable Liquids in Casks Act, 38 V., c. 48, are extended to P. E. I. from 1st July, 1876, and conflicting local laws repealed.

SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS.

Chap. 26.—Amends the law relating to these Courts. It provides for the taking evidence by Commission when witnesses cannot conveniently be brought before the Courts and prescribes the form of procedure. The neglect to attend and give evidence or produce papers after being duly summoned, is punishable as a contempt of Court. A written consent of both parties to such examination has the effect of a rule of Court. Taken in Canada and returned into Court, these examinations may be used as evidence; and so with those taken out of Canada and their proper taking proved by affidavit, saving all just exceptions in either case. After notice given of the return of examinations, objection can only be taken to their being read as evidence in the delay prescribed by general order. The G. in C. may appoint Commissioners to administer oaths and receive affidavits, &c., to be used in these Courts, as well as recognizance of bail, &c. Out of Canada, affidavits, &c., are to be received by a Commissioner of H. M. High Court of Justice in England, any N. P. under his hand and seal, the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any municipal corporation in Great Britain,

or any of its colonies but Canada, or any foreign country certified also by municipal seal, by any Judge of a Court of Supreme jurisdiction in any such colony or dependency, or by any consul or consular agent of H. M. in a foreign country, certified by his official seal. So certified, they are to be received in evidence without other proof of manner of procedure or of official character of such official. Knowingly tendering an affidavit, &c., with a false or counterfeit seal or signature is felony. Informalities may be waived by Court if it sees fit, and may not be set up as defence in case of prosecution for perjury.

In controverted election appeals cases, the Court may order as to costs in its discretion, and the registrar certifying to the Court below, they may there be recovered. When authority has been granted by a Provincial Legislature to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts to try cases wherein the validity of an Act of Canada or of the Provincial Legislature is in dispute, the Judge in the Court where such a case is pending, if he decide that question to be material must, at the request of the parties, and may at his discretion, without it, send such case to such Dominion Court. The Exchequer Court may refer the taking of accounts, and making enquiries to the registrar or other officer, or other person. The qualification for jurors is to be the same as that in the Province where the issue is tried, the number of jurors to be summoned under the *venire facias* to be not less than twice, nor more than thrice, that necessary to form a jury. If necessary a *talea* may be ordered as in the Provincial Courts. Writs of execution of the same tenor and effect as those from the Provincial Courts may be issued and executed in like manner; and claims to property seized may also be prosecuted and adjudicated upon in like manner.

A *Habeas Corpus* appeal must be heard at an early day after submission, and the Judges have the same power to commit, bail or discharge the prisoner as those of the Provincial Courts. The prisoner need not be brought before the Court on the hearing of the appeal, but may be if specially ordered. The appeal to the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* cases arising out of claims for extradition is taken away. Rules may be made by the Judges of the S. Court regulating costs or otherwise for carrying out this Act. In Crown cases they are to be paid to or by the R. G. The same Court may issue writs of *certiorari*. An order for the payment of money from either Court, whether for costs or otherwise, may be enforced as an execution from the Exchequer Court may be; but no proceedings as for contempt can be taken for the non-payment of money only. The officers of these Courts are brought under the Civil Service and Superannuation Acts.

PETITION OF RIGHT.

Chap. 27.—Repeals the Petition of Right Act 1875, and substitutes for it provisions differing from those then enacted, as follows: Such petitions must, when the fiat is granted, be filed in the Exchequer Court, which is to have exclusive original jurisdiction, and trials may be had partly

in one place and partly in another as may be ordered by the Court. A copy is to be left with the Atty. Gen. after the fiat is ob-
ed. No preliminary investigation is re-
quired, but the statement of defence or
demurrer, or both, must be filed on behalf
of the Crown, or other parties interested,
within four weeks after service, unless
time is enlarged by Court or Judge.
The provisions of the Supreme and Ex-
chequer Court Act are made applicable
to all proceedings under this Act. The
Judges of the Supreme Court are to make
Rules of Practice, to be laid before Parlia-
ment at the next Session, and the G. G.,
by proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*,
or either House of Parliament, may sus-
pend any such rule. The Act is not only not
to prejudice Her Majesty's prerogatives,
or prevent the suppliant proceeding as
before passing of this Act, or take away
the legal right of a head of Department to
refer a case to arbitration, but is to grant
no larger remedy against the Crown than
that given in England under the similar
Act there. Petitions presented under the
previous Act are to be held as presented
under this, 30 days after it is passed, and
so be entitled in the Exchequer Court.

JUDGES OF ERROR AND APPEAL, ONTARIO.

Chap. 28—Extends the provisions of 31
V., c. 23, s. 1, respecting the pensioning of
Judges to the Judges of the Court of Error
and Appeal, Ontario.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 29—The County Court Judges in
N. S. are to receive \$2,000 per annum (the
Judge for Halifax County receiving
\$2,400), with travelling allowances not ex-
ceeding \$300 per annum. The salary of
all to be \$2,400 after three years service.
Retiring allowances to be the same as
those of other Judges.

INSOLVENT ACT.

Chap. 30—Amends the Insolvent Act.
Notices may be published in other papers
where *Official Gazette* is not issued with
sufficient frequency, in opinion of Judge.

One insertion of the notice for call of
meeting of creditors in the *Official Gazette*
is sufficient, but one in a local paper is also
necessary. Assignments by the insolvent
are to be made after ordinary demand of
creditor, and petition on sufficient affida-
vits, not after issue of writ of attachment.
Witnesses summoned under the 20th
Section are to answer under oath.
The securities to be given by assignees are
to be deposited with the Judge and kept
as records of Court, subject to right of use
by parties suing upon them. They are
subject to inspection by creditors, and if
thought insufficient, additional security
may be asked for and granted. If an
estate be sold *en bloc*, the special notice
for sale of real estate need not be given.
The records of official assignees are prop-
erty of Her Majesty, to be deposited with
and kept by Courts. The creditors may
add to the remuneration of the assignee
provided for under s. 43. If there are less
than five creditors they may order the as-
signee to call a meeting. Certificates

may be confirmed by a Judge as well as
the Court. Claims on paper endorsed by
insolvent, and the like, if unpaid at ma-
turity, may be renewed as unsecured for
the full amount. Appeals in Ontario
must go to the Court of Error and Appeal,
or a Judge of that Court. Creditors of an
incorporated company may be represent-
ed by proxy at a meeting. Assignees
must send returns of their transactions to
30th Sept. to the M. of A., &c., before the
end of October in each year. Forms ap-
proved by G. in C. to be published in
Canada Gazette. Neglect or false returns
punishable by fine of \$40 and costs, re-
coverable in Provincial or Exchequer
Court. Statistics so collected are to be ab-
stracted and published.

INSOLVENT BANKS.

Chap. 31—Provides for the winding up
of the affairs of insolvent banks. The
Insolvent Act is to apply with the modi-
fications provided by s. 147, applying to
other incorporated companies; but not
proceedings may be taken till a bank has
suspended payment for 30 days—under
34 V., c. 8. The Judge may even then suspend
proceedings for six months. The pre-
liminary enquiry under s. 147 of the Insol-
vent Act may be ordered to be made by a
person not an official assignee, and the
time for his report may be extended 30
days. But this does not authorize the
carrying on of business by the insolvent
bank. Another bank may be appointed
receiver or assignee to act through one
or more of its officers approved by the
Judge. The receiver before, and assignee
after, the issue of the writ of attachment
shall have the powers granted under the
ss. 57, 58 and 59 of the Banking Act. Notices
are to be given in the *Canada Gazette*
and 1 newspaper in the neighborhood. For
dividends on the amount of bank notes in
circulation, for which claims are not
filed, moneys are to be retained for 2 years,
or till subsequent declaration of final
dividend. Assignment may not be made
by a bank without an order of the Court
or Judge. Appeals may be had from any
order, judgment or decision.

RAILWAY ACT, 1868.

Chap. 32—Amends the Railway Act of
1868 by providing that the place of the
third arbitrator, if rendered vacant,
shall be filled by appointment—as in case
the two originally selected failing to agree
on a third.

INSPECTION OF STAPLES.

Chap. 33—The inspection of fish and fish
oil is only compulsory when removed
from the district in which they are pack-
ed. Boxes of smoked herrings must con-
tain 20 lbs. of fish, and half boxes must be
22 inches long, 4 in. deep and 8 in. wide,
and contain 10 lbs. A barrel of pickled
codfish must contain 200 lbs., and a half
barrel 100 lbs. Raw hides weighing less
than 8 lbs. need not be inspected.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

Chap. 34—Boards of Trade may be form-
ed for counties and judicial districts as
well as for villages, towns and cities. The

certificate of association shall contain the name of the person appointed Secretary of Board, and he shall attest it before transmission to the Secretary of S. M. C. The Act is declared to extend to "Chambers of Commerce."

TRADE MARKS, &c.

Chap. 35.—The registration of an industrial design may be renewed for another 5 years before the expiry of the first 5; if for less than 5 it may be repeatedly renewed till the copyright lasts 10 years. On receipt of the fee of \$5 the M. of A. is to enter the renewal in the margin of the register, and grant a certificate of renewal, which is *prima facie* proof of its contents in all Courts.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Chap. 36.—Any witness subpoenaed to give evidence at such trial must remain in attendance till it is concluded. Failing to do so he may be arrested and imprisoned, or held to bail in order to secure his attendance at the trial and to answer his default, for which he may be imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or fined not more than \$100.

VIOLENCE, THREATS AND MOLESTATION.

Chap. 37.—The Act of 1875 is repealed, and that of 1873, in part, revived. The offence is, however, defined as follows:

Wrongfully, and without legal authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a legal right to do, or to do anything from which he has a legal right to abstain: using violence to such other person, or his wife or children, or injuring his property; or intimidating such other person, or his wife or children, by threats of using violence to him, her or any of them, or of injuring his property; or persistently following such other person about from place to place; or hiding any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or depriving him, or hindering him in the use thereof; or following such other persons with one or more other persons in a disorderly manner, in or through any street or road; or besetting or watching the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be; but attending at or near a house, to communicate or receive information, is not a besetting or watching within the Act. If a person accused objects to be tried summarily by a functionary named in the Act, he is to be proceeded against as for an indictable offence. Conspiracy to do or cause to be done an act towards a trade combination will not be punishable unless punishable under the Act or indictable under a Statute. A trade combination is defined to be "any combination between masters or workmen, or other persons, for regulating or altering the relations between masters and workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman, in or in respect of his business or employment, or contract of employment or service,—the word Act including a default, breach, or omission."

MONTREAL HARBOUR COMRS.

Chap. 38.—Declares that the four Comrs. elected by the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange, the City Council and Shipping Interest were properly to have been elected on the first Monday in August or next legal day, and hold office for 4 years. Any vacancy by resignation or otherwise to be filled as prescribed by the Act of 1873. But the member representing the Shipping Interest is to go out in August, 1876, the City Council in 1877, the Board of Trade in 1876, and the Corn Exchange in 1876.

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMRS.

Chap. 39.—All the members of this Commission were to go out of office on 1st January, 1876, except the member representing the Shipping Interest in August, 1875, who remains in office for 2 years from that time. Thereafter the G. G. may appoint 5 members instead of 4. The Board of Trade of Quebec and that of Levis, after 1st January, 1876, had a right to elect members, and if allowed to remain vacant the G. G. fills the vacancy. And after that date the Shipping Interest is to have 2 representatives instead of 3. The Corporation would thus consist of 9 members besides the chairman of the Corporation of Pilots, who is *ex officio* a member for pilotage purposes. All acts done by a quorum of 5 members are declared valid. The members representing the Board of Trade are to hold office until the 1st Monday in August, 1877, and those representing the Shipping Interest till the 1st Wednesday in that month. The Commission may pay its chairman \$2,000 per annum.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Chap. 40.—Incorporates as the CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON AND NORTH AMERICA. J. Domville, M.P., Hon. E. Chinn, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. H. A. N. Kaulbach, Hon. C. F. Cornwall, Hon. T. H. Haviland and A. Morrison. Capital £1,000,000 stg. in shares of £50, or \$5,000,000 in shares of \$100. The above Provisional Directors to be organized when £500,000 stg. or \$2,500,000 are subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up, and certificate of Treasury Board to be obtained in 2 years. Principal office to be at Montreal with place of business also at London, Eng.

Chap. 41.—Extended the time for the BANQUE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE to obtain the Treasury Board certificate to 1st May, 1877.

Chap. 42.—The shares of the MECHANICS' BANK are to be reduced to 60 p. c. of their original amount and new shares issued of that amount. Preferential stock may also be issued to the extent of \$300,000, bearing interest at 8 p. c. for 5 years. After which it is to become ordinary stock and the holders to receive only the ordinary dividend. The present shareholders shall have 30 days in which they alone may subscribe for such preferential stock. The Board may cancel any ordinary paid up stock on which the bank has a lien for a greater amount than its present nominal value, as also with assent of shareholders any such stock surrendered by its officers for debts due to the bank; and new stock may be re-issued in its place, so however

that the whole preferential and ordinary does not exceed \$1,000,000. This Act must be accepted by two-thirds of the holders of paid up stock before it has effect.

Chap. 43—Amends the Charter of the LONDON AND CANADA BANK. The capital is to be \$1,000,000 stg. in 200 shares, or \$5,000,000 in shares of \$100. John M. Grover, John Ham Perry, Joseph Gould and E. D. Armour are the Provincial Directors. The stock books to be opened in London, Eng., and elsewhere, and bank to be organized when capital is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. Twelve months more are granted in which to obtain the certificate of the Treasury Board. Chief place of business at the City of Toronto. The name having been changed last year to the Bank of the United Provinces, is again changed as above to the original title.

Chap. 44—Confirms the amalgamation of the CITY BANK AND ROYAL CANADIAN BANK under the name of the CONSOLIDATED BANK. The capital to be \$4,000,000 in shares of \$100.

Chap. 45—Amends the charter of the ST. LAWRENCE BANK changing its name to the STANDARD BANK OF CANADA, reducing its shares from \$100 to 50, and giving power to increase the capital to \$2,000,000.

Chap. 46—Amends the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Co. charter, allowing the Directors to charge the capital account with any deficiency of net revenue required to meet interest on terminable bonds and perpetual debenture stock, accruing or to accrue to 31st December, 1876, not however to exceed \$200,000 stg. Also to issue preference stock with the same rank as that now existing for arrears of dividends on such stock, not more than \$140 being given for \$100 of arrears. \$252,333 stg., for which authority now exists, may be raised by issue of terminable bond or perpetual debenture stock or both. The Co. may also issue the same kinds of securities to replace sums expended in acquiring bonds of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and London, Huron and Bruce Ry. Cos. not exceeding \$719,500. Whenever any of the bonds of those Cos. are paid off, the sums so received must be applied in reduction of the loan capital of the G. W. R. Co. New securities as above may be issued to redeem those now out, so that the amount of such securities is not increased. Shareholders may, by a two thirds vote, grant the option to holders to convert terminable bond or perpetual debenture stock into ordinary stock. All loan securities have a co-ordinate lien on the property of the co., being a first mortgage. Ordinary shares may be issued in place of above securities, and borrowing powers reduced by the amount realized for such shares. The consent of ordinary or preference stockholders is to be obtained before exercise of these powers.

Chap. 47—Gives power to the ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY Co. to raise \$250,000 stg. by the issue and sale of either mortgage bonds bearing not more than 7 p. c. interest. \$100,000 of money so raised (with necessary addition for accrued interest) to be used to pay off two mortgages for \$20,000 each granted 18th April, 1875.

and 15th April, 1873, the certificates for which may be called in for redemption on giving 30 days notice, interest thereon to cease after such notice. After such redemption the securities issued under this Act become the 1st mortgage on the road. If the amount be raised by mortgage bonds the first charge on the revenues of the road will be the payment of interest on them with 1 p. c. sinking fund; if by debenture stock, then to payment of interest, the next being payment of a dividend not exceeding 2 p. c. in p. on such stock. In default of payment of half yearly interest holders of 25 p. c. of the new securities may apply to the Court of Chancery and have a Receiver appointed. Lands may be sold free of mortgage, but proceeds to be applied to sinking fund if bonds are issued or to ordinary capital, if debenture stock. This Act only takes effect after consent of two-thirds of the holders of preferential stock, and of holders of two-thirds in amount of securities to be redeemed has been obtained.

Chap. 48—Amends the charter of the GREAT WESTERN AND LAKE ONTARIO Ry. Co. giving it 4 years in which to commence and 6 in which to complete its road. F. Broughton, C. Perry, J. Hobson and C. Stiff are made Provisional Directors in place of W. K. Muir and Jos. Price. The Great Western Ry. Co. may hold shares in this Co.

Chap. 49—Amends the charter of the CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE Co., changing day for election of Directors to 2nd Tuesday in July.

Chap. 50—Continues charter of DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE Co. to end of next session.

Chap. 51—Incorporates the CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., continuing and extending a Provincial (Ont.) charter. Prov. Directors—J. Winer, G. Roach, D. Thompson, L. Moore, G. Rutherford, J. M. Buchanan, T. Baxter, G. Lee, W. Harbarn, H. E. Hard, G. Goodham, J. McKinnon, McL. Stewart, T. H. Marsh, W. Elliott, A. Macallum, J. A. Bruce, E. Vernon, G. A. Cox and A. A. Petrie. Chief place of business at Hamilton. Capital stock \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100, with power of increase to \$5,000,000. The business, claims and liabilities acquired and incurred under the Provincial charter are confirmed; but the business to be transacted under this charter till \$1,000,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in.

Chap. 52—Incorporates the EMPIRE FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Provisional Directors—D. B. Ohlsholm, T. McIlwraith, R. Duncan, A. Baumer and J. F. Middleton. Chief place of business, Hamilton. Capital 1,000,000 in 2000 shares, with power of increase to \$5,000,000. To commence business when \$500,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in.

Chap. 53—Incorporates the ATLANTIC & PACIFIC FIRE & MARINE INS. Co. Provisional Directors—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, H. Stephens, A. Macdon, J. Oranther, A. Dalglish and H. A. Nelson. Principal place of business, Montreal. Capital \$1,000,000 in 2000 shares. May commence business from 1st March, 1877.

1000 has been paid in, but not both, until \$400,000 is paid.

Chap. 54—Incorporates the **UNION LIFE & ACCIDENT ASSURANCE Co. of Canada**. Provisional Directors—A. McKellar, H. S. Strathly, L. Moore, J. D. Edgar, D. B. Chisholm, T. C. Livingston and H. T. Crawford. Principal place of business, Hamilton. Capital \$1,000,000, in \$100 shares, with power of increase to \$2,000,000. To commence business when \$500,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in and license obtained.

Chap. 55—Amends the Charter of the **CITIZENS' INSURANCE & INVESTMENT Co.**, changing its name to the **CITIZENS' INSURANCE Co. of CANADA**. \$28,912.40 now in hand from Life business, and \$35,000 deposited with Government, is set apart for security of life policies, and is not to be liable for losses in Fire, Accident or guarantee business.

Chap. 56—Authorizes the **BRITISH AMERICAN LAND Co.** to receive 8 p. c. on loans.

Chap. 57—Incorporates the **BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN & INVESTMENT Co.** to borrow and lend money on real estate and purchase and deal in public and other stocks, bonds, debentures and securities. Provisional Directors—W. Thomson, W. F. McMaster, Hon. J. McMurrich, D. Galbraith, D. Mackay, J. Browne, J. K. Kerr and L. Buchan. Head Office, Toronto. The Company may receive 8 p. c. interest, and stipulate for and receive repayment of loans by means of a sinking fund. May receive money on deposit and borrow on their debentures to loan again. Capital \$1,000,000, in \$100 shares, with power of increase to \$2,500,000. Company may be organized when \$1,000,000 and 20 p. c. is paid in, and commence business when 20 p. c. is paid.

Chap. 58—Incorporates, as the **ENGLAND & CANADA MORTGAGE SECURITY Co.**, W. Keresteman, R. Edmestley, A. Robertson and S. G. Wood for similar purposes and with similar powers to the foregoing. Capital \$200,000, in shares of \$10, with power of increase to \$1,000,000.

Chap. 59—Incorporates the **NATIONAL INVESTMENT Co. of CANADA**. Provisional Directors—M. C. Cameron, S. Nordheimer, W. Alexander, J. Stark, W. Galbraith, A. V. de Laporte, B. Lyman, T. Thomson, R. Hume, A. Hoskin, E. Garney, Jr., G. W. Torrance, W. A. Farlane and C. S. Jones. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100, with power of increase to \$5,000,000. No person may hold more than 1,000 shares. To be organized when \$1,000,000 is subscribed, 10 p. c. paid in, and commence business when 20 p. c. of subscribed capital is paid in. Chief place of business, Toronto.

Chap. 60—Incorporates the **LONDON & ONTARIO INVESTMENT Co.** Provisional Directors—Hon. F. Smith, W. B. Hamilton, D. Fisher, J. G. Worts, W. H. Beatty, J. G. Bennett, W. Ramsey, A. Fisher and A. B. Lee. Capital \$200,000, in shares of \$20. To commence business when \$1,000,000 is subscribed and 2 p. c. paid in. Chief place of business, Toronto.

Chap. 61—Authorizes the shareholders of the **UNION PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY**, Toronto, to change its name to the "Union Loan & Savings Co."

Chap. 62—Authorizes the shareholders of the **SECURITY PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY OF ST. CATHARINES** to change its name to the "Security Loan and Savings Co."

Chap. 63—Authorizes the shareholders of the **PROVINCIAL PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY**, Toronto, to change its name to the "Provincial Loan and Savings Co."

Chap. 64—Incorporates the **MARITIME SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY**. Provisional Directors—O. W. Wetmore, W. K. Crawford, W. Hayward, J. H. McAvity, A. H. Eaton and A. B. Stockton. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100, with power of increase to \$2,000,000. To be organized when \$1,000,000 is subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid in. Chief place of business, St. John, N. B.

Chap. 65—Incorporates the **NATIONAL EXCHANGE Co.** with powers similar to preceding loan cos. Prov. Directors—J. F. Mahon, J. A. Mahon, A. Johnston, L. Cuddy, W. B. Meredith, J. Taylor, D. Regan and W. Crawford. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100. To be organized and business begun when it is subscribed and 20 p. c. paid in.

Chap. 66—Amends the **COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION of Canada**, charter, giving power to insure its members with any Accident Insurance Co. It may grant relief to members heretofore disabled or the family of any killed by accident. Votes by proxy are allowed.

Chap. 67—Amends the charter of the **CANADA SHIPPING Co.**, authorizing the increase of the capital to \$5,000,000, the shares to be \$100 each, and the charter 21 v. c. 84, to apply to the new stock. The co. may purchase cargoes carried by its own vessels, and buy and sell all kinds of vessels, furnishings and stores.

Chap. 70—Amends the charter of the **CANADIAN GAS LIGHTING Co.** giving it the right to work Raby's Excelsior Patent and to hold real estate for the purposes of its business.

Chap. 71—Amends the charter of the **OTTAWA GAS Co.** confirming a resolution of the co. and its preferential stock holders of 1st June, 1875, making preferential, ordinary stock, and granting power to issue new stock from time to time to the amount of \$200,000 in shares of \$20.

Chap. 72—Amend the charter of the **UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT Co.** declaring the Melons Chenail Boom and Allumette Boom, legally constructed, and extending the time for the selection of lands for the sites of booms, &c., to 1st May, 1881. Tolls, &c., for boom working expenses may be collected at rates approved by the G. I. Co. and published in the *Canada Gazette*, no other authority being required. The by-laws need not be published in any paper, but posted in the co's offices and reported to the M. P. W.

Chap. 78—Amends the charter of the MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., granting power to increase its capital by the issue of 500 preferential shares of \$100 each. The holders to have preferential right to make earnings of co. up to 10 p. c. on their shares after payment of outstanding liabilities.

Chap.—Authorizes the extension of the patent for "Rodden's Improved Capped

Ferule or Socket" in favour of the WEL-LAND VALE MANUFACTURING Co., saving the rights of those who have acquired right to the use of the article pending the lapse of the patent.

Chap. 75—Authorizes the issue of a patent to OERO MORRILL for Reece's improvement in SEWING MACHINE SHUTTLES acquired by him, saving existing rights as above.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Legislature opened 24th November, 1875, and prorogued 10th February, 1876.)

Chap. 1—Amends and repeals certain enactments of the last Session of the Legislature, having been found *ultra vires*.

Chap. 2—Provides for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, repealing previous Acts.

Chap. 3—Has respect to the place of solemnizing Marriages.

Chap. 4—Respects the application of the Surplus Distribution Money by Municipalities.

Chap. 5—Respecting certain proceedings at Municipal Elections.

Chap. 6—Grants to Her Majesty to defray the expense of Civil Government, the sum of \$2,575,999.25.

Chap. 7—Provides for carrying into effect suggestions made by Comrs. for Consolidating the Statutes.

Chap. 8—Allows Lieutenant Governor to appoint Deputy; applies surplus Interest of Court of Chancery to Buildings for Superior Courts; regulates County advertising, and authorizes Lieutenant Governor to appoint Assistants to Prison Inspector.

Chap. 9—Respects the powers of the Legislative Assembly, declaring and defining them.

Chap. 10—Amends Election Law, and provides for the trial of Election Petitions.

Chap. 11—Consolidates and amends Law respecting Voters' Lists.

Chap. 12—Allows Judges to shorten or lengthen Terms in Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

Chap. 13—Provides for the payment of Witnesses for the Crown.

Chap. 14—Provides for dividing the Province into Districts, and the holding of all County Courts in each District by the Judges in the District in rotation.

Chap. 15—Amends Division Court Act allowing County Courts Judges to issue commissions to take evidence.

Chap. 16—Suspends functions of Council of Public Instruction, and devolves its powers on the Education Department, creating the office of Minister of Education.

Chap. 17—Limits liabilities of sureties of public officers to ten years.

Chap. 18—Amends Act respecting the Public Works of the Province, authorizing Commissioner of Public Works to acquire and take possession of any land, water-course, &c., &c., required for any public work and contract with the possessors.

Chap. 19—Authorizes Inspector of Prisons to examine witnesses on oath.

Chap. 20—Authorizes L. G. in Council to set apart for the insane any part of the Inebriate Hospital.

Chap. 21—Amends Railway Act, and renders Railway Companies liable for any damage arising from misconduct of its servants, notwithstanding notice of the Company.

Chap. 22—Grants aid to the extent of \$51,000 to Lake Simcoe Junction Railway, \$20,000 to Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora, \$160,000 to Credit Valley, and \$50,000 to Stratford and Lake Huron; and of \$65,000 to Belleville and North Hastings Railway. Further aid to Victoria Railway of \$33,000; Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction, \$65,000; Midland Railway, \$22,750; Grand Junction, \$45,000, and Kingston and Pembroke, \$80,000, extending time for completion of last to Jan. 1, 1878.

Chap. 23—Regulates the form of License, amount of deposit, and details of annual statements of all Insurance Companies not licensed or incorporated by Dominion Parliament.

Chap. 24—Enacts certain Statutory conditions to be part of every Policy of Fire Insurance, unless variations are conspicuously added and are reasonable.

Chap. 25—Amends the Registry Acts, making hours for attendance of Registrars from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and directing no instrument to be received by them except within these hours.

Chap. 26—Amends Law respecting sale of Spirituous Liquors, appointing a Board of License Commissioners and limiting number of Tavern Licenses, providing for appointment of Inspector of Licenses, and regulating the duties to be paid for licenses.

Chap. 27—Authorizes Corporations and Institutions not incorporated in the Province to lend and invest moneys in it by receiving a license from Prov. Secy.

Chap. 28—Respects references of Matters of Account to Referees.

Chap. 29—Amends Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and simplifies titles.

Chap. 30—Amends Act imposing a Tax on Dogs and for the better protection of Sheep.

Chap. 31—Amends Laws respecting the Law Society, giving it power to make By-laws as to Students and Barristers and Articled Clerks.

Chap. 32—Makes further provision regarding Permanent Building Societies, limiting liability of shareholders, and authorising Societies to lend money, and defining powers of Directors, and giving form of statement to be sent annually to Treasurer of Ontario, attested on oath.

Chap. 33—Amends Assessment Act, and allows Councils in Cities and Towns separate from Counties to fix times for taking the assessment between 1st July and 30th September, for closing Court of Revision to 15th November, and for final return of County Court Judge to 12 weeks thereafter; also adding to the articles exempted from taxation, farm produce not held by the producer but by another in store for shipment.

Chap. 34—Amends Act respecting Municipal Institutions.

Chap. 35—Provides for Voting by Ballot on Municipal By-laws requiring assent of ratepayers.

Chap. 36—Extends "Act to provide for better Government of that part of Province near Falls of Niagara," to 1878.

Chap. 37—Relates to tax on lands in District of Algoma, and exempts certain property from taxation at Shuniah and in Thunder Bay District.

Chap. 38—Corrects a clerical error in above Act.

Chap. 39—Extends and defines limits of Village of ARTHUR, Wellington Co.

Chap. 40—Confirms incorporation of Village of BAYFIELD, Co. of Huron, and defines its limits.

Chap. 41—Incorporates Village of GRIMSBY, in Co. of Lincoln, and defines its boundaries.

Chap. 42—Incorporates Village of L'ORIGNAL in the township of Longueuil, defining its limits.

Chap. 43—Amends Act incorporating Town of MEAFORD.

Chap. 44—Incorporates Village of NEWBORN, in Co. of Leeds, and gives its boundaries.

Chap. 45—Incorporates Town of WATERLOO, in Co. of Waterloo, dividing it into 4 wards and settling their limits.

Chap. 46—Incorporates CITY OF ST. CATHARINES and authorizes it to negotiate a loan to pay existing debentures.

Chap. 47—Amends Act for construction of Water Works in Town of ST. CATHARINES, extending and defining powers of Water Works Commissioners.

Chap. 48—Enables Corporation of VILLAGE OF CALEDONIA to issue debentures to redeem outstanding ones.

Chap. 49—Authorizes COUNTY OF HURON to issue debentures to the extent of \$205,000 to redeem outstanding debentures for which no security has been provided.

Chap. 50—Confirms and declares legal By-law No. 388, of Corporation of TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

Chap. 51—Amends Act consolidating debt of TOWN OF COBOURG, authorizes issue of debentures on security of Town Property, and the sale of Port Hope and Rice Lake gravel road.

Chap. 52—Enables corporation of COBOURG to grant aid of \$5,000 to Cobourg Carpet, Matting and Manufacturing Co.

Chap. 53—Amends Act incorporating GUELPH GENERAL HOSPITAL, giving Directors power to borrow \$12,000 and to mortgage lands of hospital for payment of that sum.

Chap. 54—Arranges for liquidation of the debts of certain municipalities to the United Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Chap. 55—Legalizes By-law passed by the corporation of OSHAWA granting aid to a Seminary for Education of girls.

Chap. 56—Empowers corporation of CITY OF OTTAWA to mortgage the BY WARD MARKET property to raise money for market buildings.

Chap. 57—Makes valid By-law of Town of PERTH, for aid to build a bridge over Rideau Canal.

Chap. 58—Enables corporation of Town of PETERBOROUGH to issue debentures for the construction of certain bridges over the Otonabee.

Chap. 59—Gives power to the corporation of PORT HOPE to issue debentures for \$70,000 to redeem their outstanding debt.

Chap. 60—Legalizes and confirms By-laws of Town of SARNIA and County of LAMBTON respecting Water Works in that town.

Chap. 61—Amends Act relating to Election of School Trustees in City of TORONTO and gives further powers to them in respect to settling land claims for school sites.

Chap. 62—Empowers corporation of TORONTO to dispose of a part of the GARRISON RESERVE in said city, the proceeds to be applied to maintenance of parks, gardens, &c.

Chap. 63—Amends various Acts respecting the CITY OF TORONTO for repairs of Street Railway, and for breaking up streets to lay mains.

Chap. 64—Amends Acts relating to TORONTO WATER WORKS, giving power to issue further debentures, and extending time to complete said works.

Chap. 65—Amends Acts relating to TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL with respect to appointment of Trustees and their powers, and giving power to issue new debentures to the amount of \$50,000 as a preferential charge on the real estate of said hospital.

Chap. 66—Authorizes Trustees of TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS to sell certain lands in City of Toronto to the Corporation of the city for the purpose of a public park.

Chap. 67—Amends Act incorporating CENTRAL STATION AND WAREHOUSING Co., of Toronto, giving power to construct tracks across railway tracks upon approval of Commissioner of Public Works for Province of Ontario.

Chap. 68—Incorporates certain persons as BELLEVILLE AND OTTAWA RIVER RAILWAY Co., with capital of \$300,000 and usual powers.

Chap. 69—Provides for registration of an indenture executed by CANADA CENTRAL RY. Co. transferring the said railway to Henry L. Redhead, of Brockville.

Chap. 70—Amends Act incorporating DRESDEN AND OIL SPRINGS RY. Co., and changes its name to Sarnia, Chatham & Erie RY. Co.

Chap. 71—Extends time for completion of GRAND JUNCTION RY., and make valid the bonuses heretofore granted.

Chap. 72—Amends Acts relating to HAMILTON & NORTH WESTERN RY. Co's., confirming amalgamation with Hamilton and Lake Erie Co., and By-laws aiding Co. and debentures issued and giving further powers.

Chap. 73—Amends HURON AND QUEBEC RY. Co.'s Act, extending time for commencement, and legalizing By-law of Town of Peterborough granting bonus.

Chap. 74—Incorporates KINGSTON STREET RY. Co. with capital of \$30,000.

Chap. 75—Incorporates LAMHTON CENTRAL RY. Co. with capital of \$100,000.

Chap. 76—Amends charter of LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RY. Co., giving power to extend line of railway to some point on the Port Whitby and Port Perry RY. Co. or a port on Lake Ontario in Ontario County, and to grant to their President a general power of attorney to act for the railway.

Chap. 77—Amends Acts relating to LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE RY. Co. extending time and authorising union with Great Western RY.

Chap. 78—Amends Act incorporating L'ORIGINAL & CALEDONIA RY. Co., giving power to build a branch from L'Original or a point within 2 miles of it to Hartincks' Wharf, and extend from Caledonia Springs to a point on the Montreal & City Ottawa Junction RY. near High Falls; also to purchase or build steamboats or other vessels to ply in connection with it, and to construct wharves, &c., required for their use.

Chap. 79—Incorporates NIAGARA FALLS & LAKE ERIE RY. Co. with capital of \$150,000, to build a railway from the Falls to Port Maitland.

Chap. 80—Incorporates ONTARIO MINERAL RY. Co. to construct railway from Dufferin Mine in Madoc to a point on Grand Junction Railway, with capital of \$50,000.

Chap. 81—Incorporates PETROLIA OIL PIPE Co. to transport oils to points on different railways by means of pipes, with a capital of \$25,000.

Chap. 82—Amends Act incorporating PORT STANLEY, STRATHROY AND PORT FRANKS RY. Co. authorizing division of line into sections, and application of bonuses to any particular section as desired.

Chap. 83—Incorporates PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING & KAMISTIGUIA Railway Co., with power to build piers, wharves, warehouses, &c. Capital \$150,000.

Chap. 84—Extends time for completion of STREEKSVILLE & PORT CREDIT RAILWAY for three years.

Chap. 85—Extends time for commencement of YORKVILLE LOOP LINE RAILWAY Co. till 10 February, 1879, and for completion till 10 February, 1881.

Chap. 86—Incorporates BELLEVILLE STREET RAILWAY Co., with capital of \$50,000.

Chap. 87—Incorporates HAMILTON & DUNDAS STREET RAILWAY Co. to construct and operate a Street Railway from Hamilton to Dundas, with capital of \$25,000.

Chap. 88—Amends Act incorporating GATLING GOLD & SILVER MINING Co., substituting four for three Directors, and making consent of majority of shareholders necessary to sale or lease of lands.

Chap. 89—Reduces amount of shares of THUNDER BAY SILVER MINING Co. from five to three dollars, and authorizes issue of preferential stock to amount of \$150,000.

Chap. 91—Amends Act incorporating CANADA FIRE & MARINE INS. Co., changing its name to Hamilton Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Chap. 92—Incorporates HOME FIRE INS. Co. of Ontario, with capital of \$250,000.

Chap. 93—Incorporates UNION FIRE INS. Co. of Ottawa, with capital of \$1,000,000.

Chap. 94—Confirms By-law of CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY, changing its name to Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

Chap. 95—Changes name of HURON & ERIE SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY to Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.

Chap. 96—Confirms By-law of WESTERN CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY, changing its name to Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

Chap. 97—Authorizes addition to capital of CANADA LANDED CREDIT Co. and gives power to lend money on mortgages or assignment of mortgage.

Chap. 98—Removes doubts as to Incorporation of County of Carleton General PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, and confirms a mortgage given by them to Metropolitan Building Society.

Chap. 99—Vests certain lands in Town of LINDSAY in BOARD OF EDUCATION for that town in trust for school purposes.

Chap. 100—Relieves VAUGHAN ROAD Co., whose stock and other books were destroyed by fire, making provision for getting correct list of stockholders and appointment of referee.

Chap. 101—Grants relief to ALBION ROAD Co. from maintaining more than four miles of their present road, and removal or sale of toll houses.

Chap. 102—Incorporates UNITED EMPIRE CLUB in City of Toronto, authorizing debentures to the extent of \$100,000 for the purchase or erection of a clubhouse.

Chap. 103—Authorizes SIMCOE MECHANICS INSTITUTE and LIBRARY ASSOCIATION to raise a Loan of \$2000 to pay off a debt on their building.

Chap. 104—Amends Acts respecting L'INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANÇAIS de la Cité d'OTTAWA, giving power to sell certain lands and acquire others to the amount of \$5,000, and to raise a loan of \$8,000.

Chap. 105—Confirms appointment of Trustees of TEMPERANCE ST. CHURCH, TORONTO, vesting in them certain lands.

Chap. 106—Vests certain lands of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, TORONTO, in certain Trustees for benefit of that Church, and certain other lands belonging to the Church in other trustees for benefit of a new church being built, and giving certain directions for their management.

Chap. 107—Incorporates SYNOD OF DIOCESE OF NIAGARA, with usual powers, transferring to them certain property now held by Synod or Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Chap. 108—Amends Act for sale of RECTORY LANDS in Ontario, extending time for ten years.

Chap. 109—Amends SYNOD & RECTORY SALES Act of Diocese of ONTARIO, giving additional powers to Synod to dispose of such lands and invest the funds, and restricting incomes, to be derived from such lands, of existing incumbents.

Chap. 110—Authorizes SYNOD of Toronto, with consent of Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, to sell certain lands in that town for use of that Church.

Chap. 111—Provides for disposal of certain lands in City of OTTAWA, belonging to CHURCH OF ENGLAND, appointing trustees for its management and disposal.

Chap. 112—denies to St. PAUL purchase of St. JO

(Leg

Chap. 113—\$83,286 for and \$1,722 1877.

Chap. 114—of the Nor TREAL, O Co., under consolidation the Quebec tal Railway but the (a tional sub the Comm 6 p. c, 80 y of the Fro road.

Chap. 115—ACT. Sub guarantee the amount mile to t Railway (Montreal, from Cha sity of \$2, to be appl Junction, sharehold

Chap. 116—5 p. c. DE money to sinking fu

Chap. 117—Root SUG ment man annum.

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Chap. 119—TION or Ju on each el pal corpor day for p gaois for

Chap. 120—affixing or giving th Court the stamps.

Chap. 121—Crown L tion, certi money by missioners documents

Chap. 122—TIMBER L timber lim may be set re-growth

Chap. 112—Gives powers to Church Wardens to sell certain lands belonging to St. PAUL'S CHURCH, WOODSTOCK, and to purchase site for a new Church.

Chap. 113—Authorizes Church Wardens of St. JOHN'S CHURCH, ANCASTER, to

purchase a site for parsonage and build it, and from sale of certain lands, and to borrow necessary money to complete it.

Chap. 114—Authorizes BOARD of SURVEYORS to admit John W. Shackleton as P. L. S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Legislature of Quebec opened 14th November and closed 24th December, 1876.)

Chap. 1—Is the SUPPLY BILL, granting \$63,288 for the year ending 30th June, 1876, and \$1,792,066 for that ending 30th June, 1877.

Chap. 2—Provides for the construction of the NORTH SHORE RAILWAY AND MONTREAL, OTTAWA & WESTERN RAILWAY Co., under Government Commissioners, consolidating them under the name of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. The land grant is repealed, but the Government may grant an additional subsidy of \$2,327,000 in its place, and the Commissioners may raise \$3,000,000 on 6 p. c. 30 years' debentures, with guarantee of the Province for the construction of the road.

Chap. 3—Amends the RAILWAY SUBSIDY ACT. Subsidies may be changed into a guarantee of 5 p. c. interest on bonds for the amount. The subsidy of \$1,000 per mile to the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railway Company is transferred to the Montreal, Portland and Boston on its line from Chambly to Frelighsburg. The subsidy of \$2,500 to S. E. Railway Company is to be applied to line from Sorel to Sutton Junction, via Acton and Waterloo,—the shareholders in each case assenting.

Chap. 4—Authorizes the issue of 30 years' 5 p. c. DEBENTURES, upon which to raise money to pay RAILWAY SUBSIDIES—a sinking fund of 1 p. c. being provided.

Chap. 5—For encouragement of BEET ROOT SUGAR manufacture, the Government may grant a subsidy of \$7000 per annum.

Chap. 6—Amends the LICENSE ACT.

Chap. 7—Enacts that ASSURERS must take out a Provincial LICENSE, paying 3 p. c. on fire risks and 1 p. c. on others.

Chap. 8—To aid costs of ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, levies a duty of 10 cents on each exhibit filed in Court. Municipal corporations must pay 25 cents per day for prisoners confined in common jails for infraction of Municipal By-laws.

Chap. 9—Amends the Act respecting the amking of STAMPS to LAW PROCEEDINGS, giving the Prothonotary or Clerk of Court the right to grant leave, to add stamps.

Chap. 10—Provides with respect to CROWN LANDS, that licenses of occupation, certificates of sales or receipts of money by agents are as valid as by Commissioners, and rendering valid similar documents in the past.

Chap. 11—Amends the law respecting TIMBER LANDS. Annual public sales of timber limits are not obligatory. Tracts may be set apart by the L. G. in C. for the re-growth of the timber.

Chap. 12—Makes similar provision respecting the INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, to that made for that of the House of Commons.

Chap. 13—Amends the QUEBEC ELECTION ACT, making further provision for making up lists and providing a new form of ballot. There is no line on the right side of the name on the ballot paper. In voting a cross is to be made there with a pencil. To hire canvassers is a corrupt practice. Although a member may part with the property described in his declaration, he must always be possessed of real estate worth \$2,000 over incumbrances.

Chap. 14—Makes further provision respecting Controverted Elections, suspending proceedings during the sitting of the Legislature and allowing agents to be condemned jointly with principal to pay costs, &c.

Chap. 15—Makes further provision respecting EDUCATION, restoring the office of Superintendent, and providing for two Secretaries. The Council being divided into two parts, the Roman Catholic shall consist of the R. C. Bishops and an equal number of R. Catholics appointed by the L. G. in C. The Protestant Committee may call in 5 persons to assist them as a Separate Committee, but not in the Joint Council. Each Committee has jurisdiction over all that pertains to Roman Catholic or Protestant education respectively, and Inspectors, Principals and Professors of Normal Schools, &c., are to be appointed by the L. G. in C. on their recommendation respectively. An appeal lies to either Committee from any decision of the Superintendent.

Chap. 16—Provides that the Roman Catholic and Protestant Boards of SCHOOL TRUSTEES in MONTREAL may each lay aside \$25,000 per annum to acquire land and build school houses. Debentures may not be issued for a longer period than 30 years. They may appoint Secretaries and fix their salaries.

Chap. 17—Authorizes the SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of St. HENRI to raise \$50,000 by issue of debentures, to acquire property and build one or more school houses, subject however to approval of ratepayers.

Chap. 18 Amends the law respecting INTERMENTS AND DISINTERMENTS, the latter to be effected upon order of a Superior Court Judge. In case of a R. C. cemetery, the leave of ecclesiastical authority must also be obtained.

Chap. 19—The R. C. ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY can alone decide where BURIALS of persons of that faith shall take place, and the Ordinary may direct a civil

burial in the portions of R. C. cemeteries set apart for that purpose, if he deems liturgical prayers improper.

Chap. 20—Provides for the compilation of VITAL STATISTICS by the Department of Agriculture, &c., and for the furnishing of proper returns by Provincial officers.

Chap. 21—Respecting VACCINATION, provides that certificate of a small-pox ward or building need not be filed before an hospital receives a grant, unless the Provincial authorities require it.

Chap. 22—Amends the GAME LAWS of the Province. Close time for Otter to be 1st May to 1st October; for Beaver, 30th April to 1st September, and for Muskrat, 1st June to next 1st April, in Quebec, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Rimouski and Gaspé districts, and from 1st May to next 1st April, elsewhere. Game-keepers appointed by the C. C. L. and Fisheries Agents, are *ex-officio* J. P. with respect to game matters.

Chap. 23—The LIEN of an INN KEEPER, BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER, &c., gives the right to detain the property of the lodger left behind and sell it in three months, if the boarding bill be not previously paid—the sale to be advertised for one week in the nearest newspaper. Balance of proceeds, if any, to be kept till called for by persons legally entitled. The liability of such keeper does not extend beyond \$200, unless the loss is through his wilful neglect or default, or that of his servant, or when goods have been deposited with him in a place provided. This to be posted up in all rooms. If he refuse to receive for safe keeping, he is liable for all.

Chap. 24—In the case of a SEPARATED WIFE, leave to alienate immovable property is to be asked first of the husband, and the Judge is only to be applied to on his refusal.

Chap. 25—A COUNTY REGISTRAR must, on receipt of the fee, communicate the index to immovables to all persons desiring to examine the same, without renewal.

Chap. 26—The delay for the renewal of the REGISTRATION of HYPOTHECS after the *cadastrage* begins to run from the day fixed for the coming into force of the provisions of Art. 2168 of the C. C. of L. C., in the proclamation.

Chap. 27—Provides for the restoration of the Registers of CIVIL STATUS in *Ste. Marie de Monnoir* for parts of 1874 and 1875, secretly removed from the *sacristie* of the Parish, by means of certificated copies from the Prothonotary.

Chap. 28—Provides for authentication of Records of CIVIL STATUS in RIMOUSKI by affixing the official seal by the Prothonotary.

Chap. 29—Makes various amendments of the MUNICIPAL CODE.

Chap. 30—Amends the QUEBEC POLICE ACT, providing that each municipality shall pay the sum per head agreed on between it and the L. G. in C.; that the L. G. in C. may remove the police from a municipality, leaving it to make provision for itself; and authorizing any charge deemed just, for police furnished to the City of Quebec.

Chap. 31—The civil jurisdiction of DISTRICT MAGISTRATES is declared not to have been extended or altered by 37 V., c. 8, pending causes not to be affected.

Chap. 32—Extends the jurisdiction of the QUEBEC FIRE COMMISSIONERS to the

banlieu and Levis, the salary being raised to \$1,400.

Chap. 33—Amends and consolidates the laws respecting the NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

Chap. 34—Amends the law respecting LAND SURVEYORS and SURVEY OF LANDS.

Chap. 35—Provides that the election of CHURCH WARDENS, &c., in the Parishes detached from N. D. de MONTREAL shall be held as in that parish.

Chap. 36—Makes provision for the civil ERECTION of the PARISHES separated from N. D. de MONTREAL by ecclesiastical authority, viz.: St. Gabriel, St. Paul, Ste. Cunegonde, St. Jean Baptiste and Sacré Cœur de Jesus, but boundaries for municipal purposes are not to be altered.

Chap. 37—Annexes to the PARISH of la VISITATION de l'Isle du PADS, the following islands at south-west end of Lake St. Peter, viz.: des Plantes, Ducharme, Manon, à l'Orme, au Noyer, Laminche, Cayalle, Madame, à l'Ours, with Isle du Pads, also du Nord, de la batture aux carpes, la Girodeau, Milieu, Grand Isle, Latraverse, and Isle au Sable. To the parish of St. Pierre de Sorel the following islands: de Grace, aux Corbeaux, à la Pierre, du Moine, des Barques and aux Raisins; also defines the line there between Richelieu and Berthier.

Chap. 38—Detaches a part of the PARISH of ST. MONIQUE from Terrebonne and annexes it to Two Mountains. Also annexes certain lots of land to St. Benoit.

Chap. 39—Detaches a part of ST. AXELME from Dorchester, and adds it to Bellechasse.

Chap. 40—Annexes to the COUNTY of CHAMPLAIN the parts of Lejeune, Mekinac, Boucher & Polette, not now in it, and the territory annexed to the district of Three Rivers by 37 V., c. 18.

Chap. 41—Annexes certain portions of SEAWINGAN, now in St. Maurice, to St. Flore, in CHAMPLAIN.

Chap. 42—Detaches a portion of LOTBINIERE and annexes it to Beauce, and erects civilly the parish of St. Severin.

Chap. 43—Detaches portions of ARMAGH & MAILLOUX from BELLECHASSE, and adds them to Montmagny.

Chap. 44—Divides the Municipality of NEWPORT in Gaspé into two to be called Newport and Pabos.

Chap. 45—Erects the Village of BAGOTVILLE into a separate Municipality.

Chap. 46—Amends the Act incorporating the TOWN of LONGUEUIL.

Chap. 47—Amends the Act incorporating the TOWN of JOLIETTE.

Chap. 48—Amends the Act incorporating the TOWN of ST. JOHN.

Chap. 49—Amends the Act incorporating the City of HULL.

Chap. 50—Incorporates the TOWN of SHEERBROOKE as a city.

Chap. 51—Amends the charter of the CITY of QUEBEC, making further provision respecting school taxes, water works and finances. Power is granted to raise \$65,000 by issue of waterworks stock or shares, and waterworks debentures for \$1,000,000, to borrow \$100,000 for widening St. John and Fabrique streets, &c.

Chap. 52—Amends the charter of MONTREAL, making new provision for levying taxes, not exceeding 12 per cent. on assessed value of real estate, of 7½ per cent. on annual value of business premises, of \$400

each on Fire Insurance Co's., and \$200 each on other Insurance Co's., of \$400 to \$800 on banks, according to the amount of their capital, and \$5,000 on Gas Companies. Also to collect cash commutation of statute labour in all cases, and refuse personal labour. Assessments are to be based on the actual value of property, and the actual rent—or if occupied by owner, the true annual value—is to be also inserted in the rolls. The assessment made by Commissioners for widening St. Mary and St. Catherine Streets, is set aside, and a new assessment authorized. No loan, not already authorized, can be raised without the consent of the majority of the owners of real property. The Council may regulate the laying down of private drains.

Chap. 53—Amends the RAILWAY ACT, 1860, making further provision for notice, and of expropriation for a Company.

Chap. 54—Changes the name of the PHILIPSBURG, FARNHAM & YAMASKA RAILWAY Co., to the Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway Co., and provides that a new line may be adopted north of St. Hyacinthe to the terminus.

Chap. 55—Amends the charter of the STANSTED, SHEFFORD & CHAMBLY RAILROAD Co., continuing its corporate powers to extend its line for 10 years.

Chap. 56—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL, PORTLAND & BOSTON R.W.Y. Co., granting it power to issue preferential bonds or debentures carrying a first mortgage upon its property to the extent of \$8,000 per mile.

Chap. 57—Amends the charter of the LEVIS & KENNEBEC R.W.Y. Co., authorizing the sale of the third issue of bonds, (1,000 of \$100 stg. each) so soon as the rails and fastenings required for the completion of the remaining 45 miles of the line shall have been provided.

Chap. 58—Grants a charter to the UNION NAVIGATION Co., heretofore incorporated by letters patent. Capital, \$300,000, in shares of \$50. Preferential shares may be issued for the \$125,000 remaining unsubscribed, bearing 8 p. c. interest. Chief place of business, Montreal. Present Directors and officers continued.

Chap. 59—Amends the charter of the RICHELIEU RIVER HYDRAULIC and MANUFACTURING Co. It may be organized when the capital stock is subscribed and 25 p. c. paid up. The company is granted till 24th Dec., 1880, to commence works.

Chap. 60—Incorporates the PATRIOTIC INSURANCE Co. OF CANADA. Provisional Directors: Thos. SIMPSON, A. B. BETHUNE, J. P. CLARK, M. P. RYAN, E. J. BARBEAU and A. A. TROTIER. Principal place of business at Montreal. Capital \$1,000,000, with power of increase to \$3,000,000. They may commence the life business when \$100,000 is subscribed and 20 p. c. paid in, and the Fire and Marine when \$250,000 more are subscribed and \$50,000 paid in. But accounts are to be kept separately and the proceeds of the life business vested in trustees to be applied only to life policies.

Chap. 61—Makes provision for the union and amalgamation of BUILDING SOCIETIES, upon the agreement to that effect of two-thirds of the shareholders of each.

Chap. 62—Changes the name of the PROVINCIAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY to "The Provincial Loan Co.," and granting it the usual powers of such cos.

Chap. 63—Changes the name of the MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY to "The Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co.," and grants powers as above.

Chap. 64—Grants a Provincial charter to LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS-CANADA, incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada 36 V., c. 102.

Chap. 65—Grants a Provincial charter to the CANADA TANNING EXTRACT Co. (limited), incorporated by Imperial Letters Patent.

Chap. 66—Authorizes the V. HUDON COTTON MILLS Co., Hochelaga, to issue 8 p. c. debentures on the security of its property to the amount of \$250,000. The capital is to be \$800,000 in shares of \$100.

Chap. 67—Authorizes the PATON MANUFACTURING Co., of Sherbrooke, to issue a 10 p. c. Preferential Stock to the extent of \$250,000, the total capital being raised to \$650,000.

Chap. 68—Incorporates the ST. HENRI GAS Co. to furnish gas to St. Henri and adjoining municipalities exclusive of Montreal. Provisional Directors: A. Force, A. Fitch, A. W. Ogilvie, Chas. H. Nash and K. Murray. Capital \$100,000 in shares of \$50, with power of increase. To begin business when \$50,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up.

Chap. 69—Incorporates, as the WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of Quebec, Mesdames R. Cassels, H. D. Powis, J. Whitehead, R. M. Harrison, J. Gibb, W. F. Collins and Misses E. Gillespie and L. E. Lamb, with power to hold real estate worth \$5,000 per annum.

Chap. 70—Incorporates, as the CHURCH HOME, of Montreal, the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop (Oxenden) of Montreal and Mesdames Oxenden, A. Anderson, L. A. Howe and M. Blackwood, with power to hold real estate of the same value.

Chap. 71—Incorporates the DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE, the corporation to consist of the Lord Bishop of Montreal for the time being, the Clergy of the Church of England within the Deanery of Bedford, and one layman from each parish or mission to be elected annually at Easter. May hold real estate worth \$10,000 per annum.

Chap. 72—Incorporates the COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE, to consist of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and four other trustees to be elected by the Synod of the diocese. The Synod may also increase the number to 12. The first four to be Rev. Henry Roe, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Robt. H. Smith and Rev. J. Foster. May hold real estate besides actual property on which college is to extend of \$10,000 per annum.

Chap. 73—Defines the powers of the FREE (COTTAGE STREET) CHURCH, Montreal, trustees, declaring their right, with leave of the Congregation, to sell the present church and erect another.

Chap. 74—Enables the Rector and Church Wardens of ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Montreal, to sell their church and erect another elsewhere.

Chap. 75—Incorporates, as the CANADIAN CLUB, of Montreal, G. M. Laframboise, P. O'Meara, A. Brunet, J. N. Pausé and H. Lamontagne and others, with power to hold property worth \$10,000 per annum.

Chap. 76—Incorporates, as the LAUREN MUSICAL BAND, the Rev. E. Fafard, F. X. Couillard, L. P. Patry, Jean Jubin and others. May hold real estate worth \$1,000 per annum.

Chap. 77—Incorporates, as the YOUNG IRISHMENS' LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, Montreal, the Rev. J. Hogan, T. Burke, W. P. McNally, E. Toquin, P. J. Brennan, J. F. Campbell, J. Downs and others. May hold real estate worth \$5,000 per annum.

Chap. 78—Incorporates, as the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, Quebec, J. Gallagher, J. Lane, W. H. Laroche, J. Coolican, T. J. Walsh, J. Horan, J. O'Dowd, J. Dunn, R. H. McGreevy, J. Deegan, O. Murphy, J. Hearn and others. May hold real estate, but annual income is not to exceed \$10,000 in all.

Chap. 79—Incorporates LES FRÈRES DU SACRÉ CŒUR, at Arthabaskaville. May hold real estate to the value of \$10,000 per annum, over and above that in immediate use of the brotherhood.

Chap. 80—Incorporates the FRÈRES DES ÉCOLES CHRÉTIENNES at Quebec and Montreal. May hold real estate worth \$20,000 over and above that in actual use for the purposes of the brotherhood.

Chap. 81—Incorporates the COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, Côte des Neiges. May hold real estate worth \$10,000 per annum.

Chap. 82—Incorporates the COLLEGE OF ST. CÉSaire (Commercial). May hold real estate worth \$5,000 per annum.

Chap. 83—Constitutes the COMMUNITY OF THE NUNS of the *Précieux Sang, de Notre Dame de Grâce*, in Hochelaga County. May hold real estate worth \$5,000 per annum.

Chap. 84—Incorporates the CONGREGATION OF THE NUNS, *Carmélites des Annonciades de Rimouki*. May hold real estate worth \$10,000 per annum.

Chap. 85—Authorizes the R. C. BISHOP OF MONTREAL, to sell real estate bequeathed by the late Rev. L. M. LEFEBVRE, Curé of ST. GENEVIEVE, to found a hospital or house of refuge in that Parish, the moneys resulting from sale to be devoted to the purpose named in the will.

Chap. 86—Authorizes the sale of property in Quebec bequeathed by their mother to F. W. GRAY and MARIA GRAY and to their children, the price to be invested for the use of the legatees.

Chap. 87—Authorizes the BAR OF QUEBEC, Montreal section, to admit L. P. GUILLET after examination.

Chap. 88—Authorizes the Board of Notaries to admit C. E. O. T. Tranchemontagne to practice as a Notary.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Legislature opened 10th February and Prorogued 4th April, 1876.)

Chap. 1—Act altering and amending Statutes relating to Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Chap. 2—Act amending Act for encouraging the building of a railway from Middleton to Lunenburg.

Chap. 3—Act amending Acts relating to Eastern Railway Extension, giving Comr. of P. W. power to contract for said railway under certain provisions.

Chap. 4—Confers certain privileges on parties tendering to build Eastern Railway.

Chap. 5—Authorizes Counties to aid in construction of railways, taking stock in R. Co's. upon vote of majority of rate-payers.

Chap. 6—Amends Law respecting taking of Lands and Materials for railway purposes, giving further powers to Railway Co's.

Chap. 7—Extends time for completing railway from Spring Hill to Parraborough until May, 1878.

Chap. 8—Extends to whole Province the Provisions of chap. 84, 1876, respecting lunatics.

Chap. 9—Amends chap. 49, Revised Statutes, giving to the General Sessions power to fix limits of districts outside cities under supervision of commissioners of streets.

Chap. 10—Amends Law respecting Regulations of Mines, exempting from its operations mines where less than twelve persons are employed.

Chap. 11—Incorporates Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society and regulates the sale of Drugs and Medicines.

Chap. 12—Regulates the office of Queen's

Printer and the Public Printing. Queen's Printer must be a practical printer, and is to be an officer of Department of Works and Mines.

Chap. 13—Alters and amends chap. 94, Revised Statutes, abolishing July and December terms of Supreme Court at Halifax, and ordering in future only one term in the year.

Chap. 14—Omits the word "next" from sec. 2 of chap. 89 of Revised Statutes. The 5 years practice of a barrister need not be next before his appointment to qualify him as judge.

Chap. 15—Legalizes Jury Lists and Panels for 1876.

Chap. 16—Amends chap. 92 of Revised Statutes "of Juries."

Chap. 17—Amends chap. 33 Revised Statutes, relating to settlement and support of the poor.

Chap. 18—Further amends above.

Chap. 19—Confers certain powers on persons conducting inquiries concerning Public Matters, enabling them to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

Chap. 20—Further amends chap. 32 of Revised Statutes respecting Public Instruction.

Chap. 21—Further amends the same, giving certain privileges to graduates of University of Halifax.

Chap. 22—Declares Nova Scotia Legislature to have same privileges as Parliament of Canada.

Chap. 23—Amends Act securing independence of House of Assembly.

Chap. 24—Act amending chap. 25, Revised Statutes, respecting Church of England.

Chap. 25—Provides for payment of certain fees for Registration of Births and Deaths.

Chap. 26—Further amends chap. 37, Revised Statutes, for encouragement of agriculture.

Chap. 27—Authorizes certain sums to be paid for 5 years for the support of certain Collegiate Institutions.

Chap. 28—Establishes a Provincial University.

Chap. 29—Alters and amends chap. 21 of Revised Statutes respecting County Assessments.

Chap. 30—Legalizes Assessment Rolls and Revisors' Lists for the present year.

Chap. 31—Provides for defraying expenses of Civil Government of the Province.

LOCAL ACTS.

Chap. 32—Improves administration of the Law relating to Assessments in City of Halifax.

Chap. 33—Provides for the Assessment of Fire Insurance Co's. of the City of Halifax, at the rate of \$1.15 for every \$100 of income.

Chap. 34—Amends Law relating to Water Supply in Halifax.

Chap. 35—Amends Law respecting Water Rates in Halifax. No property in city to be exempt from such rates.

Chap. 36—Amends Law respecting Fees of Surveyors of Lumber in Halifax.

Chap. 37—Makes it lawful for City Council of Halifax to order construction or repair of any sewer without petition from inhabitants of street.

Chap. 38—School Teachers not to be exempt from taxes in City of Halifax.

Chap. 39—Enables City of Halifax to assess a sum of \$4,000 to purchase broken stone for the streets, from Assn. for Relief of Poor.

Chap. 40—Authorizes a loan of \$4,000 to the Fire Department of Halifax.

Chap. 41—Changes any penalty, fee, &c., mentioned in any Act, &c., relating to City of Halifax, from Nova Scotian to Canadian currency.

Chap. 42—Incorporates certain persons as overseers of Lower Chezzetcooke Dyke.

Chap. 43—Provides for supplying the Town of Dartmouth with water.

Chap. 44—Amends Act incorporating Town of New Glasgow.

Chap. 45—Further amends said Act giving Stipendiary Magistrate jurisdiction in whole County of Pictou.

Chap. 46—Legalizes the Assessment of Town of New Glasgow for 1876.

Chap. 47—Amends Act enabling County of Colchester to borrow money for Industrial Exhibition Buildings.

Chap. 48—Authorizes sale of certain School Lands in Town of Truro and appoints Trustees.

Chap. 49—Amends Act incorporating town of Truro.

Chap. 50—Provides that School Teachers in Truro shall not be exempt from taxes.

Chap. 51—Establishes new Polling District in Co. of Cumberland.

Chap. 52—Names a settlement in County of Cumberland, as Truemanville.

Chap. 53—Provides for construction of Bridge at Pugwash.

Chap. 54—Adds Polling District No. 24 in Co. of Pictou.

Chap. 55—Enables Town of Pictou to sell certain land.

Chap. 56—Provides for lighting streets of Town of Digby, and appointing Trustees for such purpose.

Chap. 57—Authorizes Custos of District of Digby, to borrow on credit of District, amount awarded for damages assessed for Railroad purposes in Town of Digby.

Chap. 58—Changes boundaries of Polling Section No. 10 in District of Saint Mary's.

Chap. 59—Amends cap. 92, of Revised Statutes, as far as regards Juries to be drawn from District of Guysborough.

Chap. 60—Authorizes appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for Town of Yarmouth.

Chap. 61—Changes name of settlement in Co. of Inverness, from Black Glen to Glenville.

Chap. 62—Authorizes an additional draw to be placed on Millford Haven Bridge.

Chap. 63—Provides for the erection of a Jail at North Sidney, Cape Breton, authorizing Commissioners to borrow \$3,000.

Chap. 64—Changes name of a settlement in Antigonish Co. from Yankee Grant to Clydesdale.

Chap. 65—Authorizes appointment of three Commissioners of Streets for town of Windsor, and appoints their salary.

Chap. 66—Amends Chap. 38, 1869, relating to Common Lands in Liverpool Township.

Chap. 67—Authorizes removal of abutment across Laplanche river and erection of a bridge.

Chap. 68—Provides for improving Round Hill Cemetery in Annapolis Co.

Chap. 69—Amends Act enabling inhabitants of Annapolis to procure a Fire Engine.

Chap. 70—Appoints time for performance of Highway Labor in County of Richmond.

Chap. 71—Extends time for commencing Eastern Counties Railroad two years.

Chap. 72—Allows Chebucto Marine Railway Company to hold real estate to value of \$100,000, and to increase capital to \$150,000.

Chap. 73—Legalizes issue of certain debentures by Western Counties Railway, and gives holders of such debentures a right to vote at meetings of such Company under certain conditions.

Chap. 74—Incorporates Halifax and Cape Breton Railway & Coal Company, with capital of \$2,000,000.

Chap. 75—Changes name of "Inverness Railway Company" to "Inverness Coal, Iron and Railway Company."

Chap. 76—Incorporates Trustees of Presbyterian Congregation of East Lake Ainslie, Inverness Co., giving power to hold real estate to the value of \$15,000.

Chap. 77—Vests in Trustees certain real estate of Presbyterian Congregation of New Glasgow.

Chap. 78—Authorizes sale of old Presbyterian Church at Little Harbour, Pictou County. Proceeds to be applied to building a new Church.

Chap. 79—Incorporates Trustees of Associated Baptist Church, New Glasgow, giving power to hold real estate of value of \$40,000.

Chap. 80—Constitutes Bishops of Nova Scotia a corporation sole.

Chap. 81—Incorporates Trustees of Hunter Church Building Fund of Halifax, with power to hold real estate to \$250,000.

Chap. 82—Incorporates Trustees of Lakeside cemetery, North Sydney, with power to hold real estate to \$10,000.

Chap. 83—Amends Act incorporating Canadian Mines Bureau, repealing double liability clause.

Chap. 84—Authorizes directors of Wallace Huestis Grey Stone Co. to borrow money to carry on the work of the Company.

Chap. 85—Incorporates Nova Scotia Inebriate Home, with power to hold real estate to \$50,000.

Chap. 86—Incorporates Halifax Infant's Home, with same power.

Chap. 87—Incorporates Rolling Mills Co., with capital of \$80,000.

Chap. 88—Amends Act incorporating Colchester Lumber Driving and Manufacturing Co.

Chap. 89—Amends Act incorporating Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper Co., omitting double liability clause, and giving workmen a first lien for wages.

Chap. 90—Amends Halifax Sugar Refinery Acts.

Chap. 91—Incorporates Union Furniture and Merchandise Company, with capital

of \$18,000, and power to hold real estate to \$12,000.

Chap. 92—Incorporates Nova Scotia Fishing Co., with capital of \$50,000 and power to increase to \$500,000.

Chap. 93—Incorporates Windsor Water Co., with capital of \$12,000, and power to increase to \$30,000.

Chap. 94—Incorporates Shubenacadie Cheese and Butter Company, with capital of \$1,800 to be increased to \$8,000.

Chap. 95—Incorporates Royal Hotel Co., of Digby, with capital of \$50,000.

Chap. 96—Incorporates the Alumni Association of Dalhousie College, with power to hold real estate to \$40,000.

Chap. 97—Incorporates Halifax Academy of Music, with capital of \$45,000, to be increased to \$80,000, and power to hold real estate to \$70,000.

Chap. 98—Empowers Trustees of Dartmouth Mechanics Institute to convey certain real estate in that town.

Chap. 99—Provides indemnity of \$8,000 to Calvin Raymond for losses sustained by him through an incendiary, to be assessed on District of Digby.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Legislature opened February 17th and closed 13th April, 1876.)

Chap. 1—Alters time for holding Circuit Court of Albert County to second Tuesday in July.

Chap. 2—Allows Acts of Legislature to be engrossed on paper instead of parchment.

Chap. 3—Provides \$50,480 for certain expenses of Civil Government of Province.

Chap. 4—Grants to Lieutenant Governor \$176,731 87 for repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges and for other Public Works, and gives direction for the manner of its expenditure.

Chap. 5—Establishes Parish Courts where there are no resident Stipendiary or Police Magistrates, with jurisdiction in actions for debt of \$25, and for damages to \$16.

Chap. 6—Relates to the holding of Circuit Courts for 1876.

Chap. 7—County and Parish Rates and Assessments for present year shall be legal, though provisions of General Assessment Act have not been strictly followed.

Chap. 8—Authorizes County Councils to establish Polling Places in each Parish for election of County Councillors, and to make By-laws relative to Elections, defining boundaries of districts, &c.

Chap. 9—Forbids taking wild fowl with nets or punts under penalty of from \$20 to \$40, one half to the informer and the other to the poor of the parish.

Chap. 10—Authorizes L. G. in C. to grant license to marry to any Minister of religion, an alien, settled over any congregation.

Chap. 11—Makes provision for settlement and Support of Poor of Province,

defining what constitutes settlement giving right to Parish relief, and the duties of Overseers of the Poor.

Chap. 12—Extends and consolidates laws relating to Methodist Church of Canada, making "The Conference of New Brunswick and P. E. Island in connexion with Methodist Church of Canada, a corporate body, with full powers to manage affairs of such Church.

Chap. 13—Recognizes Union, and makes Ministers of one Presbyterian Church eligible to be elected Minister of any other Presbyterian Congregation.

Chap. 14—Incorporates Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of N. B., with power to hold real estate to \$10,000, and regulates incorporation of Subordinate Divisions in connexion with the same.

Chap. 15—Alters times for holding County Court of Westmoreland County to second Tuesday in May and December, last Tuesday in August and first in March.

Chap. 16—Authorizes appointment of District, Police or Stipendiary Magistrate in Town of Moncton and Parish of Salisbury, Westmoreland County.

Chap. 17—Authorizes appointment of Parish officers in St. Louis, Kent Co.

Chap. 18—Erects upper or western part of Carleton Parish, Kent Co., into a separate parish by the name of Acadieville.

Chap. 19—Authorizes Assessment of Rates in Gloucester County for the present year, although the valuers have not done their duty.

Chap. 20—Amends Act for appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate in Gloucester County.

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Chap. 99—Amends Act for appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate in Gloucester County.

Chap. 100—Amends Act for appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate in Gloucester County.

Chap. 21—Repeals part of Act for establishment of Police Force and Lock-up at Caraquet.

Chap. 22—Authorizes Municipality of Gloucester County to raise money to pay off county debt, loan not to exceed \$6,000.

Chap. 23—Amends Act facilitating construction of Grand Southern Railway.

Chap. 24—Amends Act incorporating Town of St. Stephen, Charlotte County, authorizing Council to borrow \$9,000 to pay off outstanding debentures.

Chap. 25—Provides for special assessment on City of St. John, to be paid to Executive Committee of Manufacturers and Mechanics Exhibition.

Chap. 26—Authorizes Common Council of St. John to regulate all public ferries and waiting rooms, toll houses, and approaches to them.

Chap. 27—Allows Common Council of St. John to postpone sale of Fishery lots, and to fix an upset price on such lots.

Chap. 28—Amends Act for establishment of Public Slaughter House in the City of St. John.

Chap. 29—Authorizes Common Council of St. John to levy additional assessment of \$10,000 on eastern side of Harbour, for Fire Department and Police on that side.

Chap. 30—Authorizes Common Council of St. John to borrow \$14,000 to pay land damages for land taken in Dorchester St.

Chap. 31—Regulates Civic Elections in Fredericton, defining what constitutes bribery and corruption, and proceedings to be taken.

Chap. 32—Amends Acts relating to sale of spirituous liquors in the city of Fredericton, limiting number of licenses to one for every 300 inhabitants.

Chap. 33—Authorizes Municipality of York County to dispose of certain lands in parish of Canterbury for a Burial Ground.

Chap. 34—Amends Act incorporating town of Moncton.

Chap. 35—Authorizes trustees of St. John's Church, Dalhousie, to dispose of certain lands, and invest money in other lands for use of said church.

Chap. 36—Directs County Courts and Municipal Council in Victoria County to be held at Andover instead of Grand Falls.

Chap. 37—Regulates election and powers of Commissioners to manage Tidal and Barachois Marshes.

Chap. 38—Authorizes Rev. Wm. McGuire to solemnize marriage after taking oath of allegiance.

Chap. 39—Enables trustees, under will of late Hon. R. L. Hazen, to convey certain lands to the Highland Park Company.

Chap. 40—Provides for protection of low lands and islands in the River St. John, in Madawaska County, from injury by hauling of stranded lumber on such lands.

Chap. 41—Empowers City Council of Fredericton to raise money to amount of \$18,000 to erect a new County Market House and City Hall.

Chap. 42—Regulates winter roads in Madawaska County.

Chap. 43—Amends Act incorporating County of Northumberland.

Chap. 44—Authorizes appointment of Police Magistrate for Newcastle.

Chap. 45—Incorporates St. John Woollen Manufacturing Co., with capital of \$30,000, with power to increase to \$50,000.

Chap. 46—Incorporates Irish Friendly Society of St. John, with power to hold real estate to value of \$20,000.

Chap. 47—Incorporates First Christian Church, Deer Island, Charlotte Co., with power to hold property of the annual rent of \$2,000.

Chap. 48—Alters Rates of Boomage of S. W. Boom Co., granting 15 cents a ton for square or sided timber, and 14 cents per M. for logs and other lumber.

Chap. 49—Incorporates New Brunswick Ice Co., with capital of \$50,000, with power to increase to \$100,000.

Chap. 50—Incorporates St. George Rural Cemetery Company, Charlotte Co., with capital of \$3,000.

Chap. 51—Incorporates N. B. Red Granite Co., with capital of \$100,000, with power to increase to \$500,000, and exempting it from taxation for 8 years.

Chap. 52—Incorporates Lepreaux Red Granite and Freestone Co., with capital of \$100,000, with power to increase to \$500,000, with exemption from taxation, except for land on which buildings may be already erected.

Chap. 53—Incorporates Springfield Hall Co., with capital of \$5,000, and power to hold real estate to \$4,000.

Chap. 54—Amends Act incorporating Clifton, Moss Glen and Rothesay Steam Ferry Co., changing date of first meeting from April 17, 1875, to May 10th, 1876.

Chap. 55—Incorporates Fredericton Cemetery Co., with capital of \$4,000.

Chap. 56—Amends Act incorporating Belevau Albertite and Oil Co., confirming a by-law passed by the Co.

Chap. 57—Incorporates Hillsborough Branch Railway Co., with capital of \$100,000, and power to double, exempting lands acquired from taxes 10 years.

Chap. 58—Incorporates Kent Driving Park Association, with capital of \$1,200 and right to double.

Chap. 59—Incorporates St. John Ice Co., with capital of \$1,000 and right to double.

Chap. 60—Amends Act incorporating Maritime Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Chap. 61—Enables corporation of St. Paul's Church, Hampton, King's Co., to sell certain lands.

Chap. 62—Incorporates N. B. Tobacco Manufacturing Co., of Fredericton, capital \$50,000, with power to increase to \$25,000.

Chap. 63—Incorporates Pollet River Log Driving Co. Capital \$3,000, with power to increase to 20,000; \$750 to be expended in 1876 and \$500 in 1877 in clearing out the streams and keeping in repair the driving dams, &c., and regulating the fees to be charged by said company.

Chap. 64—Incorporates Provincial Accident Ins. Co., with capital of \$250,000, with power to increase to \$500,000.

Chap. 65—Incorporates Moore's Mills Rural Cemetery Co., Charlotte County.

Chap. 66—Incorporates St. Stephens Young Men's Institute, with power to acquire property to the annual value of \$5,000.

Chap. 67—Amends Act incorporating Town of Portland, disqualifying all persons from voting at Municipal Elections who have not paid their taxes seven days before the day of such election.

Chap. 68—Incorporates N. B. Potato Preserving Co., of St. John, with capital of \$25,000 and power to double.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

The following are the members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and the several Provinces:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

CABINET.

Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, Premier and Minister of Public Works.	Hon. R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.
Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Minister of Justice.	Hon. W. B. VAIL, Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.	Hon. JOS. E. CAUCHON, President of the Council.
Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Finance.	Hon. DAVID MILLA, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON, Postmaster General.	Hon. RODOLPHE LAFLANNE, Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Minister of Customs.	Vacant—Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
Hon. THOMAS COFFIN, Receiver General.	

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., K.C.B., &c.	The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.
The Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C.B.	The Hon. J. COX AIKINS.
The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G.	The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B.
The Hon. WILLIAM McDUGALL, C.B.	The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE.
The Hon. WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C.B.	The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR.
The Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, C.M.G.	The Hon. THEODORE ROBITAILLE.
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL.	The Hon. THOMAS N. GIBBS.
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.	The Hon. HUGH MACDONALD.
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS.	The Hon. A. A. DORION.
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B.	The Hon. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.
The Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY.	The Hon. D. LAIRD.
The Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., K.C.M.G.	The Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE.
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HYNES, C.B., K.C.M.G.	The Hon. D. A. MACDONALD.
The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.	The Hon. T. FOURNIER.
	The Hon. WILLIAM ROSS.
	The Hon. F. GIFFORD.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—HON. D. CHRISTIE.

Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P. O. Address.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton....	Kingston	Hon. David L. McPherson	Toronto
" Benjamin Seymour....	Port Hope	" Donald McDonald	Toronto
" Walter H. Dickson....	Niagara	" Billa Flint.....	Belleville
" James Shaw.....	Smith's Falls	" Geo. William Allan	Toronto
" Alexand'r Campbell	Kingston	" James R. Benson..	St. Catharines
" David Christie.....	Paris	" Frank Smith.....	Toronto
" James Cox Atkins....	Richview	" Robert Read.....	Belleville
" David Reesor.....	Markham	" Alexander Vidal...	Sarnia
" Elijah Leonard....	London	" George Alexander..	Woodstock
" William McMaster..	Toronto	" George Brown.....	Toronto
" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville	" Richard W. Scott..	Ottawa
" James Skend.....	Ottawa	" Adam Hope.....	Hamilton

Province of Quebec.

" Jacques O. Bureau..	Montreal	Hon. J. C. Chapais.....	Kamouraska
" Charles Malhot....	Pointe du Lac	" Matthew H. Coch-	
" John Hamilton....	Montreal	" rane	Compton
" Charles Cormier....	Plessisville	" Eugène Chénier....	Quebec
" David Edward Price	Chicoutimi	" J. H. Bellerose....	St Vinc. de Paul
" Leandre Dumouchel	Longueuil	" F. X. A. Trudel....	Montreal
" Louis Lacoste.....	Boucherville	" Edward Goff Penny	"
" Joseph F. Armand..	Riv. des Prairies	" P. Baillargeon.....	Quebec
" Charles Wilson....	Montreal	" A. H. Paquet.....	St. Cuthbert
" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire	" Hector Fabre.....	Quebec
" Jean B. Guevremont	Sorel	" C. H. Poyer.....	Quebec
" James Ferrier.....	Montreal	" G. G. Stevens.....	Waterloo
" Thomas Ryan.....	"		

Province of Nova Scotia.

" T. D. Archibald....	Sydney	Hon. A. W. McLellan...	Londonderry
" Robert B. Dickey...	Amherst	" Alex. Macfarlane...	Wallace
" John Bourinot.....	Sydney, C. B.	" Jer. Northup.....	Halifax
" William Miller.....	Halifax	" H. A. Kaulback....	Lunenburg

Province of New Brunswick.

" Amos E. Botsford..	Westcock,	Hon. Abner R. McLelan.	Hopewell, Al-
	Westmoreland		bert Co.
" William H. Odell...	Fredericton	" John Glasier.....	Sunbury
" David Wark.....	Fredericton	" James Dever.....	St. John. N. B.
" John Ferguson.....	Bathurst	" William Muirhead.	Chatham
" Robert D. Willmot..	Belmont, Sun-	" J. D. Lewin.....	St. John, N. B.
	bury		

Province of Manitoba.

" Marc A. Girard.....	Winnipeg	Hon. J. Sutherland.....	Winnipeg
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Province of British Columbia.

" F. W. W. Carrall....	Barkerville	Hon. W. J. Macdonald..	Victoria
" F. C. Cornwall....	Ashcroft		

Province of Prince Edward Island.

" R. P. Haythorne....	Charlottetown	Hon. D. Montgomery....	Park Corner
" T. H. Haviland....	Charlottetown	" G. W. Howlan....	Alberton.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

Clerk—ALRED PATRICK, Esq.

Provinces of Ontario.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington...	SchnyderShibley	Napanee	Middlesex, W.	George W. Ross	Strathroy
Algoma...	E. B. Borron	St. Marie	R.	L. McCallum	Stromness
Bothwell...	Hon. David Mills	Clearville	Monk.	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenh't
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glenmor-	Muskoka	J. B. Plumb	Niagara
Brant, S. R.	William Pater-	son	Niagara Town	John Charlton	Lyendoch
		Brantford	Norfolk, N. R.	Wm. Wallace	Simcoe
Brockville, Tn	Jacob D. Buell	Brockville	Norfolk, S. R.		
Bruce, N. R.	John Gillies	Paisley	Northumb'd,		
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. Ed. Blake	Ottawa	E. R.	J. L. Eigar	Murray
Cardwell.....	D. McCarthy	Barrie	Northumb'd,		
Carleton.....	John Rochester	Ottawa	W. R.	Wm. Kerr	Cobourg
Cornwall, Tn.	A. F. Macdonald	Cornwall	Ontario, N. R.	W. N. Gibbs	Oshawa
Dundas.....	William Gibson	Morrisb'gh	Ontario, S. R.	Hon. T. N. Gibbs	do
Durham, E. R.	Lewis Ross	Port Hope	Ottawa City..	J. M. Currier	Ottawa
Durham, W. R.	H. W. Burk	Bowman-		P. St. Jean	Woodst'ck
		ville	Oxford, N. R.	Thos. Oliver	do
Elgin, W. R.	Geo. E. Casey	Fingal	Oxford, S. R.	Jas. A. Skinner	Brampton
Elgin, E. R.	C. McDougall	St Thomas	Peel.....	Robert Smith	do
Essex.....	W. McGregor	Windsor	Perth, N. R.	A. Monteith	Stratford
Frontenac...	George A. Kirk-		Perth, S. R.	James Trow	Shakespeare
	patrick	Kingston	Peterboro', E.		
Glengarry...	Archibald Mc-		R	James Hall	Peterboro'
	Nab.	Alex'ndria	Peterboro', W.		
Grenville, S. R.	Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott	R	John Bertram	do
Grey, N. R.	George Snider	Owen's'nd	Prescott.....	Albert Hagar	Plantage-
Grey, E. R.	Wm. K. Flesher	Moshert'n			net.
Grey, S. R.	George Lander-		Prince Edward	Walter Ross	Pictou
	kin.	Hanover	Renfrew, N. R.	P. White, jr	Pembroke
Haldimand..	David Thompson	Deane	Renfrew, S. R.	J. L. Macdougall	Renfrew
Halton.....	W. McCraney	Orkneyville	Russell....	R. Blackburn	N Edinb'ro
Hamilton City	E. Irving	Hamilton	Simcoe, N. R.	H. H. Cook	Toronto
	A. T. Wood		Simcoe, S. R.	W. C. Little	Allandale
Hastings, N. R.	M. Bowell	Belleville	Stormont...	Archibald	Dickinson
Hastings, E. R.	John White	Roslin			Landing
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Belleville	Toronto, East	S Platt	Toronto
Huron, N. R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale	Toronto, West	J. B. Robinson	do
Huron, S. R.	Thos. Greenway	Centralia	Toronto, Cntr.	John Macdonald	do
Huron, C. R.	Horace Horton	Goderich	Victoria, N. R.	Hector Ameron	do
Kent.....	Rufus Stephen-		Victoria, S. R.	A. McQuade	Omemee
	son	Chatham	Waterloo, N. R.	I. E. Bowman	St. Jacobs
Kingston...	Sir John A. Mac-		Waterloo, S. R.	James Young	Galt
	donald, K. C. B.	Toronto	Welland....	W. A. Thomson	Queenst'n
Lambton....	Hon. A. Macken-		Wellington, N		
	zie	Ottawa	R	N. Higinbotham	Guelph
Lenark, N. R.	Daniel Galbraith	Almonte	Wellington, S		
Lenark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth	R	D. Guthrie	Guelph
Leeds & Gren-			Wellington, C		
ville, N. R.	C. F. Ferguson	Kemptv'll	R	Geo. T. Orton	Hanover
Leeds, S. R.	David F. Jones	Guanan'que	Wentworth, N		
Lennox.....	Hon. Richard J.		R	Thomas Cain	Simcoe
	Cartwright	Ottawa	Wentworth, S		
Lincoln.....	James Norris	St. Cather-	R	Jos. Rymal	Barton
		ines	York, E. R.	Jas. Metcalfe	Yorkville
London City..	J. H. Fraser	London	York, N. R.	A. H. Dymond	Toronto
Middlesex, N. R.	R. C. Scatcherd	Strathroy	York, W. R.	David Blain	do
Middlesex, E. R.	D. McMillan	London			

Province of Quebec.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
			Beauce.....	J. Bolduc	St. Victor
Argenteuil..	T. Christie	Lachute	Beauharnois.	U. I. Robillard	de Tring
Bagot.....	J. A. Mousseau	Montreal	Bellechasse..	J. G. Blanchet	Beauharnois
					Lévis

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Province of Quebec—Continued.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Berthier.....	E O Cutibert....	Berthier en haut	Montmorency	Jean Langlois..	Quebec
Bonaventure..	Hon T Robitaille	New Carlisle	Montreal C'tre	B Devlin	Montreal
Brome.....	Nathaniel Pottes	Knowlton	" East..	Louis A Jette..	"
Chambly.....	P B Benoit.....	St Hubert	" West..	Thos Workman	"
Champlain...	H Montplaisir..	Cap de la Madeleine	Napierville..	St Coupal dit La Reine	Napier-ville
Charlevoix..	Hon H L Langevin	Quebec	Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet.	Gentilly
Chateauguay..	Hon L H Holton	Montreal	Ottawa Co....	A Wright.....	Ironsides
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	E Climon	Murray Bay	Pontiac.....	Wm M Weight..	Ottawa
Compton.....	Hon John H Pope	Cookshire	Portneuf....	E A de St Georges	Cap Santé
Dorchester...	F F Bouleau....	Quebec	Quebec C'tre.	Hon J E Canchen	Quebec
Drummond & Arthabaska	Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskaville	Quebec East..	Hon J Thibaud	Quebec
Gaspé.....	John Short	Gaspé	" West..	Thos McCreedy	Quebec
Hochelaga...	A Desjardins...	Basin	Quebec Co....	Adolphe P Caron	"
Huntingdon..	Julius Seriver	Montreal Hem'ingford	Richmond & Wolfe.....	Hon H Aylmer, Jr	Melbourne Sorel
Iberville.....	Francois Béchard	Iberville	Richelleu....	G I Barthe	"
Jacques Cartier.....	Hon Rodolphe Lafamme	Montreal	Rimouski....	J B Bonnard	St G'main
Joliette.....	Louis F G Baby	Joliette	" First.....	G Chaval.....	St Hilaire
Kamouraska.	C A P Pelletier.	Quebec	Rouville.....	Louis Delorme.	St Hyacinthe
Laprairie.....	Alfred Pinsonneault	Laprairie	St John's, Q..	Francois Bourassa	St Jean, Q
L'Assomption	H Hurteau	St Lin	St Maurice..	Charles Lajoie.	Yamachiche
Laval.....	J A Oulmet	Montreal	Shefford.....	Hon L S Huntington	Ottawa
Levis.....	L H Frechette	Levis	Sherbrooke/Tn	E T Brooks	Sherbrooke
L'Islet.....	Phillippe P Casgrain	Quebec	Soulanges....	Jacques P Lanthier.....	St Polycarpe
Lotbinière....	H Bernier	St. Louis de Lotbinière	Stanstead....	Charles C Corby	Stanstead
Maskinonge..	Louis A Boyer	Montreal	Temiscouata.	J B Poullot....	Rivière du Loup en bas
Megantic.....	Edouard E Richard	Princeville	Terrebonne..	L F R Masson..	Terrebonne
Missisquoi....	W Donahue	West Farnham	Three Rivers.	Wm McDougall	Three Rivers
Montcalm....	Firmin Dugas	St Julienne	Two Mountains	J B Daoust	St Eustache
Montmagny..	Henri T Tasche-reau	Quebec	Vaudreuil..	Robt Harwood.	Rigaud
			Vercheres....	Hon F Geoffrion	Vercheres
			Yamaska.....	Chas Gill.....	Sorel

Province of Nova Scotia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis....	William H Ray.	Clements-port	Hants	M H Goudge	Windsor..
Antigonish...	A McIsaac	Antigonish	Inverness....	S Macdonnell	Port Hood
Cape Breton	Wm McDonald	Little Glace Bay	King's.....	F W Borden....	Canning
Colechester..	Newton I. McKay	Truro	Lunenburg...	C. E. Church....	Chester
Cumberland.	Hon C Tapper, C B	Sydney	Pictou	J J Carmichael.	N Glasgow
Digby.....	Hon W B Vall	Halifax	Queen's	J A Dawson....	Pictou
Guysborough.	John A Kirk	Halifax	Richmond...	Jas S Forbes	Liverpool
Halifax.....	Alfred G Jones	Halifax	Shelburne...	E P Flynn.....	Arichat
	Patrick Power	"	Victoria....	Hon Thos Offin	Barri'gton
			Yarmouth....	C J Campbell..	Baddeck
				Frank Killam..	Yarmouth

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Continued.

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert	John Wallace	Hillsboro'	St John Co...	Hon I Burpee	Ottawa
Carleton	S B Appleby	Woodst'k		Acalus L Pal-	St John
Charlotte	A H Gillmor	St George		mer	St John
Gloucester	Hon T W Ang-	St John	St John, City	J S B DeVeber	St John
	lin	St John	Sunbury	Chas Burpee...	Sheffield
King's	Jas Donville	St John	Victoria	John Costigan..	Grand
Kent	G McLeod	St John	Westmore-		Falls
Northur	Hon P Mitchell	Montreal	land	Hon A J Smith	Ottawa
Queen's	John Ferris	C'mbridge	York	John Pickard ..	Frederic-
Restigouche ..	Geo Moffat	Dalhousie			ton

Province of Manitoba.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Lisgar	J C Schultz	Winnipeg	Provencher ..	A G Bannatyne	Winnipeg
Marquette	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie	Selkirk	Donald A Smith	Montreal

Province of British Columbia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Cariboo	J S Thompson ..	Cariboo ..	Victoria	F J Roscoe	Victoria
New Westm'r ..	J Cunningham ..	S Westm'r		AmordeCosmos	Victoria
Vancouver	Arthur Bunster ..	Victoria ..	Yale	E Dewdney	Victoria

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
King's	D Davies	Charlotte-	Prince's	J Yeo	Port Hill
"	P A McIntyre ..	town	Queen's	J C Pope	Charlotte-
Prince's	S F Perry	Souris	"	P Sinclair	town
		Tignish			Summer-
					field

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, P.C., Toronto

Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General.
Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer and Minister of Education.Hon. S. C. Wood, Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.
Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(Continued.)

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. R. M. Wells.

(LT.-COL. GILLMOR, Clerk.)

Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Ottawa	Addington...	H. M. Deroche.	Napanee	Middlesex, E.R.	R. Tooley.....	Belmont
St John	Algoma.....	S. J. Dawson.	Sault Ste.	Middlesex, N.R.	John McDougall	Komoka
St John			Marie	Middlesex,		
Sheffield	Brant, N.R....	H. Finlayson...	Paris	W.R.....	J. Watterworth.	Wardsville
Grand Falls	Brant, S.R....	A. S. Hardy....	Brantford	Monck.....	H. R. Haney....	Fenwick
Ottawa	Brockville...	Wm. H. Cole....	Brockville	Muskoka....	John C. Miller...	Toronto
Fredericton	Bruce, N.R....	D. Sinclair....	Paisley....	Norfolk, S.R.	R. Richardson...	Rowan
	Bruce, S.R....	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto	Norfolk, N.R.	J. Clarke.....	Simcoe
	Cardwell.....	John Flesher...	Galt	Northumber-		
	Carleton.....	G. W. Monk....	8th March	land, E.R....	Jas. M. Ferris...	Campbell-
	Cornwall.....	J. G. Snetsinger	Moulinette	Northumber-		ford
	Dufferin.....	John Barr.....	Hornling's	land, W. R....	Wm. Hargraft...	Cobourg
			Mills	Ontario, N.R.	Thos. Paxton...	Port Perry
	Dundas.....	Andrew Broder.	West Win-	Ontario, S.R.	N. W. Brown...	Whitby
			chester	Ottawa.....	D. J. O'Donoghue	Ottawa
	Durham, E.R.	John Rosevear..	Port Hope	Oxford, N.R.	Hon. O. Mowat...	Toronto
	Durham, W.R.	J. McLeod.....	Bowman-	Oxford, S.R.	Hon. A. Crooks...	Toronto
			ville	Peel.....	K. Chisholm...	Brampton
	Elgin, E.R....	J. H. Wilson...	St. Thomas	Perth, N.R....	D. D. Hay.....	Listowel
	Elgin, W.R....	T. Hodgins....	Toronto	Perth, S.R....	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford
	Essex, N.R....	J. C. Patterson..	Windsor	Peterboro',		
	Essex, S.R....	Lewis Wigle....	Leaming-	E.R.....	John O'Sullivan	Peterboro'
			ton	Peterboro',		
	Frontenac...	Peter Graham...	Kingston	W. R.....	W. H. Scott....	Peterboro'
	Glengarry...	A. J. Grant.....	Williams-	Prescott.....	Wm. Harkin....	Vankleek
			town			Hill
	Grenville, S.R.	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Toronto	Prince Edward	G. Striker....	Picton
	Grey, N.B....	D. Creighton...	Owen	Renfrew, S. R.	James Bonfield	Egansville
			Sound	Renfrew, N. R.	T. Deacon.....	Fenbroke
	Grey, E.R....	A. W. Lauder....	Toronto	Russell.....	A. J. Baker....	Osgoode
	Grey, S.R....	Jas. H. Hunter...	Durham	Simcoe, E.R.	John Kean....	Marchm't
	Haldimand...	Jacob Baxter...	Cayuga	Simcoe, S.R.	Hon. W. McDou-	
	Halton.....	W. D. Lyon.....	Streets-		gall.....	Toronto
			ville	Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long....	Collingw'd
	Hamilton....	J. M. Williams..	Hamilton	Stormont....	J. Bethune....	Toronto
	Hastings, W.R.	Thomas Wills...	Belleville	Toronto, East	M. C. Cameron...	Toronto
	Hastings, E.R.	N. S. Appleby...	Shannon-	Toronto, West	Robert Bell....	Toronto
			ville	Victoria, N.R.	J. D. Smith....	Fenelon
	Hastings, N.R.	G. H. Boulter...	Stirling			Falls
	Huron, E.R....	T. Gibson.....	Wroxeter	Victoria, S.R.	Hon. C. S. Wood	Toronto
	Huron, S.R....	Archd. Bishop...	Hay	Waterloo, N.R.	M. Springer....	Waterloo
	Huron, W.R....	A. McL. Ross...	Goderich	Waterloo, S.R.	John Fleming...	Galt
	Kent, E.R....	D. McCraney....	Bothwell	Welland....	J. G. Currie....	St. Cathar-
	Kent, W.R....	Alex. Coutts...	Valetta	Wellington,		ines
	Kingston....	W. Robinson...	Kingston	N. R.....	J. McGowan...	Alma
	Lambton, E.R.	Peter Graham...	Warwick	Wellington,		
	Lambton, W.R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto	C. R.....	C. Clarke.....	Elora
	Lanark, E.R.	Wm. Mostyn....	Almonte	Wellington,		
	Lanark, S.R.	A. Code.....	Innisville	S.R.....		
	Leeds, N.R....	H. Merrick....	Merrick-	N. R.....	J. McMahon....	Dundas
			ville	Wellworth,		
	Leeds, S.R....	R. H. Preston...	Newboro'	S.R.....	W. Sexton.....	Jerseyville
	Lennox.....	J. T. Grange...	Napanee	York, E. R....	John Lane.....	Thornhill
	Lincoln.....	J. C. Rykert....	St. Cathar-	York, W. R....	P. Paterson....	Patterson
			ines	York, N. R....	J. H. Widdifield	Newm'k't
	London.....	W. R. Meredith.	London			

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, P. C.—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. C. B. DeBoucherville Premier and Minister of Agriculture and P. Works.	Hon. J. A. Chapleau Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
Hon. P. Garneau Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Hon. J. J. Ross, Speaker Leg. Council.
Hon. L. R. Church Treasurer.	Hon. A. R. Angers Attorney General.
	Hon. G. B. Baker Solicitor General.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(Continued.)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. J. J. Ross. (FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.)

Division.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Division.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Alma	Hon J L Beaudry	Montreal	Lauzon	" A B OdeLéry	Quebec
Bedford	" Thos Wood	Dunham	Mille Isles	" F H Lemaire	St Benoit
De Lanaudière	" P E Dostaler	Flats	Montarville	" C B de Boucherville	Boucherville
De la Durantay	" Jos O Beaulier	Berthier	Repentigny.	" L Archambault	L'Assomption
De la Vallière	" Jean Bte G Proulx	Nicolet	Rigaud	" E Prudhomme	Parish Montreal
De Lorimier.	J. G. Laviolette.	Montreal	Rougemont.	Vacant.	Vacant.
Berthier.	" H Starnes.	St Anne de la Poc	Shawinigan.	" J J Ross	Ste Anne de la Per
Grandville.	" E Dionne.	Perce	Sorel	" P E Roy	Sorel
Gulf	" T Savage	Cape Cove	Stadacona.	Vacant.	Vacant.
Inkerman	" Geo Bryson	Vacant.	Victoria	" Jas Ferrier	Montreal
Kennebec	" Louis Panet	Quebec	Wellington	" W H Webb	Melbourne
La Salle	" J E Gingras	Quebec			
Laurentides					

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. LOUIS BEAUBIEN. (G. M. MUIR, Clerk.)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	S Bellingham	Montreal	Missisquoi	Hon G B Baker	Sweetsburg
Bagot	F Dupont	Ste Rosalie	Montcalm	Louis J Martin	Montreal
Beauce	F X Duval	St George	Montmagny	Vacant.	Vacant.
Beauharnois	E H Bisson	St Louis de Gonzague	Montmorency	Hon A R Angers	Quebec
Bellechasse	Pierre Fradet	St Gervais	Montreal, C	A W Ogilvie	Montreal
Berthier	Louis Sylvestre	Berthier (en haut)	Montreal, E	L O Taillon	Montreal
Bonaventure	Vacant.		Montreal, W	J W McGauvran	Montreal
Brome	W W Lynch	Knowlton	Napierville	L D Lafontaine	St Edouard
Chamby	G Larocque	Longueuil	Nicolet	O Méhot	St P les Becquette
Champlain	D N St Cyr	Ste Anne de la Per	Ottawa (Co.)	L Duhamel	Wright Township
Charlevoix	O Gauthier	St Urbain	Pontiac	Hon L R Church	Aylmer
Chateauguay	Ed Laberge	Ste Philomène	Portneuf	P La Rue	St Augustin
Chicout. and Saguenay	Wm Price	Saguenay	Quebec, C	R Rinfret	Quebec
Compton	W Sawyer	Sawyer-ville	Quebec, E	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec
Dorchester	L N Larochelle	St Anselme	Quebec, W	John Hearn	Quebec
Drum. and Arthabaska	W J Watts	Drummondville	Quebec (Co.)	Hon P Garneau	Quebec
Gaspé	P Fortin	Laprairie	Richmond & Wolfe	Jacques Plead	Wotton
Hochelaga	Hon I Beaubien	Montreal	Richelieu	Michel Mathieu	Sorel
Huntingdon	A Cameron	Huntingdon	Rimouski	Alex Chauveau	Quebec
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St Jean	Rouville	V Robert	Ste Angele
Jacq. Cartier	N M Le Cavalier	St Laurent	St Hyacinthe	P Bachand	St Hyacinthe
Joliette	V P Lavallée	St Felix de Valois	St John's	F G Marchand	St Jean d'Iberville
Kamouraska	Charles F Roy	Ste Anne de la Poc	St Maurice	Elie Lacerte	Yamachiche
Laprairie	L BA Charlebois	Laprairie	Shefford	Hon M Laframboise	Montreal
L'Assomption	Onul Pelletier	L'Epiphanie	Sherbrooke	J G Robertson	Sherbrooke
Laval	L O Loranger	Montreal	Soulanges	R De Beaujeu	Cot'du Lac
Lévis	ET Paquet	St Nicholas	Stanstead	John Thornton	Harnston
L'Islet	P G Verrault	St J, Port Joly	Témiscouata	G H Deschenes	St Epiphane
Lotbinière	H G Joly	Quebec	Terrebonne	Hon J A Chapleau	Montreal
Maskinongé	Moise Houde	Rivière du Loup (en haut)	Three Rivers, City	A Turcotte	Thr Rivers
Megantic	W Kennedy	S Halifax	Two Mountains	C H L Champagne	St Eustach
			Vaudreuil	F Lalonde	Ste Marth
			Verchères	J Daigle	Beloil
			Yamaska	J SC Wurtele	Montreal

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon: Adams George Archibald, C.M.G., P.C.

Executive Council.

Hon. Stayley Brown, Treasurer.	" Alonzo J. White, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
" Attorney General.	Hon. D. McDonald, Member of Council.
" P. C. Hill, Provincial Secretary.	" James Cochran, do
" Robert Robertson, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.	" Colin Campbell, do
	" J McKinnon, do

Legislative Council.

Hon. JOHN CREIGHTON, President.

JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Clerk.

Name and P. O. Address.	Name and P. O. Address.	Name and P. O. Address.
Hon. R M Cutler, Guysboro'	Hon. S Creelman, Stewiacke	Hon. H Martell, Arichat
" Stayley Brown, Yarm'th	" W O Hefferman, Guys-	" Gilbert McKenna, Shel-
" J Creighton, Lunenburg	borough	burne.
" W C Whitman, Annap's	" D McN Parker, Halifax	" Chas Dickie, Cornwallis
" Freeman Tupper, Liver-	" James Fraser, Pictou.	" Robt Boak, jr, Halifax.
pool.	" Wm Annand, Halifax.	" E R Dakes, Digby
" J McKinnon, Antign'she	" James Cochran, Halifax	" A McN Cochran, Mait-
" Peter Smyth, Port Hood		land

House of Assembly.

Hon. Speaker.

H. C. D. TWINING, Clerk.

Constitu- cies.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Constitu- encies.	Name	P. O. Address
Annapolis.	Avard Longley	Bridgetown	Inverness.	Hn J McKinnon	Whyecom'h
	Wm B Troop	Willmot		D Campbell	Mahon
Antigon'she	Hn D McDonald	Halifax	King's ...	D B Woodworth	Kentville
	J J McKinnon	Antigonishe		John B North	Hantsport
Colechester.	T F Morrison	Londonderry	Lunenburg's	C H Davison	Bridgewater
	Samuel Rattle	Truro		J Eisenhauer	Lunenburg
Cumberland.	Hiram Black	Amherst	Pictou ...	Hugh Cameron	New Glasgow
	Edw'd Vickery	Parraboro'		S K Holmes	Pictou
Cape Bret'n	E T Mosely	Sydney. C B		Alex McKay	West River
	H'n A J White	Halifax	Queen's	J Newton Mack	Liverpool
Digby	H'n C Campbell	Halifax		Sam'l Freeman	Arichat
	H M Robichau	Clare	Richmond	Chas Boudrot	Arichat
Guysbor'h.	O S Weeks	Windsor		Murdoch McRae	Arichat
	C Freincheville	Port Mulgrave	Shelburne	H'n R Robertson	Barrington
Halifax.	Hon P C Hill	Halifax		Thos Johnson	Locke's Island
	Edward Farrell	Halifax	Victoria	John A Fraser	Baddeck
	Dnld Archibald	Musquodobolt		David McCurdy	Baddeck
Hants	W H Allison	Windsor	Yarmouth	John Lovitt	Yarmouth
	Alfred Putnam	Walton		Albert Gayton	Publico

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., P.C.

Executive Council

Hon. Robert Young, President.	Hon. W.M. Kelley, Chief Commissioner, Board of Works.
Hon. G. E. King, Attorney General.	Hon. A. McQueen, Member of Council.
Hon. J. J. Fraser, Provincial Secretary.	Hon. J. H. Crawford, do
Hon. E. B. Stevenson, Surveyor General.	Hon. W. E. Perley, do

Legislative Council.

Hon. J. S. SAUNDERS, President.

G. BOTESFORD, Clerk.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. J. S. Saunders.	Fredericton	Hon. W. Hamilton.	Dalhousie
" C. Perley.....	Woodstock	" A. McL. Beeley..	St. John
" D. Huntington.	Shediac	" Gideon Bailey..	Newcastle
" J. Lewis.....	Hopewell	" A. Harrison....	Maugerville, Sun-
" R. Young.....	Bathurst	" W. Lindsay.....	bury Co
" T. R. Jones.....	St. John	" F. Hibbard.....	Woodstock, Carleton
" B. Beveridge....	Andover	" J. A. Beckwith	Co
" O. McInerney....	Kingston		St. George, Charlotte
" E. B. Chandler.	Moncton		Co
			Fredericton, York Co

House of Assembly.

Hon. W. WEDDERBURN Speaker.

G. J. BLISS, Clerk.

Constituencies	Name.	P. O. Address.	Constituencies	Name.	P. O. Address.
Albert	Alex. Rogers.	Hopewell	Queen's	W. S. Butler....	Sypher's
"	James Ryan..	Coverdale	"	A. McKenzie...	Cove, G.L.
Carleton.....	R. K. Jones....	Woodst'k	Restigouche..	John Phillips..	Campbell'n
"	J. S. Leighton..	Centreville	"	Hon. G. E. King	Dalhousie
Charlotte.....	Hn. B. R. Steven-	son	St. John.....	William Elder..	St. John
"	J. Murchie....	Milltown..	"	H. A. Austin...	Portland,
"	J. MacKay....	Penfield..	"	Ed. Willis.....	(St. John)
"	Thos. Cotterell.	St. David's	"	R. Marshall....	St. John
Gloucester ..	K. P. Burns....	Bathurst	" (City).....	W. Wedderburn	St. John
"	Patrick Ryan..	Caraguette	"	W. E. Perley...	Blissville
Kent.....	H. O'Leary....	Richib'cto	Sunbury.....	J. S. Covert...	Maugerville
"	H. Johnson....	St. Mary's	"	W. B. Beveridge.	Tobique
King's.....	R. E. McLeod..	Sussex	Victoria.....	E. J. Smith....	Shediac
"	John Flewelling	Hampton	Westmorel'd.	H'n. A. McQueen	Mt. What-
"	Hon. J. H. Craw-	ford	"	J. A. Humphrey	ley, P. de B.
Madawaska ..	L. Theriault..	St. John	"	Thos. Pickard..	Moncton
Northumb'l'd.	H'n. W. M. Kelly	'hatham	"	Robt. Robinson	Sackville
"	Wm. Swin....	Doaktown	York.....	Hon. J. J. Fraser.	Canterbury
"	A. A. Davidson.	Newcastle	"	H. Dow.....	Fredericton
"	L. J. Tweedie..	Chatham	"	T. F. Barker....	Fredericton
Queen's.....	Francis Wood..	Welsford			St. Mary's

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

AND DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour, the Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, P. C.

Executive Council.

President and Treasurer, Hon R. A. Davis,
(Premier.)Prov. Secy. & Atty. Genl., Hon J. Royal
Minister of Public Works " J. Norquay

Legislative Assembly.

Hon. JOSEPH DUDUC, Speaker. THOMAS SPENCE, Clerk.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
St Paul's.....			St Vital	Joseph Lemay..	St Norbert
St James'.....	Edwin Bourke	St James'	St François		
Westbourne..	C P Brown	Palestine	Xavier	Maxime Lepine.	Pointe de
Bale St Paul..	Felix Chenier...	Bale St			Butte
		Paul	Rockwood....	W F Luxton	Winnipeg
Poplar Point.	F E Cornish....	Winnipeg	Lake Mani-		
High Bluff...	Jas Cowan, M D.	Port. La	toba.....	Angus MacKay.	St Fr Xa-
		Prairie	Portage La		vier
Winnipeg	Hon R A Davis.	Winnipeg	Prairie....	R McKenzie....	Burnside
Springfield...	W R Dick	Spring-	St Agathe...	A F Martin	Winnipeg
		field	St Charles...	Alex Murray....	Sturgeon
St Norbert ..	Jos Dubuc.....	St Boni-			Creek
		face	Ste Anne...	Chas Noiin	St Anne
St Boniface...	Hon M A Girard	St Boni-	St Andrew's,		
		face	South.	Hon J Norquay.	Winnipeg
St Andrews N	John Gunn.....	St An-	St François		
		drew's	Xavier, W...	Hon J Royal ...	"
St Clements.	Thos Howard...	Winnipeg	Headingley...	John Taylor ...	Headingley
			Kildonan	Jno Sutherland.	Kildonan

N. W. TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honor, the Hon. David Laird, P. C.

Council—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut. Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Member of Council, specially appointed.
 Lieut. Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police. Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor. William James Scott, Registrar.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, the Hon. A. N. RICHARDS.

Executive Council.

Atty.-Genl. & Prov. Secy. Hon A C Elliott | Chief Com. Land and Works. Hon F G
 Min. of Fin. & Agric. " Wm Smithe | Vernon.

Legislative Assembly.

Hon. JAMES TRIMBLE, Speaker.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Cariboo.....	A E B Davie	Victoria	Nanaimo.....	John Bryden....	Nanaimo
"	J Evans	Barker-	New West-		N West-
		ville	minster....	W J Armstrong.	minster
"	G A Walkem	Victoria		E Brown.....	"
Comox.....	John Ash, M D.		N Westmin-		
Cowichan... ..	E Pimbury	Cowichan	ster City ..	R Dickson.	"
	Hon W Smithe.	Victoria	Victoria	W F Tolmie.	Victoria
Esquimalt...	Wm Fisher	Esqui-		M D	
		malt	"	T B Humphreys.	"
"	Fred Williams..		Victoria City.	R Beavan.	"
Kootenay....	O Gallagher.	Kootenay	"	Jas W Douglas..	"
	W C Milby	"	"	Hon J Trimble..	"
Lillooet.....	Wm M Brown ..	15 Mile	"	Hon A C Elliott.	"
		House	Yale.....	Robert Smith...	Nanaimo
"	Wm Morrison ..	134 Mile	"	J A Mara	Kamloops
		House	"	Hon F G Vernon	Victoria

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight.

Executive Council.

Hon Louis H Davies, Attorney General	Alexander Laird, Member of Council
" W D Stewart, Minister of Pub. Works	Daniel Gordon, do
" George W DeBlois, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer	John Lefurgy, do
John Yeo, Member of Council	John F Robertson, do
	Samuel Frouse, do

Legislative Council.

Hon.....President.	JOHN BALL, Clerk.
Queen's Co Charlottetown and Royalty— Thomas W Dodd	King's Co 1st Dis—Hon Simon Bulger
" 1st District—Hon Arthur McEwen	" 2nd " — " Joseph Wightman
" " — " John Balderston	" 2nd " — " Daniel McDonald
" 2nd " — " William McGill	Prince Co 1st Dis—Richard B Reids
" 2nd " — " R Munn	" " — Wm Richards
King's Co 1st Dis — " Patrick Walker	" 2nd " — Alexander Laird
	" " — Hon Wm G Strong

House of Assembly.

Hon.....	Speaker.
<i>Queen's County.</i>	<i>Prince County.</i>
Charlottetown, } Hon L H Davies	3rd District John A Macdonald
and Royalty. } " G W DeBlois	4th District John R Calhoun
1st District..... " Wm D Stewart	5th District Hon John Lefurgy
" " " Wm Campbell	" " " Angus McMillan
2nd District..... Donald MacKay	<i>King's County.</i>
" " " Donald Farquharson	Georgetown } Hon Daniel Gordon
3rd District..... Hon Henry Beer	and Royalty } L J Westaway
" " " Francis Kelly	1st District James R MacLean
4th District..... Wm Welch	" " " Lauchlan Macdonald
" " " Hon John F Robertson	2nd District..... Wm W Sullivan
<i>Prince County.</i>	" " " Hilary MacIsaac
1st District..... Nicolas Conroy	3rd District..... J E Macdonald
" " " Edward Hackett	" " " John D Scrimgeour
2nd District..... Hon John Yeo	4th District..... Hon Samuel Frouse
" " " James W Richards	" " " Dr Robertson
3rd District..... Hon J O Arsenault	

Banking and Currency of Canada.

We continue from the *Year Book of 1876*, Returns of the *Canada Gazette*, for the statements of the Statistics of the Banks of fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. of Canada, as compiled from the Banking

BANK STATEMENT FOR 1875-76.

Months.	Capital paid up.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Dominion Notes.	Discounts.
			Payable on Demand.	Payable after Notice.		
1875.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July†	65,498,493	21,173,385	36,801,789	38,537,608	14,069,012	134,062,602
August*	65,326,601	21,400,506	36,173,678	36,678,117	14,734,975	131,617,796
September†	65,944,418	23,182,619	35,389,228	35,022,235	14,104,486	130,799,006
October†	65,302,586	25,599,881	35,507,540	31,759,225	14,271,216	128,815,015
November†	66,516,942	24,122,396	36,704,009	31,674,210	15,348,521	127,146,590
December†	66,800,225	23,250,721	30,229,744	31,326,846	15,428,980	124,402,873
1876.						
January*	66,182,363	21,979,961	37,262,809	32,226,654	15,509,064	122,225,062
February*	65,654,710	21,460,474	37,306,681	31,632,215	15,101,003	123,069,730
March.....	67,517,125	21,479,007	38,280,818	33,529,169	15,470,199	123,804,689
April.....	67,307,657	23,192,029	37,789,606	33,618,078	15,974,947	125,944,946
May.....	66,132,951	18,745,096	39,096,283	32,591,169	15,590,240	123,529,189
June.....	67,199,151	20,238,158	41,800,559	32,817,482	13,718,899	125,068,308

† 6 Banks not returned. * 7 do do † 8 do do † 5 do do † 4 do do.

The above statement, if compared with the previous fiscal year, will show a large increase of paid up Bank Capital, decrease of circulation, increase of deposits, and about eight millions decrease of discounts.

The following statement shows the Bank and Government circulation respectively and combined, for each month of the last fiscal year:

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1875-76.

Months.	Bank Circulation.	Gov't Circulation.	Total Circulation.
1875.	\$	\$	
July	21,173,365	10,818,888	31,992,253
August	21,466,596	10,957,152	32,423,748
September	23,182,619	11,022,903	34,205,512
October	25,599,831	11,119,485	36,719,316
November	24,122,396	11,352,757	35,475,153
December	23,250,721	11,372,834	34,623,555
1876.			
January	21,979,661	11,310,594	33,290,165
February	21,490,474	11,387,655	32,878,129
March	21,479,697	11,221,411	32,700,506
April	20,192,529	11,510,765	31,703,694
May	18,745,096	11,406,229	30,211,325
June	20,288,156	11,534,731	31,822,886

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

BALANCES due Depositors in Government Savings Banks, 30th June, 1876.

Provinces.	Withdrawn in June.	Deposits for June.	Balance due Depositors 30th June.
British Columbia	82,451 80	62,538 25	887,266 80
Manitoba	3,377 07	12,300 62	30,008 06
Ontario	27,275 07	12,719 63	132,574 21
New Brunswick	27,798 07	63,749 03	1,147,611 18
Nova Scotia	68,789 53	104,759 92	1,613,113 06
P. E. Island	17,861 45	22,235 00	291,000 14
Totals	\$280,780 41	270,880 42	4,142,178 71
Do. 1875		255,368 00	4,121,179 27

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

(From Canada Gazette.)

Dr.	
1. Balance in hands of Receiver General 30th June, 1875	\$2,926,090 48
2. Deposits during year	1,726,204 00
Interest accrued during year made principal	92,908 78
3. Interest on closed accounts during year	17,157 80
	\$4,762,359 66
Cr	
4. Repayment (cash paid) during year	\$1,783,207 97
5. Amount written off Depositors Account inscribed in 5 per cent.	238,200 00
Balance due Depositors 30th June, 1876:	
At 4 p. c. interest	\$2,416,263 49
At 5 p. c.	308,100 00
Outstanding cheques	16,499 10
Balance 30th June, 1876	\$2,740,852 59
	\$4,762,359 56

SAVINGS BANKS.

No returns of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame of Quebec was published between May and September. The Deposits in these in September were:

City & District Savings Bank	\$4,387,725 88
Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame	2,306,331 96
	\$6,784,057 86

CHARTERED AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The total Deposits in all the Banks, as nearly as can be ascertained, would be:

Chartered Banks	\$74,624,041 00
Gov't Savings Banks	4,142,178 74
Post Office do	2,740,952 56
Other Savings Banks	6,784,057 86
	88,291,229 66
1875	89,707,215 88
Decrease	1,415,986 20

This decrease occurs in the Savings Banks deposits, not in those of the chartered Banks.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

In Building Societies were invested
 \$20,081,677 11 against
 in 1874—
 16,460,823 12
 an increase of 3,611,853 99

INVESTED IN BANKS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

If we add the amount invested in Banks, \$88,291,229.66, to that in B. Societies—\$20,081,677 11—we get a total amount of \$108,372,906.77 against, for last year, \$105,934,623.63, an increase of \$2,336,282.94 on the year's investments.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL NOTES Circulation, and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year 1875-76.

Months.	Dominion Government Circulation.					Provincial Notes.	Total Govt. Circulation including Fractional Notes.	Specie held.	Debentures held.	Certificates of Deposit.
	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.					
1875.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July	1,585,315	822,509	4,234,947	3,493,857	6,023	592,397	10,818,988	2,805,165	7,330,000	825,000
August	1,584,521	819,982	4,302,192	3,412,822	6,057	607,491	10,937,151	2,864,775		
September	1,501,355	724,359	4,569,763	3,442,968	5,538	587,454	11,022,993	2,825,925		
October	1,570,290	701,979	4,520,343	3,506,767	5,538	578,822	11,119,485	2,900,261		
November	1,597,020	741,974	4,705,912	3,610,694	5,554	557,231	11,352,767	3,100,038		
December	1,546,535	740,687	4,764,527	3,631,816	5,551	548,548	11,372,134	2,901,987		
1876.										
January	1,483,246	742,403	4,754,970	3,651,973	8,971	537,661	11,310,504	3,012,779		
February	1,487,786	746,648	4,843,191	3,449,800	3,391	535,978	11,387,655	3,172,715		
March	1,530,407	783,744	4,770,782	8,533,310	3,076	527,024	11,221,411	3,116,321		
April	1,498,370	767,097	5,043,889	3,556,590	2,717	518,701	11,510,765	3,228,892		
May	1,597,076	708,304	5,143,749	3,300,522	2,716	512,523	11,463,229	3,001,529		
June	1,521,476	768,851	5,215,924	3,394,553	1,905	606,365	11,534,731	3,122,752		

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES IN CANADA, 1875.

SOCIETIES.	Liabilities to Stockholders.		Total.	Assets: Loans & Securities.		Total.	Am't of Sub.	Dividend.
	Liabilities to Stockholders.	Liabilities to Bondholders.		Assets: Loans & Securities.	Assets: Property.			

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES IN CANADA, 1875.

SOCIETIES.	Liabilities to Stockholders	Liabilities to Public.	Total Liabilities.	Assets: Loans Secured.	Assets: Property owned.	Total Assets.	Am't. of Subscribed Stock.	Dividend for Year.
Agr. Invest. Soc. & Sav. Bk. London, Ont.	255,653.39	105,243.86	360,397.25	336,356.00	29,941.25	366,297.25	584,550	8 per cent.
Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	715,140.99	145,995.80	861,136.79	894,550.42	29,886.37	924,436.79	750,000	9 do
Canada's Permanent Loan & Sav. Co., Toronto.	2,249,593.69	1,570,540.26	3,820,133.95	3,540,212.56	190.94	3,730,123.50	1,500,000	12 do
City of Tor. Per. Building & Savings Co.	116,228.92	227,582.92	343,811.84	183,850.61	4,901.20	188,751.81	181,850.90	8 do
Civil Service do Ottawa	171,067.65	171,067.65	342,135.30	180,438.85	10,628.80	191,067.65	200,000	8 do
Com. de Prêt et Crédit Foncier, Montreal.	759,463.96	190,464.03	949,927.99	447,046.88	92,851.11	540,000	1,107,800	5pc & 3 bonus
"Rédit Foncier, du bas Canada, Montreal.	210,969.95	216,291.15	427,261.10	352,433.50	61,828.50	414,262.00	400,000	8 per cent.
Dom. Soc. & Investment Soc., London Ont.	375,738.54	167,872.15	543,610.69	540,715.49	52,890.50	593,605.99	765,200	13 do
Farmers' Loan & Sav. Co., Toronto.	144,255.40	150,405.00	294,660.40	408,962.88	4,797.52	413,760.40	389,550.80	8 do
Freehold Loan & Invest. Soc., Kingston.	225,079.35	124,128.07	349,207.42	352,980.39	6,318.01	359,297.40	200,000	8 do
Freehold Loan & Savings Soc., Toronto.	655,377.10	184,609.92	840,000	1,216,344.17	18,642.75	1,234,986.92	578,000	10 do
Hamilton Provident and Loan Soc.	449,126.56	591,055.05	1,040,181.61	1,038,966.70	24,184.89	1,063,151.59	875,350.10	8 do
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc., London.	1,005,512.35	524,849.94	1,530,362.29	1,278,494.27	151,868.83	1,430,363.10	935,350.10	8 do
Imperial Building, Sav. & Inv. Soc., Toronto	477,171.76	43,950.57	521,122.33	508,573.00	5,520.40	514,093.40	600,000	8 do
Mechanics' Building & Sav. Soc. Dundas	174,772.73	34,965.10	209,737.83	128,760.45	1,062.88	129,823.33	200,000	8 do
Metropolitan Building Society, Ottawa.	312,427.64	6,966.18	319,393.82	306,452.62	1,210.73	307,663.35	2,289,100	10 do
" do do Toronto	125,111.64	17,980.28	143,091.92	140,906.62	9,621.25	150,527.87	111,550	40 do
Midland Prov. Loan & Buildg. Soc., Pt. Hope no return.	165,192.05	57,496.26	222,678.31	197,425.86	5,252.45	202,678.31	189,100	8 do
Montreal Mutual Building Society.	474,126.11	13,258.65	487,384.76	457,384.76	10,696.51	468,081.27	500,000	9 do
Montreal Permanent Building Society.	166,512.62	180.42	166,693.04	155,825.51	416.90	166,242.41	210,000	9 do
Mutual do Ottawa	58,707.43	58,707.43	117,414.86	152,300.11	17,326.56	169,626.67	712,400	10 do
Second do Kingston	21,372.54	81,421.51	102,794.05	64,004.87	8,707.91	72,712.78	68,550	5 1/2pc
Ontario Building & Sav. Society, Kingston	82,226.16	174,969.54	257,195.70	174,969.54	23,281.14	198,250.68	200,000	10 do
Loan & Savings Co., Ottawa.	372,453.52	118,033.99	490,487.51	1,104,752.85	2,990.45	1,107,743.30	1,000,000	10 do
Loans & Invest. Soc., London.	2.80	6,900.90	6,903.70	3,383.02	7,864.31	11,247.33	110,300	8 do
Ottawa Building Society	21,296.25	137,919.79	159,216.04	130,055.48	3,631.09	133,686.57	113,000	8 do
Ottawa Per. Bdg. & Sav. Soc., Woodstock.	8,104.84	92,341.15	100,445.99	88,409.46	8,364.53	96,774.00	300,000	6 do
People's Loan & Deposit Co., Toronto.	3,321.12	237,122.65	240,443.77	238,758.70	72,890.13	311,648.83	243,300	10 do
Prov. Perm't Buildg. Soc., Montreal.	64,694.04	368,939.57	433,633.61	335,861.21	1,140.01	337,001.22	282,100	8 1/2pc
do do Toronto.	5,005.94	414,833.84	419,839.78	335,861.21	78,972.61	414,833.84	867,900	8 1/2pc
Quebec do do	249,383.67	249,125.66	498,509.33	219,125.66	219,125.66	438,251.32	306,400	9 do
Soc. & Permt. Sav. Soc., St. Catharines.	201,731.99	249,383.67	451,115.66	217,995.65	3,678.15	221,673.80	78,900	9 do
Soc. Per. de l'Construction de Jacques-Cartier do do d'Herbville.	77,594.04	122,872.69	200,466.73	312,561.61	1,717.13	314,278.74	18,300	4 do
Soc. de Construction Canadienne, Ottawa.	23,091.22	35,960.40	59,051.62	100,393.77	3,559.00	103,952.77	18,300	4 do
Southern Cos. Per. B. & S. Soc., St. Thomas	157,811.05	1,212.86	159,023.91	204,655.74	35,519.88	244,175.62	138,550	7 1/2pc
S. W. Farm. & Mech. S. L. Soc. do	11,696.61	54,344.57	66,041.18	66,655.74	359.38	67,015.12	25,550	4 do
Union Per. B. & S. Society, Toronto.	988,244.78	176,522.51	1,164,767.29	533,702.74	31,464.55	565,167.29	327,000	10 do
Western Counties L. & S. Co., Toronto.	133,497.41	672,890.02	806,387.43	1,174,445.04	131,901.42	1,306,346.46	800,000	10 do
Totals....\$	13,919,772.01	6,131,955.09	20,051,577.11	18,900,940.59	1,600,570.46	20,501,577.11	19,345,100	

Canadian Banks and their Branches.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Manager or Agent.</i>
Ayr.....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	John W. Wyllie.
Almonte.....	Merchants' Bank.....	F. A. W. Lister.
Arnprior.....	Bank British North America.....	H. Steven.
Amherst, N. S.....	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	J. M. Hay.
Annapolis, N. S.....	Union Bank of Halifax.....	T. B. Whitman.
Antigonish, N. S.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	J. W. King.
Bridgewater, N. S.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	A. Gow.
Barrie.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Wm. Smith.
Bedford.....	Bank of Toronto.....	J. A. Strathy.
Bradford.....	Exchange Bank of Canada.....	T. L. Rogers.
Brantford.....	Standard Bank.....	T. Dewson.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	James Pollock.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	A. Robertson.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	S. Read.
Belleville.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Robert Thomson.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	R. Richardson.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	Jas. Young.
Berlin.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Charles Crookall.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	C. J. Brant.
Bowmanville.....	Ontario Bank.....	Geo. McGill, mangr.
Brampton.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	F. Cresswell, jr.
Beauharnois.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	N. 117.
Brockville.....	Bank of Montreal.....	J. N. Traversa.
".....	Molson's Bank.....	J. W. B. Rivers.
Cannington.....	Standard Bank.....	John Houston.
Campbellton, N. B.....	Molson's Bank.....	J. McMahon.
Colborne.....	Standard Bank.....	F. R. Schon.
Collingwood.....	Bank of Toronto.....	G. W. Hodgetts.
Cayuga.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	W. Roberts.
Coaticook.....	Metropolitan Bank.....	A. W. Hart.
".....	Eastern Townships' Bank.....	Ben Austin.
Cobourg.....	Bank of Montreal.....	O. Brough.
".....	Bank of Toronto.....	Jos. Henderson.
Cornwall.....	Bank of Montreal.....	Neil McLean.
Collingwood.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	John McMaster.
Chatham, N. B.....	Bank of Montreal.....	F. E. Winslow.
Chatham, Ont.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	W. S. Ireland.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	A. Richardson.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Robert N. Rogers.
Clinton.....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	C. M. Lough.
Cowansville.....	Eastern Townships' Bank.....	J. McKinnon.
Dunville.....	Bank of British North America.....	F. O. Cross.
Dundas.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	D. Just.
Elora.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	William Kingsley.
Exeter.....	Molson's Bank.....	E. W. Strathy.
Fredericton, N. B.....	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	S. Habbitt.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	Robert Napier.
Fergus.....	Bank of Montreal.....	G. D. Ferguson.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	William Kingsley.
Galt.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	J. S. Meredith.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	E. Cowdry.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	Jno. Cavers.
Georgetown.....	Hamilton Bank.....	G. A. Colquhoun.
Guelph.....	Federal Bank of Canada.....	T. V. Greet.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	G. W. Sandiland.
".....	Ontario Bank.....	E. Morris.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	A. F. Kerr.
Gananoque.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	A. Petrie.
Goderich.....	Bank of Montreal.....	James H. Finlay.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	A. M. Ross.
Granby.....	Merchants' Bank.....	Jas. H. Stewart.
Harriston.....	Standard Bank.....	R. B. Somerville.
Halifax.....	Union Bank of Halifax.....	W. Sawyers, stg. cashr.
".....	Bank of Nova Scotia, head office.....	W. O. Menzies, cashr.
".....	Halifax Banking Co.....	J. H. Black, cashier.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax, head office.....	George McLean, cashr.
".....	People's Bank of Halifax, head office.....	Peter Jack, cashier.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	Jeffry Penfold.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	F. Gundry.
Hamilton.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Jno. C. Kemp.
".....	Bank of Hamilton.....	H. C. Hammond, chr.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	P. B. Christian.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	William Cooke.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	Thomas Corsan.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	T. M. Burns.

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent
Ingersoll.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	D. Kemp.
Joliette.....	Hochelaga Bank.....	N. Boire.
".....	Exchange Bank of Canada.....	D. O. Pease.
Kingston.....	Bank of British North America.....	G. Durnford.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	R. M. Moore.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	D. Fraser.
Kincardine.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	T. E. P. Trew.
Kentville, N.S.....	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	J. O. V. Chipman.
Liverpool, N.S.....	Bank of Liverpool.....	R. S. Sternes, eshr.
Lockport.....	People's Bank of Halifax.....	Austin Locke.
Listowell.....	Hamilton Bank.....	W. Corbould.
Levis.....	Merchants' Bank.....	I. Wells.
London.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	W. F. Harper.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	F. A. Despard.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	R. W. Smylie.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	Oswald Welr.
".....	Molson's Bank.....	Joseph Jeffrey.
".....	Federal Bank of Canada.....	Charles Murray.
".....	Standard Bank.....	A. H. Ireland.
Lindsay.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	D. Miller.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	R. Dunsford.
".....	Ontario Bank.....	S. A. McMurtry.
Lucan.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	J. S. Carnegie.
Markham.....	Standard Bank.....	F. A. Reesor.
Montreal.....	Bank of Montreal.....	R. B. Angus, g. m.
".....	Banque Nationale.....	W. J. Buchanan.
".....	Banque Ville Marie.....	J. B. Soucier.
".....	".....	P. Almé Fautoux,
".....	Banque d'Hochelaga.....	eshr.
".....	Molson's Bank.....	J. S. Piquet, eshr.
".....	Quebec Bank.....	F. W. Thomas, eshr.
".....	Union Bank of Lower Canada.....	Thomas McDougall.
".....	Exchange Bank of Canada.....	P. Nash.
".....	Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal.....	C. R. Murray.
".....	Banque du Peuple.....	Hon. J. L. Beaudry.
".....	Bank of Toronto.....	A. Trottier, eshr.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	D. Coulson.
".....	Ontario Bank.....	R. R. Grindley.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	C. Holland.
".....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	W. Simpson.
".....	Metropolitan Bank of Canada.....	Jackson Rae, g. m.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	H. A. Budden.
Millbrook.....	Molson's Bank.....	J. B. Renny, eshr.
Morrisburg.....	Molson's Bank.....	C. W. Clinch.
Meaford.....	Molson's Bank.....	R. Clouston.
Moncton, N.B.....	Bank of British North America.....	P. Fuller.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	W. E. Collier.
Mitchell.....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	D. F. Glass.
Mount Forest.....	Ontario Bank.....	R. D. Freeman.
New Glasgow, N.S.....	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	J. F. Fielde.
Napanee.....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	J. W. Carmichael.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	Alexander Smith.
Newcastle.....	Standard Bank.....	A. Allan, actg. agent.
Newcastle, N.B.....	Bank of Montreal.....	J. K. Allen.
New Market.....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	F. E. Winslow.
Norwich.....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	Joseph Cawthra.
Owen Sound.....	Molson's Bank.....	John Greenwood.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Thomas Blakeney.
Ottawa.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	John Pottenger.
".....	Union Bank of Lower Canada.....	Robt. Gill.
".....	La Banque Nationale.....	J. G. Leitch.
".....	Bank of British North America.....	S. Benoit.
".....	Ontario Bank.....	J. Robertson.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	J. H. Woodman.
".....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	A. Drummond.
Oshawa.....	Quebec Bank.....	Thomas Kirby.
".....	Standard Bank.....	H. V. Noel.
".....	Ontario Bank.....	J. B. Cummins.
Orangeville.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	R. Milroy.
".....	Merchant's Bank of Commerce.....	R. T. Lunn.
Parkhill.....	Exchange Bank of Commerce.....	A. M. Kirkland.
Pictou, N.S.....	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	D. E. Cameron.
".....	Merchant's Bank of Halifax.....	H. Primrose.
Pictou.....	St. Lawrence Bank.....	W. Ives.
".....	Bank of Montreal.....	W. Munro.
Prescott.....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	F. White, acting.
Perth.....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	J. F. Harper.
Pembroke.....	Bank of Montreal.....	James Gray.
".....	Merchant's Bank of Canada.....	R. J. Drummond.
".....	".....	Hector Frazer.

Location.	Bank	Manager or Agent.
Pembridge	Quebec Bank.	J. Walker.
Port Hope	Ontario Bank.	G. H. G. McVity.
"	Bank of Toronto.	W. R. Wadsworth.
"	Bank of Montreal.	R. A. Macgregor.
Peterborough	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	W. Manson.
"	Ontario Bank.	G. E. Shaw.
"	Bank of Toronto.	J. H. Roper.
"	Bank of Montreal.	F. C. Lewis.
Paisley	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	J. F. Patterson.
Port Elgin	Hamilton Bank.	H. S. Steven.
Port Perry	Ontario Bank.	A. C. Mowbray.
Pr. Arthur's Landing	Consolidated Bank.	C. J. Brent.
"	Ontario Bank.	D. F. Burk.
Paris	Bank of British North America.	John Carnegie.
Quebec	Stadacona Bank.	W. N. Dean, cashier.
"	Exchange.	Owen Murphy.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada.	P. MacEwen, cashier.
"	Banque Nationale.	F. Vézina, cashier.
"	Bank of British North America.	C. F. Smith.
"	Bank of Montreal.	J. Porteous.
"	Quebec Bank.	Jas. Stevenson, csh.
Renfrew	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	C. G. Morgan.
"	Bank of British North America.	Jas. Watson.
Sorel	Molson's Bank.	H. C. Brewer.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	A. A. Tallon.
St. Thomas	Molson's Bank.	G. K. Morton.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	A. M. Crombie.
Stanley, B. C.	Bank of B. N. America.	J. Cran.
Stanstead	Eastern Townships' Bank.	A. B. Ball.
Seaford	Consolidated Bank.	M. P. Hayes.
Seaford	Consolidated Bank of Canada.	John P. Hayes.
Stratford	Consolidated Bank.	H. Campbell.
"	Bank of Montreal.	J. Hogg.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	C. H. Ransom.
St. John, N. B.	Bank of British North America.	J. F. Lawless.
"	Bank of Montreal.	E. C. Jones.
"	Maritime Bank of the Dominion.	Alfred Ray.
St. Stephen	Bank of New Brunswick.	Wm. Girvan, cashr.
St. Stephen	St. Stephen's Bank.	Robt. Wason, cashr.
Simcoe	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	F. W. Holmsted.
"	Federal Bank of Canada.	H. Groat.
"	Bank of Montreal.	F. F. Blackader.
Smith's Falls	Molson's Bank.	A. L. Thomas.
St. Catharines	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	H. C. Barwick.
"	Quebec Bank.	D. B. Crombie.
"	Bank of Toronto.	E. A. Burwell.
"	Consolidated Bank.	C. N. Paquin.
Sarnia	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	T. W. Nisbet.
"	Bank of Montreal.	W. L. Creighton.
Strathroy	Standard Bank.	J. H. Cummings.
St. Catharines	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	A. H. Ireland.
St. Mary's	Banque Ville-Marie.	W. T. Benson.
"	Federal Bank of Canada.	C. J. Rumsey.
"	Bank of Montreal.	R. Hillyard.
St. Hyacinthe	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	F. Bartels.
St. John's, Q.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	W. L. Marler.
Sydney	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.	J. E. Burchell.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia.	F. D. Archibald.
Sherbrooke, Q.	Consolidated Bank of Canada.	Wm. Addie.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank.	Wm. Farwell, cashr.
"	Banque Nationale.	P. Lafranc.
Stellarton, N. S.	P. P. N. A.	J. T. Reid.
Toronto	Federal Bank of Canada, head office.	H. S. Strathy, cashr.
"	Molson's Bank.	L. W. Robertson.
"	Consolidated Bank.	C. J. Turnbull.
"	Bank of Toronto, head office.	G. Hague, cashier.
"	Consolidated Bank of Canada.	John Turnbull.
"	Quebec Bank.	J. L. Searth.
"	Bank of British North America.	Samuel Taylor.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	W. N. Anderson, csh.
"	Bank of Montreal.	G. W. Yarker.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	Archibald Cameron.
"	Standard Bank.	J. L. Brodie.
"	Ontario Bank, head office.	D. Fisher, genl. mgr.
Three Rivers	Ontario Bank, branch.	A. Fisher.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada.	C. A. Boxer, agent.
Thorald	Quebec Bank.	F. G. Wotherpoon.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Geo. Henry.
Trenton	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	W. J. Robertson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	P. H. Fauquier.

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Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Tilsonburg.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	R. W. Crosswell.
Truro.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	J. B. Dickie.
Valleyfield.....	Exchange.....	D. B. Pense.
Victoria, B. C.....	Bank of British North America.....	John Goodfellow.
Weymouth.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Colin Campbell, Jr.
Wolfeville.....	People's Bank of Halifax.....	John W. Bars.
Windsor.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	W. Lawson, cashier.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	H. R. Morton.
".....	Molson's Bank.....	C. D. Grasett.
".....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	B. E. Walker.
Walkerton.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Alexander M'roat.
Waterloo, Ont.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	J. S. Meredith.
Winnipeg, Man.....	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	D. McArthur.
".....	Ontario Bank.....	Geo. Brown, mangr.
Woodstock, Ont.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	W. A. Sampson.
".....	Consolidated Bank.....	Thomas McDonald.
".....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	Thomas McDonald.
Wingham.....	Standard Bank.....	W. J. Hayward.
Witby.....	Ontario Bank.....	Thomas Dow.
Waterloo, Q.....	Eastern Townships' Bank.....	W. J. Briggs.
Welland, Ont.....	Molson's Bank.....	J. W. McElashan.
Yarmouth, N. S.....	Bank of Yarmouth.....	J. H. Bowley, cashr.
".....	Exchange Bank.....	A. S. Murray, cashr.
".....	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	James Murray.
Yorkville, Ont.....	Standard Bank.....	R. J. Montgomery.
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Charlottetown.....	Bank of Prince Edward Island.....	Wm. Candall, cashr.
".....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Owen Connolly.
".....	Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island.....	W. McLean.
".....	Union Bank of P. E. Island.....	George McLeod.
Rustico.....	Farmers' Bank of Rustico.....	M. J. Blanchard, cash.
Summerside.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Stephen McNeill.
".....	Summerside Bank.....	R. McC. Staver.
".....	Union Bank of P. E. Island.....	Nell McKelvie.
<i>Vancouver's Island.</i>		
Barkerville.....	Bank of British Columbia.....	W. Powell.
Victoria.....	Bank of British North America.....	John Goodfellow.
".....	Bank of British Columbia.....	W. C. Ward.

Finances of the Dominion.

The subjoined statement of the Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year 1875-76 is compiled from the monthly returns published in the *Canada Gazette*:

1875:	\$
July.....	1,272,570 62
August.....	1,974,400 84
September.....	2,065,573 08
October.....	2,069,103 75
November.....	1,804,315 88
December.....	1,477,074 84
1876:	\$
January.....	1,537,519 14
February.....	3,395,900 27

March.....	1,014,070 13
April.....	1,145,911 23
May.....	1,530,988 62
June.....	1,003,921 58

Total.....\$21,603,388 23

The Total expenditure for the fiscal year 1875-76, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, amounted to \$20,815,572 54. Balance of receipts over expenditure \$992,795 74.

The following is a detailed statement of receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1875, as laid before Parliament in the Public Accounts during the Session of 1876:

Receipts.		Amount.	Total.
Consolidated Fund.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	15,435,508 83		
Less, Duties refunded.....	84,407 27		
		15,351,011 50	
Excise.....	5,090,132 86		
Less, Duties refunded.....	20,445 65		
		5,069,687 21	
Post Office:			
Ordinary Revenue.....	1,112,517 20		
Ocean Postage.....	5,032 17		
Money Order Office.....	37,782 72		
		1,155,332 00	
Public Works.....	1,434,283 17		
Less, Duties refunded.....	1,923 22		
		1,432,359 95	

Detailed Statement of Receipts—Continued.

Bill Stamps.....	44,180 19	
Interest on Investments.....	840,886 65	
Casual.....	65,286 18	
Ordnance Lands.....	45,016 98	
Bank Imposts.....	38,006 90	
Fines and forfeitures, including seizures.....	20,422 11	
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	18,415 29	
Mariners' Fund.....	37,658 12	
Marine Hospitals.....	2,772 67	
Harbour Police.....	25,620 09	
Steamboat Inspection Fund.....	16,144 25	
Fisheries.....	14,764 20	
Lighthouses and Coast Service.....	4,506 01	
Harbour Improvements.....	3,350 10	
Cullers' Fees.....	78,966 22	
Militia.....	12,137 18	
Penitentiaries.....	97,072 90	
Superannuation Fund.....	36,678 71	
Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....	27,641 15	
Dominion Steamers, British Columbia.....	2,975 12	
Sundry Special Receipts.....	14,139 07	
Canada Gazette.....	1,140 02	
Transport of Emigrants to North-West.....	3,651 57	
Emigration (Rev.).....	5,082 70	
Emigration Expenditure of 1873.....	25,000 00	
		24,646,715 04

The following is a corresponding Statement of Payments taken from the same source:

Payments.	Amount.	Total.
Consolidated Fund.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt.....	6,560,790 10	
Charges of Management.....	197,839 17	
Sinking Fund.....	555,773 32	
Premium Discount and Exchange.....	29,361 86	
Civil Government.....	909,265 73	
Administration of Justice.....	497,405 06	
Police.....	64,568 06	
Mounted Police, Manitoba.....	393,583 90	
Penitentiaries.....	337,596 65	
Legislation.....	372,373 41	
Geological Survey and Observatories.....	95,829 76	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	11,865 76	
Census.....	18,362 18	
Emigration and Quarantine.....	302,770 68	
Marine Hospital.....	59,021 93	
Pensions.....	68,656 58	
Superannuation Fund.....	77,298 25	
Militia and Enrolled Forces.....	1,018,943 84	
Ocean and River Steam and Packet Service.....	453,472 29	
Fisheries.....	66,584 68	
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	490,268 58	
Steamboat Inspection.....	12,199 81	
Public Works and Buildings.....	1,757,075 64	
North-West Territory Organization.....	25,702 75	
Culling Timber.....	81,956 33	
Subsidies to Provinces.....	3,750,961 98	
Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....	185,218 92	
do Forces, do.....	133,227 10	
Miscellaneous.....	82,177 81	
Boundary Survey, United States.....	121,741 66	
Indians.....	195,499 59	
Charges on Revenue:—		
Customs.....	682,673 65	
Excise.....	199,253 72	
Weights and Measures.....	69,969 92	
Inspection of Staples.....	1,499 52	
Post Office.....	1,720,861 21	
Public Works.....	2,139,573 39	
Minor Revenues.....	23,867 04	
	4,697,606 45	23,713,071 04

The following is a Detailed Statement of the total Liabilities of the Dominion Canada, on July 1st, 1875.

<i>Funded Debt—Payable in London</i>		\$	cts.
Imperial Guarantee Loan (old) 4 per cent.....		16,060,000	00
Imperial Guarantee, 1 per cent.....		2,433,333	34
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent.....		22,789,048	54
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 per cent.....		8,586,040	63
Consolidated Canadian Loan Stock, 5 per cent.....		24,900	06
Canadian Bonds (old) 5 per cent.....		23,020,738	39
do 6 per cent.....		1,076,020	02
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent.....		4,491,446	67
New Brunswick Bonds, 6 per cent.....		924,666	67
British Columbia Bonds, 6 per cent.....		1,091,106	54
Prince Edward Island Bonds, 5 per cent.....		19,406,666	67
Pacific Railway Loan of 1874, 4 per cent.....			
<i>Payable in Canada.</i>			
Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent.....		160,866	38
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent.....		132,000	00
do 7 per cent.....			
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent.....		970,900	00
New Brunswick, 6 per cent.....		180,900	00
Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent.....		308,977	79
do 5 per cent.....		135,465	57
Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent.....		539,000	00
Dominion Bonds, 5 per cent.....		4,153,143	83
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent.....		1,808,583	00
do 5 per cent.....		2,525,890	48
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent.....		400,700	00
do do 5 per cent.....		158,540	77
do Toronto, 4 per cent.....		44,191	27
do Winnipeg, 3 per cent.....		1,924,673	92
do Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.....			
do New Brunswick, 5 per cent.....		1,198,444	02
do do 4 per cent.....			
do do 6 per cent.....		889,889	39
do British Columbia.....		4,088	00
do Nova Scotia Suspense Account.....		1,492	30
do do Interest Account.....		1,578	84
do New Brunswick Suspense Account.....		681	56
do do Interest Account.....		346,530	56
do Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent.....		825,477	88
Indemnity to Seigneurs and Townships, 6 per cent.....		10,778,873	00
Notes, Canada.....		44,666	38
do Nova Scotia.....			
Exchequer Bills.....		1,157	81
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island.....		9,614	89
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada.....			
Total Funded Debt.....		127,190,901	39
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Trust Funds, 6 per cent.....		1,178,410	58
do 5 per cent.....		5,644,113	20
Miscellaneous.....		514,841	87
Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.....		10,942,245	81
do Nova Scotia, 5 per cent.....		1,708,522	53
do New Brunswick, 5 per cent.....		417,930	94
do British Columbia, 5 per cent.....		651,871	24
do Manitoba, 5 per cent.....		398,060	89
do Prince Edward Island, 5 per cent.....		870,701	36
Pacific Railway Deposit Account.....			
Total Miscellaneous.....		22,321,747	02
<i>Banking Accounts.</i>			
London Agents, various.....		2,006,471	47
do special.....			
Bank of Montreal, various.....		144,280	84
Miscellaneous.....			
Total Banking Accounts.....		2,150,752	31
Total Liabilities.....		151,638,401	62

The following is a detailed statement of the assets of the Dominion of Canada at the same date:—

Investments.		\$	cts.
Sinking Fund, Consolidated Canadian Loan 5 per cent.....	5	3,496,715	14
do Intercolonial Railway.....	6	222,406	67
do do.....	6	401,013	32
do Rupert's Land.....	6	75,433	32
do do.....	4	10,706	66
do British Columbia.....	6	320,713	34
do do.....	5	86,628	67
do Pacific Railway Loan, 1874.....	4	54,506	66
Receiver-General, Inscribed Stock.....	5	10,128	88
Bonds for Savings Banks.....	5		
Consolidated Canadian Loan.....	5	118,200	00
Canada Bonds.....	6	88,573	38
Nova Scotia Bonds.....	6	48,660	66
New Brunswick Bonds.....	6	81,273	33
Montreal Harbour Bonds.....	5	200,000	00
Hamilton Coupons.....	5	16,781	35
Cobourg Bonds.....	6	44,708	24
City St. John.....	5	21,560	00
York Roads.....	6	21,000	00
Toronto Roads.....	6		
Montreal Turnpike Bonds.....	6	67,200	00
Northern Railway do.....	6	243,333	33
Grand Trunk Postal do.....	Variable	121,666	66
do Preference Stock.....		121,739	68
Miscellaneous Consolidated Fund Investment.....		58,350	25
Great Western Bonds (variable to 1869), 4 per cent.....			
Intercolonial Construction Account.....	3		
Sterling Debentures.....	6		
Bonds for Intercolonial.....	5		
India Bonds.....	5		
Exchequer Bills.....			
Bank Deposits.....	4	1,119,999	93
do.....	5	3,580,938	00
do Special Circulation Acct. 5 do.....			
Sinking Fund, 4 per cent., Inscription Special Account.....		1,064,999	99
Total Investments		11,787,302	39
Miscellaneous.			
Province of Canada, Debt Account, 5 per cent.....		5,781	94
New Brunswick, Debt Account... 5 do.....			
Provincial Accounts.....		11,405,583	45
Nova Scotia Suspense Account.....		48,753	47
New Brunswick Suspense Account.....		1,578	84
Miscellaneous.....		615,297	33
Pacific Railway Deposit Account.....			
Quebec Harbour, 5 per cent.....		724,140	00
Improvements of the St. Lawrence, 5 per cent.....		544,000	00
Total Miscellaneous		18,405,135	08
Banking Accounts.			
Cash.....		6,037,391	08
Special Circulation Account.....			
Issue Account and Specie Reserve.....		2,780,108	42
Financial Agents.....		514,297	83
Bank of Montreal, Silver Debentures.....			
Silver Deposit Account.....		799,810	08
Silver Coinage Account.....		202,509	24
Miscellaneous Banking Accounts.....			
Total Banking Accounts		10,462,596	13
Total Assets		35,655,023	00
Recapitulation.			
Total Debt.....		151,063,401	62
Total Assets.....		35,655,023	00
Net Debt.....		\$116,008,378	02

Interest.

Total Annual Interest on the portion of Funded Debt payable in	
Canada on July 1st, 1875.....	\$ 480,733 84
Ditto, payable in London at same date	4,041,089 94
Total Annual Interest	\$5,421,823 78

Debt and Interest per Capita of Population.

Net Debt per capita of Population of Canada on July 1st, 1875, on the estimate	
of population at that date	\$30 08
Ditto on Gross Debt of Canada at same date	\$43 11
Amount of Interest per capita at same date	\$ 1 44

Immigration.

We continue the statistics of Immigration to Canada, from the Year Book of 1876 (page 93.)

The following statement shows the number of settlers in Canada, and the Immigrants who have passed through Canada for the Western States since 1860:—

	Passengers through Canada.	Settled in Canada.
1860.....	41,704	10,001
1867.....	47,212	14,603
1868.....	58,683	12,765
1869.....	51,202	18,680
1870.....	44,313	24,706
1871.....	37,949	27,773
1872.....	52,008	36,578
1873.....	49,050	50,050
1874.....	40,640	39,373
1875.....	0,214	27,382

We cannot, as this edition of the Year Book goes to press, obtain the figures for the calendar year 1876. But it is certain that there has been further very large decline, not only in the immigration to Canada, but to this continent.

The immigrant arrivals at Quebec for the last three years, has been as follows:

In 1874.....	21,359
" 1875.....	13,540
" 1876.....	10,401

These figures show the relative decline of the general immigration to America.

The following table shows the nationalities of the immigrants arrived at Quebec for the last four years. (The nationalities of those who arrive at the inland ports cannot be ascertained):—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
English.....	14,867	18,004	13,298	7,582
Irish.....	8,410	4,336	2,650	1,449
Scotch.....	4,165	4,865	2,582	1,816
German.....	764	730	462	176
Scandinavian.....	10,148	4,447	1,407	1,301
French and Belgians.....	1,360	2,634	1,632	534
Other origins.....	23	76	.....	.....
Icelanders.....	.....	.....	351	22
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	1,532	3,258

Total.....37,743 36,901 23,894 16,038

The following is a comparative statement of the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec from 1872 to 1875 inclusive:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Farmers.....	2,386	1,470	1,763	1,188
Labourers.....	6,189	6,202	4,259	3,963
Clerks and Traders.....	79	62	32	97
Professional Men.....	14	7	1	7

Totals.....15,427 15,403 8,823 6,035

The total number of passengers arrived at Quebec in 1875 was 18,047. Out of these only 562 arrived by sailing ships, the remainder by steamships. The average passage of the Allan Line was,—mail steamers from Liverpool, 12 days; Londonderry, 11 days; Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 14 days; Belfast, 14 days; Liverpool, 12 days; Dominion Line, from Liverpool, 14 days; Belfast, 13 days; Temperley's Line, from London, 18 days. These figures are taken from the report of Mr. Stafford, Dominion Government Immigration Agent at Quebec.

The following table, continued from previous *Year Books*, shows the movement of Immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1875 inclusive:—

Years.	Arrivals by the St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Settled in Canada.	Went to the United States.
1851.....	41,476	3,670	22,515	22,231
1852.....	39,176	3,500	20,943	12,733
1853.....	36,899	5,000	32,205	11,404
1854.....	53,185	7,000	38,500	21,883
1855.....	21,274	10,000	23,300	8,274
1856.....	25,439	10,729	24,816	8,352
1857.....	32,099	41,994	33,663	40,428
1858.....	12,810	26,860	12,349	27,390
1859.....	8,778	13,179	6,300	15,657
1860.....	10,150	4,829	7,827	7,152
1861.....	19,923	23,723	12,486	19,249
1862.....	22,176	40,450	28,798	33,828
1863.....	19,419	23,948	26,118	17,219
1864.....	19,147	27,048	21,738	24,487
1865.....	21,355	28,863	19,413	30,795
1866.....	28,648	23,147	10,081	41,704
1867.....	30,757	31,121	14,666	47,212
1868.....	34,300	37,148	12,765	58,683
1869.....	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870.....	44,475	24,544	24,706	44,313
1871.....	37,020	27,365	27,773	37,949
1872.....	34,743	54,443	36,578	52,608
1873.....	39,901	62,207	50,050	49,059
1874.....	21,359	58,663	39,373	40,649
1875.....	16,038	20,558	27,382	9,214
Totals....	707,067	622,990	599,036	731,666

The arrivals of immigrants in the Dominion by sea, for the last three years, are as follows:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Quebec.....	33,901	23,891	16,038
Halifax.....	1,405	1,493	644
St. John, N.B.	1,120	615	250
Miramichi.....	137	.....	.....
Total.....	39,560	26,006	16,932

Until the severe commercial crisis which commenced in the United States in 1873, it was generally and undoubtedly correctly believed that Canada lost many immigrants from their going to the United States, but since the year last named, the tide has set in the other way as shown by the following figures obtained from the Custom Houses of entries of immigrants from the United States with settlers goods:—

1873.....	8,971
1874.....	14,110
1875.....	8,139

The following figures show the emigration from Great Britain in the three years named:—

Emigration from Great Britain in	
do 1873.....	310,612
do 1874.....	241,014
do 1875.....	173,809

The decline in the numbers of Immigrants entered into the United States during the same three years was very great:—

Immigrants to U. S. in fiscal year	
do 1873.....	459,804
do 1874.....	313,339
do 1875.....	228,498

The United States figures, for the year 1876, have not, as this edition of the *Year Book* goes to press, been received; but it is understood that the decline has been still greater than in the three years above given.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

This Court established by 38 Vic., chap. 11, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, five of whom constitute a quorum. It has an appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion from every Court. In cases from Quebec, the subject in dispute

must be \$2,000 and over. The Court has also original jurisdiction in exchequer matters and in disputes between provinces. (Secs. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, &c.) *Chief Justice*—Hon. W. B. Richards; *Puisne Judges*—Hon. W. J. Ritchie, Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. J. T. Taschereau, Hon. Telephore Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry. *Registrar*—R. Cassels, Jr.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the Court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000 or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C.B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. B. Patterson, Hon. Thomas Moss. *Registrar*—Alexander Grant.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. R. A. Harrison. *Justices*—Hon. Jos. C. Morrison, and the Hon. Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq., Q.C. *Senior Clerk and Tazing Officer*—John Small. *Junior or Docketing Clerk*—Alexander Macdonell. *Crier and Usher*—Andrew Fleming.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Haggarty, D.C.L. *Justices*—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq. *Senior Clerk and Tazing Officer*—H. B. Clark. *Junior or Docketing Clerk*—B. T. Jackson. *Crier and Usher*—P. Connell.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possess to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudfoot.

Referee in Chambers and Referee of Titles—R. P. Stephens. *Clerk in Chambers*—Fulford Arnold. *Registrar*—G. S. Holmstead. *Deputy Registrars*—A. F. McLean, G. M. Lee. *Docketing Clerk*—W. D. Crofton. *Clerk of Records and Writs*—A. Holmstead. *Asst. Clerk*—J. H. Beaven. *Entering Clerk*—G. W. Keegan. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister, J. Hutcheson Eston, Barrister, and G. W. Evans. *Usher*—R. Parkes. *Tazing Officer*—W. M. Ross. *Clerk*—J. P. Macdonell. *Junior Clerk*—E. M. Ross.

Master in Ordinary—T. W. Taylor, M.A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—Algoma—Hon. W. McCrea. *Barrie*—J. R. Cotter. *Belleville*—S. S. Lazier. *Berlin*—Judge Lacourse. *Brampton*—A. F. Scott. *Brantford*—S. J. Jones. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—R. O'Hara. *Cobourg and Peterboro*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—M. O'Reilly, Q. C. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D. C. L. *Lindsay*—Judge Dean. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Orignal*—Judge Daniell. *Milton*—J. Miller. *Napanee*—S. S. Lazier. *Niagara*—J. A. Woodruff. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—J. Masson. *Perth*—Judge Senkler. *Pictou*—S. S. Lazier. *Simcoe*—C. C. Rapelle. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonnell, L. L. D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *Simcoe*—C. C. Rapelle. *St. Catharines*—F. W. MacDonald. *St. Thomas*—James Shanley. *Stratford*—Judge Lizars. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrea. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard. *Pembroke*—T. Deacon. *Accountant*—R. P. Stephens. *Accountant's Clerk*—B. W. Murray.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This court holds its sittings on the 15th days of March, June, September and December, and it may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in March, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Trinity begins first Monday after 21st August, and ends Saturday of the following week; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. The Administration of Justice Act, 36 Vic., c. 8, and the amendment to that Act 37 chap. 7 direct the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation) to appoint a single judge to sit once a week in and out of term to hear certain business named in the statutes.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Tuesday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year for

hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decrees, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on Thursday for Appeals from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several county courts in Ontario hold semi-annually terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday except the county court of the county of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and in the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the county of York in which county there shall be a third such court in every year, between Easter Term and the first of July, and a fourth in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; and in the county of Wentworth, in which there shall be a third such court, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are eight circuits as follows: *The Eastern*—Cornwall, L'Orignal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Picton. *Victoria*—Hampton, Whitby, Cobourg, Lindsay, Peterboro. *Brock*—Owen Sound, Stratford, Woodstock, Walkerton, Goderich. *Niagara*—Hamilton, Milton, St. Catharines, Welland, Cayuga. *Waterloo*—Barrie, Berlin, Guelph, Stratford, Simcoe. *Western*—Chatham, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas. *Home*—Toronto.

The Court in each District shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge, including Judges of the Court of Appeals of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year as follows:—

Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterboro, Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock, Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. Snelling, L. L. D., barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D. C. L., barrister, Toronto; James Henry Morris, barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D. C. L., barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, M. P., Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, notary public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, notary public, Montreal; William B. Lamb, advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, advocate, Quebec; Fred C. Vannovous, advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holl, Q. C., advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, advocate, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, advocate, St. John's, Quebec; Hewitt Bernard, barrister and advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, advocate, Ottawa; Livingston E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Pischoff (Bischoff, Bombas, & Bischoff, Solicitors), Great Winchester St., London, England; John Morris, (Ashurst Morris, & Co., solicitors) 6, Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grate, notary public, 81, Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q. C., editor-in-chief, Queen's Bench; H. D. W. Wetney, barrister; Common Pleas—George Frederic Harman, barrister. Chancery—A. Grant, barrister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer—Vacant. *Secretary and Librarian*, J. H. Estlin, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees, or assignees. *Clerk*—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases) validity of wills, or action for libel, crim. con. or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the superior courts of law.

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INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each county, and are presided over by the county Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.

There is a Surrogate court in each county which grants probate or administration, and has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The county Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each court, besides the Surrogate Clerk, (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The county Judge in each county, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace holds a Court of General Sessions in his county twice a year [except in the county of York, where three courts will be held in the year], for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decisions of appeals from summary convictions of Magistrates.

COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.

All persons charged with an offence for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Session before the Judge alone.

DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the County Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to \$10; and torts to \$40. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into court divisions, and courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. A. A. Dorton, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Samuel C. Monk, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Hon. J. S. Sanborn, Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier.

APPEAL SIDE.

Montreal—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

Quebec—13th to 18th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where held. *When held.*
 Quebec 27th April and October.
 Montreal 24th March and 24th Sept.
 Three Rivers 23rd March and Sept.
 Sherbrooke 1st April and 11th Oct.
 Kamouraska 23rd June and 18th Dec.
 Rimouski 14th March and Nov.
 Aylmer 21st January and 1st July.
 Percé 13th March and 13th Aug.
 New Carlisle 13th Jan'y and 13th Sept.
 St. Etienne de
 Malbale 6th March.
 Chicoutimi 15th January
 St. Christopher 19th Feb. and 19th Oct.
 Beauce 20th June and 20th Oct.
 Montmagny 21st March and 25th Nov.
 Beauharnois 1st March and 1st Oct.
 St. Hyacinthe 1st May and 1st Dec.
 St. John 22nd March and 15th Sept.
 St. Scholastique 7th January and 2nd July.
 Nelsonville 3rd Tuesday of March and September.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums exceeding \$200, under Chap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Andrew Stuart,
 " Antoine Polette,
 " Thomas J. J. Loranger,
 " Louis Victor Sicotte,
 " Francis G. Johnson,
 " Jos. N. Bossé,
 " Robert Mackay,
 " John Maguire,
 " Frederick W. Torrance,
 " Louis E. N. Casault,
 " H. E. Taschereau,
 " C. Dunkin, P. C.,
 " A. B. Routhier,
 " A. Olivier,
 " Thomas MacCord,
 " M. A. Flamondon,
 " L. B. Caron,
 " Marcus Doherty,
 " Louis Belanger,
 " Hubert Wilfrid Chagnon,
 " Vincencias Paul Wilfrid Dorton,
 " Henry Felix Rainville,
 " Jean Bte. Bourgeois,
 " Augustin Cyrille Papineau.

Montreal—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères and city of Montreal, held from 16th January to 20th April, from 1st May to 30th June, and from 1st September to 20th December, inclusive.

Quebec—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Lévis, Lotbinière and city of Quebec, held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

Three Rivers—Maskinonge, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers from 11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

St. Francis—Richmond including town of Sherbrooke, Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 10th to 14th January, March, May, September and November.

Kamouraska—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 19th to 22nd of March, June and September, and from 14th to 17th December.

Ottawa—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November; from 20th to 25th April; from 6th to 11th October, and from 16th to 20th December.

Chicoutimi—Chicoutimi, held at Chicoutimi, from 12th to 14th January.

Gaspé—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Perce, from 18th to 19th of March and August, and from 18th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th January, 10th to 16th June, and 13th to 19th September.

Terrebonne—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

Joliette—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 15th to 20th January, March, May, Sept. and Nov.

Richelieu—Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 1st to 11th of each month, except January, July and August.

Saguenay—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbale, from 1st to 5th March.

Rimouski—Rimouski, held at Rimouski 7th to 24th March, June and November.

Montmagny—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November, and from 1st to 7th September.

Beauce—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

Arthabaska—Megantic, Arthabaska, and Drummond, held at Arthabaskaville from 20th to 25th of March, June, September and December.

Bedford—Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome, held at Nelsonville second Monday and five following days of January, March, June and October.

St. Hyacinthe—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe from 1st to 6th February, April, June and Nov.

Iberville—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 13th to 19th of March, June, October and December.

Beauharnois—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateaugay, held at Beauharnois from 23rd to 28th February, May, September and December.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums not exceeding \$200, under Chap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic. chap. 6 (Quebec), section 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court of Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the Court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Vercheres County Circuit, held at Vercheres 1st to 5th February, May and Oct.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 10th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and Aug. **Lotbinière County Circuit**, held at St. Croix the 9th to 12th January, June and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 12th to 16th March, June, September and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Rivière du Loup 4th and 5th February, June and October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke 10th to 16th February, April, June, October and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain 18th to 20th February, June and October, and at Coaticook 2nd to 24th February, June and October.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 4th to 6th January, May and September.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 19th to 21st January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 2nd to 24th January, May and September.

Wolfe County Circuit, held at South Ham, 4th to 6th February, June and November.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis, from 15th to 18th of March, June and September, and from 16th to 13th December.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste, 5th to 7th March, June and December.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit Court, held at Aylmer 1st to 5th October, and 12th to 15th December.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papiineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa Circuit Court, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 30th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau Village 8th to 11th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at Perce 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Courts of Bonaventure, held at New Carlisle 7th to 12th January, 4th to 9th June, and 7th to 12th September; and at Carleton, 23rd to 26th January, 20th to 23rd June, and 2nd to 25th September.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin, from 25th to 28th February, and 12th to 15th October. **Magdalen Islands Circuit**, held at Am-

herst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 14th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Gerome, 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at La Chute, 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 18th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 20th to 30th January, May and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 6th to 11th June, and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Court, held at Sorel 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. Francois 24th to 26th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbale 25th to 29th February.

Charlevoix County District, held at Bale St. Paul, 28th to 1st October.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi 7th to 12th February, June and October.

Chicoutimi County, held at Hebertville 20th to 23rd February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at Rimouski 1st to 6th March, June and Nov.

Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane 24th to 27th March, June and Nov.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny 7th to 12th February, May and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean, Port Jolie, 20th to 24th February, May and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel 1st to 5th July, and from 2nd to 5th November.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at St. Christopher 14th to 16th March, June, September and December.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville 15th to 17th January, May and October.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness 9th to 12th January, May and Oct.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville second Monday and five following days of January, March, June and Oct.

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton first Monday and the two following days of February, April, June and Oct.

Shefford County Council, held at Waterloo third Monday and four following days of January, April, June and November.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford second Monday and the two following days of February, May, September and December.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe 22nd to 27th January, March and October.

Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19th February, May and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire 16th to 20th January, April and September.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 6th to 10th March, June, October, and December.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th February, June and October.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Court, held at Beauharnois 17th to 22nd of February, May, September and December.

Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 8th to 11th February, May and September.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF PEACE.

MONTREAL.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.
Terms—QUEBEC—1st June, July and December, and 9th January.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Caps. 105 and 106.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

County of St. Hyacinthe, at St. Hyacinthe, 1st to 4th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Bagot, at Ste. Liboire, 5th to 8th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Rouville, at Marleville, 10th to 13th January, March, May, July, September and November, and at St. Césaire, from 12th to 15th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Joliette, at Joliette, 1st to 4th of February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Montcalm, at Rawdon, from 6th to 8th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of L'Assomption, at L'Assomption, 14th to 18th of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and at St. Lin, from 22nd to 24th March, 12th to 14th June, 24th to 26th September and 20th to 22nd December.

County of Berthier, at Berthier, from 10th to 12th of February, April, June, October, and December.

County of Chicoutimi, at Chicoutimi, 7th to 9th January, March, April, June, September and November; at Notre Dame du Lac, 11th January, 20th to 22nd February, June, September and December; and at L'Anse Saint Jean, 20th to 21st March and July.

County of Brome, at Knowlton, the first Monday and two following days of March, May, September and November.

County of Sheffield, at Waterloo, the third Monday and three following days of February, May, October and December.

County of Missisquoi, at Bedford, the first Monday and two following days of January and July, and the second Monday of April and November.

County of Charlevoix, at Malbale, 7th to 10th January, February, April, May, September, and November.

County of Saguenay, at Escoumalns, 20th to 23rd February, May and October.

Town of Sherbrooke, 10th to 12th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Wolfe, at South Ham, 6th to 8th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Stanstead, at Stanstead Plains, 15th to 17th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Richmond, at Richmond, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September and November; and at Danville, 25th to 27th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Compton, at Cookshire, 23rd to 30th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Bagot, at Acton Vale, 10th to 13th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Soulanges, at Coteau Landing, 11th to 13th January, April, August and December.

County of Vaudreuil, at Vaudreuil, 8th to 10th January, April, August and December; and at St. Marthe, 18th to 24th March, June, September and December.

County of Beauharnois, at Beauharnois, 2nd to 4th January, May, August and November.

County of Chateaugay, at St. Martine, 20th to 23rd January, April, July and October.

County of Huntingdon, at Huntingdon, 25th to 27th January, May, August and November.

County of Rimouski, at Rimouski, 1st to 3rd February, May, July, September and December; at St. Moïse, 10th to 13th Feb-

ruary, July, September and December; at Metis, 15th to 18th February, July, September and December; at Matane, 20th to 24th February, July, September and December; and at St. Simon, from 27th to 29th of January, April, June, September and November.

County of Argenteuil, at Lachute, 5th to 7th March, April, and 25th to 27th June, July, August and November.

County of Two Mountains, at St. Scholastique 10th to 12th March and April, 20th to 22nd July, August and September, and 26th to 28th December.

County of Terrebonne, at Terrebonne, 25th to 27th January, February, April, September and October; and from 18th to 20th June at St. Jerome, 20th to 23rd March and December, and 10th to 12th June, July, August and November; and at St. Therese de Blainville, and to 4th January, April, June, September and December, and 3rd to 5th November.

County of St. John's, at St. John's, 2nd to 4th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Iberville, at Iberville, 11th to 13th January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Napierville, at Napierville, 20th to 23rd January, March, May, July, September and November.

County of Nicolet, at Beaucourt, 10th to 12th of January, March, April, July, September and December.

County of Champlain, at Batiscan, 11th to 16th of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of St. Maurice, at Yamachiche, 19th to 31st of February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Maskinongie, at Rivière du Loup, from 22nd to 24th February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Ottawa, at Wakefield, 21st and 22nd of January, May and September, at Wright, from 23rd to 25th of same months, at Papineauville, 22nd to 24th February, May, June, August, October and December, at Hull 1st to 6th of February, April, June, August, October and December, and at Maniwaské from 25th to 27th of May, and from 13th to 15th of August and December.

County of Pontiac, at Village of Bryson, from 7th to 9th, and at Portage-du-Fort from 10th to 13th of January, March, May, July, September and November, and at village of Chapeau, 15th to 17th of January, March, May, July, September and Nov.

County of Levis, at Levis, 1st to 4th of February, March, May, June, July, Sept., October and December.

County of Lotbinière, at St. Croix, 18th to 20th of January, March, May, June, September, and November, at St. Sylvestre, 10th to 12th of February, April, June, July, September and December, and at St. Jean Deschallions, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September and December.

County of Montmagny, at Montmagny, 27th to 30th of January, May, September, and November, 1st to 8th of April, and 4th to 7th July.

County of Bellechasse, at St. Michel, 1st to 3rd of February, June, October and December, 27th to 29th of March, and 26th to 28th of August, and at St. Raphael, 4th to 6th of February, April, June, October and December, and 26th to 30th of August, and

at St. Gervais, from 7th to 9th of February, April, June, October and December, and from 22nd to 29th of August.

County of L'Islet, at St. Jean Port Joly, 22nd to 25th of January and March, and 1st to 3rd of May, July, September and November.

County of Drummond, 1st to 3rd of February, April, May, July, October and November inclusive.

County of Arthabaska, 11th to 13th of January, February, April, May, October, and November inclusive.

County of Megantic, 7th to 9th of February, April, May, July, October and November, inclusive.

County of Richelieu, at Sorel, 1st to 4th of February, April, June and August, and 10th to 14th of October and December, and at St. Ours, 27th to 30th of January, May, and July, and 1st to 4th of March, September and November.

County of Yamaska, at St. Francois du Lac, 5th to 8th of February, April, June, August, October and December.

County of Kamouraska, at Kamouraska, 14th to 16th of January, April, June and September.

County of Temiscouata, at Green Island, 1st to 3rd of February, May, September, and December, at Riviere du Loup, 8th to 11th of January, April, June, September, and December, at Notre Dame du Lac, 27th to 30th of March, June September and December, and at Trois Pistoles, 5th to 8th of February, 27th to 29th of April, 5th to 8th of September, and 3rd to 6th of November.

County of Bonaventure, at New Carlisle 28th to 30th of January, March, April, June, August, September and October, at New Richmond, 8th to 10th of February, March, July, August and October, at Carleton, 12th to 14th of February, March, July, August and October, at Nouvelle, 15th to 17th of February, March, July, August and October, at Cross Point, 10th to 21st of February, March, July, August and October, at Restigouche, 22nd to 24th of February, March, July and October.

County of Gaspé, at Grand River, 8th to 11th of January, and 1st to 3rd of March, June and September, at Perce, 15th to 17th of January, and 8th to 10th of March, June

and September, at Gaspé Basin, 20th to 23rd January, and 16th to 18th of March, June and September, at Fox River, 27th to 30th January, and 24th to 26th March, June, September, and at St. Anne des Monts, 6th to 8th of July and October.

County of Beauce, at D'Vital de Lambton, 21st to 23rd January.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. Sir W. Young, Knt., Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty; Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge in Equity.

Puisne Judges—Hon. W. F. DeBarres; Hon. L. M. Wilkins; Hon. J. McCully; Hon. Hugh McDonald, Hon. H. W. Smith.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. J. C. Allen, Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. W. Weldon; Hon. Chas. Fisher; Hon. A. R. Wetmore; Hon. Charles Duff.

MANITOBA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. Jas. McKeagney; Hon. L. Betournay.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. H. P. Croase; Hon. J. H. Gray.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon. E. Palmer, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. H. Peters; Hon. Jas. Hensley.

Post Office of the Dominion.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Rates within Dominion of Canada and United States.

	Prepaid by Stamps.	Postage insufficiently paid.
Letters not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	cents 3	
" over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. but not over 1 oz.	" 6	
" over 1 " "	" 11	
" over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	" 16	
" over 2 " "	" 21	
		Double the deficient postage.

and so on, 3 cents being charged for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Stamp. All letters must be prepaid by stamp.

Postage. All letters for the United States must be fully paid by stamp, and *vice versa*. Letters mailed in the United States for Canada, insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Unpaid. Letters posted unpaid sent to Dead Letter Office.

Insufficiently paid. Letters posted insufficiently paid, but with one 3 cent stamp attached, will be forwarded, and the deficient postage charged double.

Foreign Stamps. Neither British, United States nor any Foreign Stamps can be affixed to Letters mailed in Canada.

DROP LETTERS.

1 cent per ½ oz., in all cases prepaid by stamp.

POSTAGE CARDS.

1 cent to Canada and United States.
United States post cards cannot be mailed in Canada; and Canadian post cards cannot be mailed in the United States.
Post Cards to the United Kingdom, 2 cents.

REGISTRATION FEES.

2 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in Canada.
5 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in United States.
8 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in United Kingdom.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Letters 6 cents per ½ oz. Registration same as in Dominion.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Letters same as within Dominion, but subject to charge on delivery. Registration same as in Dominion.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Letters by Canadian Mail 5 cents per ½ oz.
" New York do do
" All Letters and postal matter desired to be sent by steamers from New York, must be *via* New York.
" All Letters sent to the United Kingdom should be prepaid, or they will be charged double postage, or double any portion of the amount unpaid.

Newspaper and Periodical Post.

Canadian newspapers and periodicals, from the office of publication or news agency to regular subscribers, at 1 cent per lb. of bulk weight.

Transient newspapers and periodicals, written or printed matter not being of the nature of a letter, books, pamphlets and other miscellaneous transmissions in open covers, one cent per 4 oz.

Newspapers or periodicals weighing less than 1 oz. each, when posted singly ½ cent each.

Closed parcels not containing letters 12½ cents per 8 ozs.

Publishers' subscription accounts may be enclosed free of postage.

British newspapers to regular subscribers in Canada, by Canadian booksellers or agents, pass free.

All transient newspapers must be prepaid by stamp, or they will not be forwarded.

Parcel Post.

See table for rates.
No letter must be contained in the parcel, nor must it contain any matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.

The weight of the parcel must not exceed 4 lbs., nor the size 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in breadth or thickness.

Postage must be prepaid by stamps, and package marked with the words "by parcel post."

The name of the sender should be written on the parcel, with his address, and it will be returned to him if not delivered.
The parcel post is confined to Canada.

Money Orders within the Dominion.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to \$100, and as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On Orders not exceeding \$1	2 cents.
" up to \$10	5 "
Over \$10 up to \$20	10 "
" 20 " 40	20 "
" 40 " 60	30 "
" 60 " 80	40 "
" 80 " 100	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders under and up to the amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg.	25 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg.	50 "
" 5 " 10	75 "
" 10 " 15	\$1.00 "

Money Orders between the Dominion and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

On Orders up to £5 stg.	25 cents.
Over £5 up to £10 stg.	50 "
" 10 " 15	75 "
" 15 " 20	\$1.00

Money Orders with United States.

Money Orders are drawn on the United States in Canada currency for sums not exceeding \$40; but Postmasters may issue more than one order to the same person.

On Orders not exceeding \$20	20 cts
Over \$20 and to \$40	50 cts

Money Orders with India.

Commencing 1st July, 1875, the following rates will be charged on Money Orders with India.—

On Orders up to £2 stg.	30 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg.	60 "
" 5 " 10	90 "
" 10 " 15	\$1.00

Special care must be taken that all necessary information is supplied to Postmasters.

MAIL ROUTES.

Mails are forwarded from Canada, as follows:—
Once per week for England by Canadian

steamer, sailing every Saturday from Quebec in summer, and from Portland and Halifax in winter; and a special mail for the Maritime Provinces is sent once per fortnight by Canadian steamer sailing from Halifax every alternate Tuesday.

Once a week for England by Cunard steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.

With Manitoba the postal communication is daily all the year round.

To British Columbia, mails are forwarded daily, via the United States, and thence by steamer from San Francisco to Victoria, on 1st, 10th and 20th of each month during the winter. Mails are also sent overland through Washington Territory to Puget Sound and thence by steamer to Victoria.

From Victoria, mails are despatched on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month during the winter, by steamer, via San Francisco. Mails are also sent from Victoria by way of Puget Sound, and thence by land through Washington Territory.

The direct postal routes from Canada to the following countries are as follows:—

To Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco.

To Mexico, the Isthmus of Panama and South America, and the West India Islands, via New York; twice a week on the principal sea routes and once a fortnight on the less important lines.

To Bermuda and St. John's, Newfoundland, and the West India Islands, via Halifax, from whence steamers sail once per month to Bermuda and St. Thomas, and once per fortnight to Newfoundland.

To all other parts of the Globe, via England.

SUMMARY OF POSTAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

1. All mail matter of every kind shall be fully paid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

2. Each country will transport domestic mails of the other free of charge.

3. Patterns and samples not exceeding in weight 8 ozs. subject to regulations made by either Post Office Department, to prevent violation of Revenue Laws. They must never be closed to inspection. Postage on each such pattern or sample 10 cents. Must be prepaid.

4. No accounts kept between the two Post Office Departments. Each to retain all the postage it collects.

5. Dead letters to be returned to each without charge.

6. Expense of transporting mails between the frontier exchange offices where the conveyance is by water, to be borne equally by the two Departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country.

7. Offices exchanging mails shall continue to act as offices of exchange; or any of them may be discontinued and others agreed on.

8. Existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries shall continue, but the registration fee on registered letters sent from the United States to Canada shall

be the same as the registration fee charged in the United States for domestic registered letters.

9. This arrangement shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; and it may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

SUMMARY OF POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The amendments to the Postal Law passed in the Session of 1875, came wholly into operation from 1st October of that year. By this law, prepayment upon all letters, newspapers and other mailable matter was made compulsory.

The number of Post Offices in the Dominion on 1st January, 1876, was 1,802. Number of miles of Post route, 38,480. The number of miles actually travelled on mail service during the year 1875 was 14,381,078. 42,000,000 of Letters and Post Cards were sent through the Post, and 31,300,000 Newspapers. The number of Registered Letters was 1,750,000, and of Free Letters 1,200,000. The number of parcels sent by Parcel Post was 131,352.

The Postal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1875, was \$1,536,500, and the Expenditure, \$1,873,241.

The amount of Money Orders issued was \$6,721,439. In Ontario and Quebec there were at that date 288 P. O. Savings Banks, with 24,294 depositors. There was deposited during the year the sum of \$1,942,326, and the total amount to credit of depositors at that date was \$2,236,000.

By arrangement with the Imperial Post Office, the letter rate between Canada and the United Kingdom has been reduced to the rate of the International Postal Union, 5 cents currency, and this rate is uniform by whatever route a letter may be carried.

In August, 1875, the arrangement for Interchange of Money Orders between the United States and Canada came into effect, and during the five months to the close of the year, these amounted to \$153,906.

The publication of an official Postal Guide was commenced in October, 1875.

The Free Delivery system was in 1875 put in operation in Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, St. John, N. B., and Halifax.

117 Letter Carriers are now employed in these cities, under the direction of a Superintendent of Letter Carriers in each city. The carriers are required to wear a certain uniform, for which an allowance of \$50 per annum is made. The advantages anticipated from the Free Delivery system have already been realised; the delivery service is essentially improved, and a large increase in the number of letters and papers delivered by Letter Carriers has resulted. The average weekly delivery by Letter Carriers in November, 1875, was 90,483 letters and 28,388 newspapers. The total annual expenditure of the service is \$63,434 for the seven cities.

The Railway Mail Service has increased very remarkably. Mails are now regularly conveyed over 4,176 miles of railway. Every week day there are 56 travelling Post-offices on the road, in which mails are received, sorted and delivered by P. O. clerks.

A contract was concluded in August, 1875, with Mr. Henry Rhodes of Victoria, B. C., for the transport of the mails four times a month, from April to September, and twice a month, from October to April, between Victoria and San Francisco.

\$1,178,751 was collected by the sale of postage stamps. 1,750,000 letters were registered during the year, being about one to every twenty-four of the letters passing by post. 51 registered letters miscarried, and there were 30 cases of alleged abstraction of contents of such letters. Registration Stamps have been issued to be used for letters in the Dominion, for the United Kingdom or the United States. A red stamp of 2 cents for the Dominion; a green of 5 cents for United States; a blue of 8 cents for United Kingdom. During the fiscal year 572,127 dead letters were returned to the General Post Office. Of these, 413,966 originated in Canada. All dead letters, whose writers can be found, are returned to the writers.

Two new Post Office Savings Banks were opened during the year.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United States—prepayment is required in all cases.

Countries.	Letters, per 1 oz.	Newspapers, each.	Printed Matter, per 1 oz. (See notes a, b.)
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Acapulco	13		12
*Aspinwall	08	04	08b
Bahamas	06	04	08b
Belize	16	06	12
Bermuda	08	04	08b
Bolivia	20	06	12
Brazil	18	08	12
Ecuador	28	04	06
Costa Rica	08	04	08b
*Chili—Valparaiso	20	06	12
†China except Hong Kong and dependent ports	08	04	08b
Cuba	08	04	08b
Demarara (British Guiana)	16	06	12
Hong Kong and dependent ports	13	04	12
†Japan	18	06	05b
Mexico	13		08a
New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	10	06	12
Nicaragua	06	04	08b
New Zealand	15	04	06
*Panama	08	04	08b
*Peru—Callao and Lima	10	06	12
Venezuela	16	06	12
†West Indies	16	06	12

a 1 oz.; b 2 oz.

* Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.

† Letters can be registered to Shanghai and Yokohama only. Fee 10c.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for S. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the U. Kingdom.

Countries.	Letters.		Newspapers not exceeding 1/4 oz. each.		BOOK POST.				
	Per 1 oz.	Per 1/4 oz.							
	C. c.	cts.	C. c.	cts.	2 oz.	4 to 6 oz.	6 to 8 oz.	Every additional 2 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.
† Africa (W. Coast)	10	04	4	8	12	22	24	12	12
* Algeria	10	04	4	8	12	22	24	12	12
Australia, via Brindisi	10	04	4	8	12	22	24	12	12
Austria	10	04	4	8	12	22	24	12	12
Belgium	10	04	4	8	12	22	24	12	12
† Brazil	24	04	6	10	18	20	4	10	10
† Buenos Ayres	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
Cape Good Hope	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
Ceylon	22	04	10	12	21	4	12	12	12
† Chili	4	06	10	12	22	4	12	12	12
China, except Hong Kong	28	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
Constantinople	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
† Cuba	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
Denmark	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
† Ecuador	40	06	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
Egypt	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
England	5	02	4	6	14	12	6	10	10
* France	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
* Galatz	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
* Gibraltar	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Germany	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Great Britain	5	02	4	6	12	14	6	10	10
Greece	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
† Grey Town	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
† Guatemala	16	01	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
† Hayti	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Holland	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Hong Kong	28	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
Ireland	5	02	4	6	12	12	6	10	10
India	28	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
Ionian Islands	20	04	4	8	17	16	4	10	10
Italy	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Madeira	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Malta	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Mauritius	24	08	14	16	30	32	16	10	10
Mexico	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
Natal	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
† New Granada	16	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
New Zealand	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Norway	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
† Peru	46	01	10	12	23	24	12	12	12
Portugal	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Russia	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Sweden	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	10	10
Switzerland	16	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
Tasmania	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10
† Venezuela	16	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
Victoria	16	04	10	12	22	24	12	12	12
W. Indies (Br.)	28	04	8	10	18	20	4	10	10

NOTE TO TABLE 2.—All letters must be prepaid. Unpaid or short paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amount short paid and a fine of 3d. stg.

Registration fee (to be paid by registered letter stamp) on letters to the United Kingdom is 5 cents each. In all cases of foreign registration it is better to apply at the Post Office for particulars.

TABLE OF RATES on all matter, not letters forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and France.
All Postage in this table must be prepaid by stamps

Description.	In the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland and to and from the United States.		To Great Britain by Canadian Steamers from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.		To Great Britain by the Canadian or other steamers from New York or Boston.		To France by Can. Ste. from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.	
	(a) Canadian Packet Book Post.	(b) Cunard Packet Book Post.	(c) French Book Post.	(d) Parcel Post.	(e) French Book Post.	(f) Parcel Post.	(g) French Book Post.	(h) Parcel Post.
Books and Cartes de Visite.	1 cent per 4 oz.	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Circulars printed.	1 cent per 4 oz.	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hand bills.	1 cent per 4 oz.	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lithogr. Letters and Circulars.	1 cent per 4 oz.	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Newspapers.	1 cent per lb. prepaid by Publishers.	1 cent per lb. prepaid by Publishers.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Newspapers, transient.	1 cent per 4 oz. or 1 cent if less than 1 oz.	1 cent per 4 oz. or 1 cent if less than 1 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Patterns of Merchandise.	1 cent per 4 oz. whether package contains 1 or more Nos., if less than 1 oz., 1 ct. if sent separately.	1 cent per 4 oz. whether package contains 1 or more Nos., if less than 1 oz., 1 ct. if sent separately.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Periodicals.	(See note d)	(See note d)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Parcel Post, packages.	Parcel Post or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Parcel Post or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Photog. in cases or albums.	1 cent per 4 oz.	1 cent per 4 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Prices current.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Printers' Proofs.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Seeds, cuttings, butts, roots, sections, grafts, &c.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(a) Canadian Packet Book Post.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs.	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
" 2 and 4 ozs.	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "
" 4 and 8 ozs.	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "
" 8 and 12 ozs.	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "
" 12 and 1 lb.	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "
Increasing 6 cents every 4 ozs additional.	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
(b) Cunard Packet Book Post.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.	Under 1 oz. 2 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs.	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
" 2 and 4 ozs.	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "
" 4 and 8 ozs.	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "
" 8 and 12 ozs.	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "
" 12 and 1 lb.	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "
Increasing 6 cents every 4 ozs additional.	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
(c) French Book Post.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs. 4 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs.	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs.	10 "	10 "	10 "	10 "	10 "	10 "	10 "	10 "
" 8 and 12 ozs.	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "	24 "
" 12 and 1 lb.	32 "	32 "	32 "	32 "	32 "	32 "	32 "	32 "
Increasing 8 cents every 4 ozs additional.	40 "	40 "	40 "	40 "	40 "	40 "	40 "	40 "
(d) Parcel Post.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.	Not exceeding 1 lb. 12 cents.
1 lb to 1 1/2 lb.	25 "	25 "	25 "	25 "	25 "	25 "	25 "	25 "
1 1/2 lb to 2 lb.	37 "	37 "	37 "	37 "	37 "	37 "	37 "	37 "
2 lb to 2 1/2 lb.	50 "	50 "	50 "	50 "	50 "	50 "	50 "	50 "
2 1/2 lb to 3 lb.	62 "	62 "	62 "	62 "	62 "	62 "	62 "	62 "
3 lb to 3 1/2 lb.	75 "	75 "	75 "	75 "	75 "	75 "	75 "	75 "
3 1/2 lb to 4 lb.	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "	87 1/2 "

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, works of art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photography, Paper, Vellum, Parchment, &c.; they may be written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at both ends or both sides.

*Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

Insolvency.

The following statement of Insolvency in Canada from January 1st, 1875, to February 23rd, 1876, is obtained from inquiries made by the Depression Committee of the House of Commons of Official Assignees. It shows the very great severity of the recent commercial crisis:—

No of Insol- vents in each class.	Nature of Business.	Amount of Liabilities.	Amount of Dividend.	Average of Dividend.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Per cent.
4	Agents	68,683 50	21,243 96	33 6-7
3	Agricultural Implement Makers.....	63,829 20	12,358 83	19 1-3
2	Auctioneers	8,660 00		
10	Bakers	34,646 05	6,304 24	18 45-100
1	Banker.....	14,000 00	1,400 00	10
1	Barber.....	1,517 11		
1	Barrel Stave Maker	800 00	280 00	35
11	Blacksmiths	17,605 73	177 50	1
1	Blind Manufacturer.....	7,200 00	1,800 00	25
1	Block Maker.....	8,044 55		
1	Boiler Maker.....	31,987 15	9,596 13	30
19	Booksellers and Stationers	127,151 32	48,450 80	38 11-100
65	Boot and Shoe Manufacturers	847,034 38	261,600 00	31 1-4
6	Brewers and Distillers.....	197,758 16	87,570 00	44 80-100
6	Brokers	422,306 89	94,753 01	22 1-2
3	Brick Makers	37,245 50	1,795 22	4 9-11
63	Builders, Contractors and Carpenters.....	815,450 38	46,033 54	18 1-3
26	Butchers and Cattle Dealers	218,853 02	46,849 15	21 4-5
37	Carriage Makers	210,406 38	69,107 51	30
1	Carter	1,053 15		
1	Carriage Hardware Dealer.....	170,000 00	42,500 00	25
3	Carvers and Gilders	14,228 03	825 00	2 1-4
1	City Omnibus Company.....	3,777 53		
14	Coal and Wood Dealers.....	317,935 10	8,596 72	2 7-10
9	Confectioners.....	27,982 13	9,706 70	35
16	Commission Merchants and For- warders.....	487,613 75	15,672 15	32 1-2
2	Coopers.....	5,518 70	1,230 00	22 1-2
1	Cotton Manufacturer.....	7,374 84		Nil
6	Crockery Dealers.....	86,372 20	20,390 30	30 1-2
125	Dry Goods Merchants	4,880,106 25	1,265,229 11	26 54-100
20	Druggists and Chemists.....	80,548 01	14,965 72	17 83-100
1	Engraver	12,151 13		
1	Express Agent.....	8,490 00	2,122 50	25
12	Fancy Goods Dealers	167,773 75	36,718 54	21 90-100
2	Fishmongers.....	850 00	100 00	12
11	Founders	324,235 15	54,482 31	16 80-100
21	Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers.....	580,175 62	122,983 63	21
1	Free Stone Quarry Company.....	35,000 00		
2	Fruiters	18,084 26	4,910 22	27 1-4
15	Furriers.....	277,705 46	78,335 25	28 1-5
122	Grocers.....	1,541,537 83	250,327 01	16 1-4
1	Hair Work Manufacturer.....	3,090 43	306 04	10
32	Hardware Dealers.....	3,004,159 74	875,648 90	26
16	Harness Makers and Saddlers, &c	81,181 01	26,756 07	33
36	Hotel Keepers.....	294,432 52	16,669 63	7 1-10
1	Hub and Spoke Company.....	15,058 62	15,056 62	100
2	Importer	160,213 67	40,053 41	25
1	Insurance Agents	6,997 53		
28	Jewellers.....	439,917 00	72,681 60	16 1-2
4	Land Speculators	368,956 01	389,921 65	92 1-7
4	Leather Dealers	489,073 98	160,252 58	30 3-4
1	Liquor Mixer.....	3,107 00		
2	Livery Stable Keepers.....	2,898 65	403 00	14
13	Lobster Canning Companies.....	23,536 31	2,322 50	11 13-100

No. of Insol- vents in each class.	Nature of Business.	Amount of Liabilities.	Amount of Dividend.	Average rate of Dividend.
65	Lumber Merchants	2,182,145 13	379,383 19	17 38-100
6	Machinists	27,782 62	1,484 83	5 1-3
3	Marble Dealers	12,529 51	16,587 95	84 1-2
1	Mattress Manufacturer	3,060 64	389 05	11
327	Merchants, General	2,289,942 83	576,514 15	25 3-4
39	Millers	270,256 81	12,380 40	4 58-100
7	Milliners	13,060 61	388 45	3
2	Moulding Manufacturers	17,258 39	1,445 83	8 1-3
8	Musical Instrument Makers	16,109 94	Nil.	Nil.
1	Nursery Grower	75,000 00	.....	.....
5	Oil Merchants	74,843 00	4,077 15	6 1-4
8	Opticians	55,163 74	11,218 94	20 1-3
5	Painters	21,208 05	4,570 26	21 1-2
2	Paper Dealers	180,515 01	.....	.....
1	Peat Manufacturing Company	5,485 11	658 21	12
1	Perfumer	653 00	.....	.....
4	Photographers	11,427 53	785 55	6 3-4
2	Plaster Dealers	17,049 00	.....	Nil.
4	Plumbers	8,242 72	.....	.....
1	Pork Packer	37,500 00	.....	.....
3	Potash Manufacturers	6,927 00	168 00	2 1-2
2	Printers and Publishers	15,570 99	1,044 86	6 7-10
4	Pump Makers	3,000 00	1,320 00	44
1	Safe Manufacturer	110,032 00	100,032 00	100
1	Sash Door Manufacturer	18,150 95	3,630 19	20
1	School Slate Quarry Company	8,034 44	.....	.....
1	Sewing Machine Manufacturer	90,966 28	19,513 25	20
7	Sewing Machine Dealers	19,180 62	3,373 12	17 58-100
0	Shipbuilders and Joiners, &c.	129,915 39	12,413 87	9 65-100
1	Ship Chandler	20,650 00	6,195 00	30
4	Soap Manufacturers	51,840 00	32,200 00	62 1-6
2	Soda Water Manufacturers	2,943 00	161 01	3 1-2
1	Spring Manufacturer	11,379 63	.....	.....
1	Stage Owner	2,100 00	.....	.....
2	Stone Cutters	2,596 00	1,110 00	42 3-4
5	Stove Dealers	41,847 71	1,043 53	2 1-2
2	Suet Butter Companies	12,000 00	6,000 00	55
1	Sugar Dealer	125,109 04	.....	.....
40	Tailor, Merchant	586,515 17	184,287 54	34 1-3
13	Tanners and Curriers	238,270 25	80,394 47	37 1-2
18	Tinsmiths	42,689 00	8,753 08	20 1-2
7	Tobaccoists	27,036 41	.....	Nil.
1	Truss Manufacturer	2,903 00	.....	do
1	Tub Manufacturer	4,115 00	9 8 03	22
2	Undertakers	12,093 15	3,222 76	25 4-5
3	Upholsters	15,837 62	1,876 25	11 84-100
6	Vessel Owners (Shipowners)	93,921 26	12,259 55	13
1	Warehouseman	4,658 83	.....	.....
1	Wharfinger	13,000 00	.....	.....
4	Wine and Spirit Dealers	34,293 07	2,632 50	7 65-100
1	Wood Turner	1,191 62	.....	.....
3	Woolen Manufacturers	30,687 33	13,180 00	43
1,391	Supplementary Returns	24,024,650 10	5,642,551 49	.....
	Totals	2,908,048 00	428,773 69	.....
		20,993,707 10	6,071,325 18	22 1-2

Mining.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Report of the Department of Mines, speaks as follows of the operations of 1875: The sanguine expectations of three years ago have not been realized. Instead of the active prosperity anticipated for the

coal trade, this principal mining industry has suffered a serious decline. Many companies having been compelled during the past year to almost entirely close their collieries, with the consequent result, the distress now prevalent among the mining population of Cape Breton.

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mines 1875.	Minerals.	Quantities.			Values.		
		1873.	1874.	1875	1873.	1874.	1875.
31	Coal	1,051,467	872,720	781,165	2,089,317	1,787,008	1,434,062
41	Gold	11,852	9,141	11,208	219,270	164,088	201,756
1	Iron ore	3,485	2,469	4,467	10,455	7,407	13,401
	Plaster	120,083	104,140	95,150	120,003	104,140	95,907
	Freestone, &c	2,820	8,820	5,778	34,532	40,313	39,689
	Limestone		443	4,800		537	3,372
	Moulding Sand	130	300	100		600	200
	Barytes		208	175		2,060	1,750

*Unsmelted Gold valued at \$10 per ounce.

Gold Mining alone, it will be noticed, shows a slight improvement. The first rally that has taken place since 1870, and the second since the decline in the production began in 1867, when the yield was 27,533 ounces. The advance of more than 2,000 ounces, which it shows over the yield of the previous year, although small is satisfactory, for it holds out hopes that with careful management, there may yet be a revival of this which promised to be an important industry. It is also gratifying to know, that the principal miners are of opinion that the current year will show a further increase.

IRON.

The Dominion of Canada imported during the fiscal year ended June 30th 1875, pig iron to the value of \$1,220,000, and railway bars, fish-plates, frogs, &c., to the value of \$5,230,454; and during the following three months, pig iron to the value of \$237,103. These figures show the large demand in the Dominion for pig iron and wrought bars of iron and steel, and to some degree the extent of the market in which home manufacturers may expect to compete.

The great depression that has of late existed in the iron trade has retarded the development of this industry in this Province. But more attention is now being directed to it, as the extent and character of the explored deposits become better known, and some enquiries have lately been made for rich ores to export, for admixture with the ores of Pennsylvania. Prospectors, however, did little or nothing during the past year to open up new ground.

The Steel Company of Canada have confined their operations at Londonderry chiefly to those of a preparatory character, driving adits and levels to open the deposits, and accumulate stocks of ore on the surface, erecting blast-furnaces, stoves, engine-houses and dwellings, and building tramways and branch railways to convey the ore from the mines to the works.

The mining department has been vigorously pushed on. Some 300 miners employed, of whom 200 are Cornishmen, 130 being imported by the company; 16 adits in course of being driven; one adit has advanced 580 feet, and has yet 350 to go before striking the ore led at a depth of 150 feet; another has been driven 585 feet, and has to go 230 feet further. A third has been carried 980 feet, and will soon strike the ore. The lowest adit has been driven 1,230 feet. On the east side of Londonderry, on Folly Mountain, five adits are in course of being driven at various depths, the deepest striking the ore at 250 feet from the surface. Total quantity of ore in sight estimated at 300,000 tons.

GOLD.

It is satisfactory to notice that an increase has taken place, in the total production of gold, in the Province. All the districts, except Montagu, Wine Harbor, and the unproclaimed, show a yield greater than that of the year before. The total increase is 2,003 ounces, which makes the production only 64 ounces behind that of 1874, when 11,852 ounces were mined in Nova Scotia. Of the mines in operation,

the most valuable are the Wellington, at Sherbrooke, the mine worked by Mr. McClure on the Union lead at Waverley, and Mr. Donaldson's mine at Oldham.

COAL.

The total sales for the year were 706,095 tons, a decline of 42,322 tons from those of the previous year; and less by 174,311 tons than those of the year before that, when the trade was more prosperous than it has ever been. The decline was chiefly in the trade with the United States and West Indies which fell off 48,000 and 31,000 tons, from a business of 138,000 and 47,000 tons respectively. A small decline of 2,000 tons took place in the Home Consumption. These losses in trade were in part balanced by the increased shipments, of 27,000 tons to Quebec, 7,000 tons to New Brunswick, 7,000 to Newfoundland and 2,000 to Prince Edward Island. The county of Cape Breton sold 32,000 tons, and Pictou 21,000 tons less than the year before, while the sales from Cumberland were 11,000 tons in excess of those of 1874. These figures are given in round numbers.

There is one feature of the general trade which as it shows a healthy condition is well worthy of more than passing attention, it is the trade with the neighboring Provinces. Even in competition with free American coal it has more than doubled within the last four years.

Coal sold to neighboring Provinces :

1871....	168,577 tons.
1872....	285,433 "
1873....	387,993 "
1874....	338,754 "
1875....	381,711 "

NOVA SCOTIA SOLD

CANADA IMPORTED FROM

At Home.	To other B. N. A. Pro- vinces.	United States.		Great Britain.
		United States.	Great Britain.	
1871	150,232	168,577	210,693	190,660
1872	199,886	285,433	.....	177,904
1873	215,205	387,993	428,455	131,338
1874	214,065	338,754	671,224	196,753
1875	212,630	371,711	512,895	.....

A comparison of the statement of the number of persons employed at the collieries during the last two years, clearly shows how hard the times have been for the workmen engaged at the business of coal mining. On an average, coal was drawn from the pits only on 136 days out of the 300 working days in the year, or on less than half. The total number of persons employed was less by 565 than during the previous year; and the total number of days labor performed was less by 175,839, which represents a reduction of almost \$200,000 in the money expended for labor alone. The men who did get work, were employed on an average only four days in the week; that is, when an average is taken of the whole country.

The present condition of the trade is most unsatisfactory, the exports having declined from 665,311 tons in 1873 to 593,162 tons in 1874, and 494,185 tons in 1875, while the home consumption has remained about the same, 215,295 tons, and 214,965 tons, and 212,630 tons in the three respec-

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1875.—Showing the number of Mines at work, days labour performed, quantities of Quartz, &c., crushed, yield of Gold, &c., for the twelve months ended December 31st.

Districts.	Number of Mines.	Days Labour.	Mills Run.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Total No. of Men.	Total No. of Men.	Quartz, &c., Crushed.	Yield per ton.			Maximum Yield per ton.			Total Yield of Gold.			Average yield per ton, for 12 months.
									oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	
Carleton Place River.	3675	1861	1	1	1	1	1	3675	1	4	6	16	11	11	446	12	19	18
Montagu	2228	2228	1	1	1	1	1	2228	3	19	23	5	15	6	253	15	17	20
Oldham	6106	6106	1	1	1	1	1	6106	1	13	6	9	6	3	287	8	6	12
Renfrew	600	600	1	1	1	1	1	600	1	8	11	5	17	3	915	10	10	12
Sherbrooke	38683	38683	1	1	1	1	1	38683	1	18	14	20	13	10	3618	15	18	21
Stamford	2543	2543	1	1	1	1	1	2543	1	8	14	1	13	10	267	15	15	18
Tangier	6667	6667	1	1	1	1	1	6667	1	8	14	1	13	10	448	15	15	18
Waverley	18807	18807	1	1	1	1	1	18807	1	8	14	1	13	10	139	15	15	18
Wine Harbour	3942	3942	1	1	1	1	1	3942	1	8	14	1	13	10	1740	11	11	12
Unproclaimed, &c.	3441	3441	1	1	1	1	1	3441	1	10	11	19	22	22	354	11	1	12
	42	91088	20	12	8	8	8	14810	11	15	4	29	19	19	11298	14	19	23

tive years. The trade with the United States fell off from 48,194 tons in 1865, to 154,092 tons in 1872; reviving a little in the busy times of 1873 it amounted to 261,760 tons, declining in 1874 to 138,335 tons, and further in 1875 to the almost nominal quantity 80,746 tons. The adverse duty of 75 cents in gold practically prohibiting the importation of any quantity of Provincial coal into that country; and the royalty of ten per cent in this, makes the sum of 85 cents in gold for the native producer of bituminous coal competing in the New England market. Were the duty removed, one-half the sum would enable our mines to ship at a profit and save the other half to the consumer. In connection with this subject our miners complain that every facility is given to the importation of

American coals and that the quantities of both anthracite and bituminous are annually increasing.

COAL.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Produce	Sales.	Colliery Consumption.
Total .. 1875	781,165	706,795	124,110
" .. 1874	872,729	749,127	119,582
" .. 1873	1,051,417	881,106	108,398
" .. 1872	880,950	785,914	101,341

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOLD.

The following table gives an epitome of the history of the British Columbian gold fields:—

Year.	Amount actually known to have been exported by Banks, &c.	Add one third more, estimate of Gold carried away in private hands.	Total.	Number of Miners employed.	Average yearly earnings per man.
1853 (6 months).	\$ 390,265	\$ 130,085	\$ 520,353	3,000	\$ 173
1859	1,211,304	403,768	1,615,072	4,000	403
1860	1,671,410	557,133	2,228,543	4,400	506
1861	1,996,580	666,529	2,663,118	4,200	634
1862	3,184,700	1,061,566	4,246,266	4,100	517
1863	2,801,883	933,962	3,735,853	4,400	484
1864	2,618,404	872,801	3,491,205	4,294	813
1865	1,996,580	666,526	2,663,106	2,982	898
1867	1,869,051	620,217	2,489,268	3,041	814
1868	1,779,729	593,243	2,372,972	2,300	992
1869	1,831,231	443,744	1,774,978	2,369	749
1870	1,002,717	334,389	1,337,106	2,348	569
1871	1,349,580	449,600	1,799,180	2,450	734
1872	1,208,229	402,743	1,610,972	2,400	671
1873	979,312	326,437	1,305,749	2,300	567
1874	1,383,464	461,154	1,844,618	2,808	643
1875	1,853,178	618,726	2,471,904	2,914	1,222
			\$33,100,970		

Average number of miners employed yearly..... 3,220

Average earnings per man, per year..... \$658

Total estimated and actual yield of gold, 1853 to 1875..... 33,100,970

Concerning the operations of 1875, the Minister of Mines reports as follows:

In reviewing the mining operations conducted in British Columbia during the year 1875, it will be found that no new mining localities have been discovered. The work done has been in fields already known; and although much new ground has been broken, improved mines satisfactorily tested, and fresh deposits struck in localities already known, yet no really new Mining Districts have been added to those already discovered.

The prosperity of mining undertakings has not, however, been less on that account than in previous years; the yield of gold in Cariboo and Cassiar, as may be

gathered from the returns and papers accompanying this Report, has been steadily on the increase. The Cassiar field has been largely proved and developed, and much new and promising ground taken up.

CASSIAR.

The numbers of miners employed at Cassiar during 1875, appears from the returns to have been a little over 800, not therefore so large as reported in the previous year, but the returns of gold have been more satisfactory; the concurrent testimony of those likely to be best informed, giving a return of little short of a million of dollars.

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124,110
119,582
108,898
101,841

umbian gold

Average
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earnings
per man.

\$ 173

403

506

694

517

481

849

813

868

814

992

749

589

734

671

567

643

1,222

..... 3,220
..... \$458
..... 38,166,970

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The late Mr. Sullivan, Gold Commissioner, under date 28th August, 1875, gives the following details respecting the Cassiar District:

"The mines on Dease Creek are at length yielding fair harvests to the miners who have experienced much trouble and delays in combating a continued high stage of water in the creek during the summer months.

"Some of the claims on Dease Creek are paying handsomely, while nearly all are yielding fair average results. I have been informed that the "Andrew" Co., situated about five miles above Laketon, washed out on the week before last, 500 oz. The "Godfrey" Co., "Harris" & Co., "Hosford" & Co., average about 2 oz. per day to the hand. The "Carrigan" and "Williscroft" Co.'s, about 3 oz. The "Scott," "Forest Rose" and "Discovery" Co.'s average about 1½ oz. per day to the hand. The "Caledonia," "Rath," "Lyons," "Three to One," "Fontaine" & Co., and "Wyoming" Co., from 1½ oz. to 3 oz. per day to the hand employed.

"I mention these companies merely to exemplify and give a fair idea of the average pay taken out of Dease Creek at present.

"On Thibert's Creek the claim holders are doing well, taking out, say, from 1 to 3 ozs. per day to the hand employed.

"There are about three hundred mines on McDame's Creek. The mines there do not yield equally, some pay very well while others have been very unprofitable, the latter so on account of the difficulty in damming the creek, miners, in several instances, being obliged to throw up their summer's work, consisting of partly erected wing-dams which could not be completed owing to the high stage of water, and at other times to the slides from the hill-sides, which break up their works and fill their diggings.

"However, McDame's Creek is proved to be rich, and the miners who have succeeded in wing-damming their ground have been well rewarded for their labor. The Discovery Co., on that creek, washed out last week 170 oz., while the McCrum & Stuart, Caledonia, Walker, Mitchell, Black Jack and others, are paying largely.

"There are about 25 men on Quartz Creek, who are, I learn, doing well, and on Snow Creek (both tributaries of McDame's Creek) two companies are making over wages.

"I am under the impression that the yield of gold from Cassiar District this season will exceed its last year's returns."

Mr. G. B. Wright report as follows, under date 24th November, 1875:

"I am firmly of the opinion that the Cassiar Mines are in their infancy. It is now well established that Dease, Thibert's and McDame's Creeks have yielded in two seasons nearly two millions of dollars, and the two latter streams will, undoubtedly, produce far more in the future than they have yet done. Three other streams have been prospected, tributaries of Dease River and DeLiard, and gold in paying quantities has been found upon each. The last discovery (Sayyee's Creek) offers such inducements that hundreds of miners will visit it during the present season. Its discoverers report that there are deep deposits of auriferous gravel which will, probably, enable the miners to prosecute

their work in tunnels and shafts during the winter season, thus removing one principal objection to the claims in this extreme northern region, viz., the shortness of the mining season.

"I believe that the number of miners in the District will be greater during the ensuing season than it has yet been.

"I also believe that rich and profitable silver-bearing leads of quartz and galena exist, and will be worked extensively during the next two seasons."

The area of the Cassiar gold field so far developed, is, at least, 300 miles square.

CARIBOO.

Writing from Barkerville on the 23th October, 1875, Mr. Bowrar says:

"From the returns submitted the amount of gold taken out for nine months would appear to be \$ 688,152

"To this, however, I consider, should be added at least one-fourth for amounts not accounted for, say 172,038

Products for nine months. \$ 860,190

"To which for the product of the remaining three months, allowing for the fact of the hydraulic claims doing little work, add 1, say 15,047

"Being an approximate yield for 1875 (which I believe to be a fair estimate) \$1,075,237

"During the nine months, from 1st January, 1875, the Bank of British Columbia, at Barkerville, has purchased 445,000

"And the Bank of Briti h North America, at Stanley 324,808

"Leaving a probable amount in private hands 305,959

\$1,075,237

As the alluvial diggings on the various creeks, now being worked, have become gradually exhausted, attention is being drawn to quartz mining. Quartz ledges are found in abundance throughout the District, on some of which prospecting has been done at various times, but, so far, unsuccessfully, though in some instances good paying prospects were obtained. Failure, no doubt, was occasioned by not possessing proper appliances for working the same. The chief drawbacks towards developing this most important branch of mining, which, it is believed, must eventually become the great source of wealth of Cariboo, are the difficulties of access, owing to its remoteness from navigation or railways, and the absence of mills for crushing purposes.

"Several assays have lately been made at the Government Assay Office here, some of which show very good results as regards both the yield of gold and silver, and were the ledges, from which the specimens were taken, situated where machinery for reduction at any reasonable rates was available, they would, no doubt, be eagerly sought after by capitalists. A quantity of rock, from the vicinity of Soda Creek, from which a very favourable assay of silver was obtained, I understand, is about to be forwarded to San Francisco for reduction, and a practical test of its value, which, if found satisfactory, will lead to extensive machinery being at once erected on the ground.

The undermentioned claims on Lightning Creek, yielded during the first nine months of 1875:

Van Winkle	218,202
Victoria.	202,282
Vancouver	54,115
Vulcan	15,000
Costello	17,442

OMINICA.

The estimate of this section's product of gold during the first nine months of 1875 is \$32,000. Population 68.

KOOTENAY.

In turning attention to the southern gold fields of British Columbia, there is less reason for congratulation.

Kootenay, during the year 1875, has barely held its own. The total population was only 144, of which 40 whites and 50 Chinese were engaged in mining, with a total yield of 41,000.

The Government Agent there, however, considers that there "are manifestations of more energy on the part of our people this year."

He says—"From all I can learn, I am of opinion that Quartz Creek and other tributaries of the Columbia River will prove a good section of the country for miners.

"Arrangements are being made to prospect the deep ground on Wild Horse Creek this fall and winter. A number of new hill claims have been opened out on Wild Horse Creek this season."

At Rock Creek, only eleven men are now engaged in mining, and no returns have been received of the result of their work.

FRASER RIVER.

The only portion of our gold mines to which allusion now remains to be made, are those situated on the banks of the Fraser, between Yale and Soda Creek. Mining is chiefly confined in these localities to Chinese and Indians, and it is estimated that about \$50,000 has been produced by their operations in 1875.

COAL.

RETURN OF COAL RAISED AND SOLD, 1875.				COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF COAL RAISED AND SOLD IN 1874 AND 1875 RESPECTIVELY.			
Actual output of Coal, 1875	No. of tons sold, 1875	No. of tons sold, 1874	No. of tons in hand Jan. 1st 1875	No. of tons for home consumption, 1875	No. of tons for home consumption, 1874	No. of tons for exportation, 1875	Total Sales, 1875
Vancouver Coal Co.	69,603	22,376	27,015	31,252	31,252	60,321	97,544
Wellington Colliery	50,542	8,576	30,317	31,252	25,023	54,086	81,000
Total Output	110,145	31,252	66,992	62,504	56,275	10,315	10,315
Total output of Coal 1875	110,145	do		110,145	81,547	28,597	12 cwt.
do 1874	81,547	do		81,547	28,597	12 cwt.	
Increase 1875	28,597	do		28,597	12 cwt.		

It is satisfactory to observe that in one year the output of coal from these two mines should have increased from 81,000 to 110,000 tons, and that the home consumption increased over 8,000 tons, while the export sale increased 10,000 tons. The increase in home consumption indicates increased vitality in manufacturing and home steam shipping interests.

The number of miners employed at Nanaimo and the neighborhood, amounts to:-

Whites.	Chinese.	Indians.	Total
306	176	51	625

not including the hands employed on the Harewood mine, being an increase of nearly 200 over the number employed in 1875, a fact satisfactorily illustrating the advance made in active operations in these mines.

The Douglas william River, v feet of c way and The W by Mr. Co).

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DE Two h 16 horse- One pu undergro One pu shaft. Two lo power.

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The Vancouver Mine comprises the Douglas Mine, the New Douglas, the Fitzwilliam, the Newcastle, and the Chase River, with an aggregate thickness of 7½ feet of coal. The value of machinery, railway and rolling stock is \$102,308.

The Wellington Colliery is thus described by Mr. Dunsmuir (Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co.).

This Colliery is situated three miles west from Departure Bay; the slope is 600 yards; the depth below the surface is 130 feet, and the seam averages a thickness of 9 feet, 6 inches.

No. 1 shaft is situated about 1,400 yards from Departure Bay, 180 feet deep, the seam being four feet in thickness, and rather soft at present.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.

Two horizontal engines (coupled), each 16 horse-power, on slope.

One pumping engine, 6 horse-power, underground.

One pumping engine, 10 horse-power, shaft.

Two locomotive engines, each 8 horse-power.

Two horizontal engines (coupled), each 6 horse-power, on wharf for hoisting coal on board large vessels.

Value of plant and rolling stock (not including workshops, stores, dwelling-houses, &c., &c., &c.) \$110,000.

There are two wharves at Departure Bay; one 12 feet above high water mark; depth of water at extreme low tide 18 feet; length of wharf 530 feet. The other is 13 feet above high water, with a depth of water at low tide of 25 feet. This wharf is 350 feet long, on which the two engines above mentioned are in course of erection, for the purpose of facilitating the loading of the largest of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers.

(Signed,) R. DUNSMUIR.

British Columbia exported in 1875:—

Coal, 59,353 tons, value...\$ 322,304

Gold 1,095,790

Silver ore 1,500

\$1,920,294

exportation.	97,644	81,000	16,584½
home consumption.	61,362	56,088	10,315½
Sold in 1875	21,252	25,022	6,250
" " " "	1874		

Tons.	110,145	81,547	28,597
Total output of Coal 1875	1874		
do dr			
Increase 1875			

serve that in one from these two passed from 81,000 the home consumed 6,000 tons, while used 10,000 tons. consumption in manufacturing interests. employed at Nanaimo, amounts

Indians. Total 61 625 employed on the an increase of ber employed in illustrating the operations in these

Flags and Arms of the Dominion and the Provinces.

As shewn on the drawing, the Dominion flag is the British flag, the color being either red, blue or white according to circumstances, with the arms of Canada fixed to the fly of the flag.

ARMS OF CANADA.

The arms of Canada consist of the arms of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick emblazoned quarterly, Ontario on the 1st quarter, Quebec on the 2nd, Nova Scotia on the 3rd and New Brunswick on the 4th quarter.

ARMS OF THE PROVINCES.

The arms of the other Provinces are not yet fixed, and, therefore, officially do not exist.

The arms of the four original provinces of the Dominion, are thus constituted by Her Majesty's Warrant dated 26th May, 1869, enrolled in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

ONTARIO—

Vert: a spring of three leaves of maple slipped, or, on a chief argent the cross of St. George.

QUEBEC—

Or; on a Fess Gules, between two Fleurs de Lis in chief Azure, and a spring of three leaves of maple slipped vert, a Lion passant gardant.

NOVA SCOTIA—

Or; on a Fess Wavy Azure, between three Thistles proper, a salmon najant argent.

NEW BRUNSWICK—

Or; on waves a Lymphad, or ancient galley with oars, in action proper, on a chief Gules, a Lion passant gardant or.

The Royal Warrant is published in the *Canada Gazette* number, of the 20th November, 1869.

Imports and Exports.

The following table, compiled from the *Canada Gazette*, shows the goods entered into consumption for the fiscal year, ended June 30th, last.

Statement of (Goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876:

Articles.	Value, January to June, 1875.	Value, June to Dec. 31st, 1875.	Value, Jan. to June 31st, 1876.	Totals for fiscal year.
<i>Goods paying specific duties:</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits of all kinds.....	444,802	575,471	687,775	1,53,246
Wines.....	178,808	248,877	300,659	549,336
Ten.....	1,736,377	1,641,827	2,484,708	4,128,533
Coal Oil and Products.....	52,588	67,504	60,137	177,311
Cigars.....	165,645	125,635	186,041	322,550
Butter, Cheese, Lard and Tallow, Meats, &c.....	1,396,410	1,208,435	951,467	3,150,003
Totals.....	3,974,760	3,867,639	4,683,364	9,541,001
<i>Goods paying specific and ad valorem duties:</i>				
Malt Liquors.....	71,301	69,693	70,710	140,408
Sugar of all kinds.....	2,171,064	2,875,481	2,043,588	4,019,200
Tobacco.....	22,043	20,553	8,176	52,720
Totals.....	2,234,408	2,965,622	2,140,474	5,111,400
<i>Goods paying 25 per cent. ad valorem:</i>				
Molasses.....	339,278	552,253	375,485	977,413
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices ground, &c., &c.....	71,610	73,185	72,587	145,772
Totals.....	410,894	625,441	448,073	1,073,513
<i>Goods paying 17½ per cent. ad valorem:</i>				
Cottons, Silks and Woollens.....	10,405,911	7,608,001	7,981,711	15,990,877
Dried Fruits and Nuts.....	285,553	420,330	216,814	616,144
Jewellery, Watches and Plated Ware, &c.....	429,586	314,700	248,617	593,317
Hardware, Manufactures of Brass and Copper, &c.....	2,113,448	1,571,002	1,383,357	2,954,449
Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Leather, &c., &c.....	11,185,410	8,219,048	8,510,650	10,774,010
Totals.....	21,410,811	18,142,174	18,341,117	38,483,901
<i>Goods paying 10 per cent. ad valorem:</i>				
Animals of all kinds.....	223,321	160,447	147,733	308,180
Bran, Hay, Seeds, Straw, Trees, Vegetables, Green Fruit, &c.....	593,411	381,102	317,907	729,000
Leather, Sole and Upper.....	11,102			
Machinery, Locomotives, Engine Frames, &c., &c.....	517,172	415,013	545,098	901,961
Totals.....	1,255,066	957,212	1,041,338	1,908,550
<i>Goods paying 10 per cent. ad valorem:</i>				
Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed.....	417,711	452,362	338,449	841,081
Iron.....	1,431,068	1,600,007	1,058,724	2,958,731
Ships, Materials, Type, &c., &c.....	366,851	242,457	315,195	557,692
Totals.....	2,215,630	2,295,226	1,712,368	4,057,894
Total Dutiable Goods.....	31,540,550	28,853,021	28,113,741	57,277,365
Add for Manitoba, May and June, not specified.....			1,939,000	
Free Goods.....	13,082,311	21,403,290	12,177,588	33,670,828
Total Imports.....	\$44,622,870	\$50,316,314	\$41,640,270	\$1,987,190

EXPORTS.

The following table, compiled from the *Canada Gazette*, shows the Exports from the Dominion exclusive of British Columbia for the fiscal year, ended June 30th last:—

STATEMENT of Goods exported from the DOMINION OF CANADA (exclusive of BRITISH COLUMBIA) for the fiscal year 1875-76.

Goods Exported.	Value, Jan. to June 1875.	Value, July to Dec. 1875.	Value, Jan. to June 1876.	Totals for fiscal year.
Produce of the Mine	\$ 287,710	1,330,857	578,208	1,918,065
" " Fisheries	1,005,118	3,455,005	2,000,021	5,455,064
" " Forest	5,814,450	12,005,083	6,581,033	19,047,016
Animals and their Produce	2,854,081	9,047,805	5,524,577	13,172,382
Agricultural Products	5,707,815	13,086,645	8,071,027	21,158,572
Manufactures	1,150,129	1,080,645	1,300,462	3,030,722
Miscellaneous Articles	107,149	379,010	205,079	644,985
Ships sold to other Countries .....	.....	200,700	1,163,075	1,372,775
Total Product of Canada	18,142,765	42,760,201	23,940,952	63,716,213
Coin and Bullion	511,705	839,655	400,382	1,240,037
Goods not Produce of Canada	1,203,739	5,480,304	1,710,212	7,202,590
Grand Total	19,018,290	49,092,290	26,060,506	75,158,810

MONTHLY VALUES OF EXPORTS:—

1875.	
July	\$ 8,224,300
August	8,384,759
September	9,121,275
October	11,178,073
November	8,550,030
December	3,620,471
Total, 6 months	\$49,092,190
1876.	
January	\$ 2,377,270
February	2,121,254
March	2,083,320
April	2,539,71
May	5,270,027
June	11,553,508
Total, 6 months	\$ 20,000,500

BY PROVINCES.

The following compilation shows the Imports and Exports by Provinces, for the fiscal year, ended June 30th, 1876:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Ontario	\$37,007,842	\$25,008,354
Quebec	36,176,027	37,500,970
Nova Scotia	8,730,880	6,616,063
New Brunswick	6,112,120	7,502,085
Manitoba	1,888,108	770,288
Prince Ed. Island	1,382,500	1,635,200
Columbia	3,068,083	2,750,788

The very large figures for the Province of Quebec are owing to the fact that the ports of Montreal and Quebec are to a large extent ports for the whole Dominion.

TOTAL TRADE.

The following statement shows the progress of Trade since Confederation of the Dominion of Canada. The gross augmentation has been very great. The figures are compiled from the *Canada Gazette*:—

Exports, Imports, Goods entered for Consumption and Duty since Confederation.

Fiscal Years ending June 30th.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
1866	\$ 57,507,888	73,450,644	71,085,306	8,810,431
1869	60,474,781	70,115,165	67,402,170	8,298,000
1870	73,578,400	74,814,330	71,287,004	9,462,040
1871	74,173,618	90,008,081	80,047,482	11,845,655
1872	82,080,063	111,437,527	107,709,116	13,045,493
1873	80,780,022	128,011,282	127,514,584	13,017,730
1874	86,351,023	128,213,582	127,404,160	14,421,882
1875	77,880,283	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,301,382
1876	80,290,834	95,050,532	*91,987,193	12,829,771
	Total Imports B. Columbia		3,008,983	

* Exclusive of British Columbia.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the Exports from Canada, the Goods entered for Consumption, to and from other countries for Fiscal year ended June 30th, 1878:—

Countries.	Goods Exported.			Goods entered for Consumption.			
	Produce of Canada.	Not the Produce	Total.	Dutiable	Free.	Total	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Great Britain	30,308,594	6,338,450	42,702,043	32,385,482	8,100,578	40,486,060	6,075,750 82
United States	28,011,155	633,701	28,714,856	21,331,918	22,758,460	44,089,073	4,117,223 40
France	552,723	1,212	553,935	1,708,330	42,518	1,841,877	720,568 24
Germany	125,768		125,768	447,457	35,130	482,587	134,282 11
Holland	30,810		30,810	263,684	3,305	267,079	450,887 68
Belgium	13,825		13,825	319,016	42,080	361,055	61,407 14
Spain	9,417		9,417	300,881	45,453	446,034	157,187 53
Portugal	125,355	2,185	127,540	54,591	18,001	71,655	29,302 21
Switzerland				50,128	40	50,168	10,274 57
Italy	142,787		142,787	80,286	4,176	47,412	24,026 28
China	23,050	19	23,072	3,28,415	47	328,461	40,249 92
Japan				619,777		619,777	91,702 86
British Guiana...	229,083	1,326	230,409	111,100	4,797	114,903	92,048 08
British W. Indies	2,133,849	14,042	2,148,401	798,275	70,571	868,846	315,530 40
Spanish W. Indies	1,145,904	225	1,146,129	625,405	2,535	631,140	235,140 40
French W. Indies	292,525	470	292,995	17,287	19,861	47,158	6,747 00
Danish W. Indies	85,235	2,470	80,705	12,727	787	13,514	5,250 25
Dutch W. Indies.				51,836	3,119	55,455	21,161 63
Dutch E Indies..				118,900		118,900	45,705 84
Australia.....	79,638	35	79,643	50		50	9 92
Newfoundland ..	1,682,843	218,048	1,900,891	17,024	757,562	774,586	4,890 45
St. P. et Miquelon	153,641	25,024	178,665	7,082	12,802	19,884	1,953 02
Sandwich Islands	18,160	102	18,271	53,972	1,193	55,165	20,448 70
South America ..	687,086	1,116	688,200	287,553		287,553	120,843 58
Other Countries..	530,001	10,927	510,928	102,856	334,737	437,593	17,980 78
Total.....	72,491,417	7,231,961	79,723,378	60,738,337	32,209,761	92,508,058	12,833,114 48
Coin and Bullion			1,210,037		2,220,111	2,220,111	
Copyright Works				5,049		5,049	
Grand Total..			80,933,415	60,743,386	34,429,872	94,733,218	12,833,114 48

Statistical Abstract—Great Britain.

The following statement is abstracted from an official Blue Book of the Imperial Government, showing the total gross amount of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom, in pounds sterling:—

Years ended 31st March.	Gross Revenue.			Gross Expenditure.		
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Receipts at the Exchequer.	Proportion of Receipts per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Estimated in the Budgets (including Votes as per Appropriation Act.)	Payments out of the Exchequer (excluding Fortifications and Military Barracks Vid. p. 8).	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population of United Kingdom.
	£	£	£ s d	£	£	£ s d
1861.....	72,248,100	70,283,674	2 8 11	73,691,000	72,792,060	2 10 8
1862.....	70,268,000	69,674,479	2 8 8	71,487,000	71,115,485	2 9 11
1863.....	70,060,000	70,006,561	2 8 4	70,108,000	69,302,008	2 8 2
1864.....	68,171,000	70,208,904	2 7 7	68,283,000	67,056,286	2 6 0
1865.....	67,126,000	70,313,438	2 7 0	67,240,000	66,462,207	2 5 0
1866.....	66,462,000	67,812,292	2 5 1	67,240,000	*65,914,857	2 4 2
1867.....	67,013,000	69,434,568	2 5 8	67,081,000	66,780,396	2 4 0
1868.....	100,970,000	69,600,218	2 5 6	171,287,000	71,239,242	2 6 6
1869.....	73,150,000	72,591,991	2 0 8	73,352,000 44,506,000	72,000,661 2,902,855	2 8 6
1870.....	73,515,000	75,495,252	2 8 4	68,498,000	68,864,752	2 4 0
1871.....	67,634,000	69,945,220	2 4 5	60,486,000	60,548,589	2 4 3
1872.....	72,315,000	54,908,814	2 7 3	72,433,000	71,400,020	2 5 0
1873.....	171,946,000	76,008,770	2 8 2	71,663,000	70,714,443	2 4 5
1874.....	73,762,000	*77,335,657	2 8 2	**75,511,815	**70,466,510	2 7 7
1875.....	74,425,000	74,021,873	2 6 3	74,527,000	74,328,040	2 5 10
1876.....	75,625,000	77,121,693	2 7 1	76,741,000	††76,621,773	2 6 10

* 1865-66—Including £764,820 for War in New Zealand.

† Including additional income tax, £840,000, imposed in December 1867.

‡ Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition (£2,000,000) and other services (£362,000).

§ Supplemental Votes at the end of the year for Abyssinian Expedition (£3,800,000), and other services (£908,000).

|| Revised Budget.

** Including £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

†† Including Expenses which were not covered by money raised, viz:—

Localization of the Military Forces £300,000. Charges connected with the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, £76,560.

LOCAL TAXATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Total Amount raised by direct and indirect Local Taxes for the purposes of Local Expenditure, in the year 1873-74 was

	£
For England and Wales.....	21,870,020
For Scotland	2,372,557
For Ireland.....	2,976,000

For United Kingdom..... £29,247,585

which is in proportion of 18s. 3d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

According to the Return No. 252 of Session 1876, the total Taxes actually received at the Exchequer (less stamps in lieu of fees) amounted in 1873-74 to £65,353,000. Adding this sum to the above £29,247,586 of local Taxation, the Total Taxation of the United Kingdom in 1873-74 would be £94,600,585, or £12 18s. 11d. per head of the population.

Statistical Abstract of Principal Foreign Countries.

The following table is compiled from Mr. Valpy's latest Blue Book, received in Canada, showing a statistical abstract under the headings mentioned, of the countries

mentioned, and which may serve for comparison with our own, in so far as the population basis may be held to be admissible for *pro rata* comparison:—

	Area English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
1. Russia.....	7,074,349	81,745,307	£72,437,000	£74,266,000
2. United States	3,603,884	38,558,371	77,839,000	57,816,000
3. Austria and Hungary.....	230,034	35,812,307	63,456,000	63,590,000
4. Germany.....	209,040	41,058,041	52,451,000	45,358,000
5. France.....	204,031	36,102,921	138,518,000	138,540,000
6. Spain.....	195,716	16,798,025	21,502,000	23,044,000
7. Sweden.....	171,608	4,168,025	3,847,000	3,570,000
8. Norway.....	122,242	1,701,756	1,569,000	1,388,000
9. United Kingdom.....	121,305	31,483,700	76,600,000	70,714,000
10. Italy.....	114,374	26,801,754	51,632,000	55,385,000
11. Portugal.....	32,100	3,965,153	5,766,000	4,707,000
12. Greece.....	19,381	1,457,894	1,275,000	1,358,000
13. Switzerland.....	15,987	2,609,147	1,374,000	1,226,000
14. Denmark.....	15,218	1,794,733	2,782,000	2,479,000
15. Holland.....	12,687	3,570,529	8,386,000	9,103,000
16. Belgium.....	11,386	4,827,833	12,027,000	24,822,000

	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Rail- ways.	Shipping.
	£	£	£	Miles.	Tons.
1. Russia.....	296,099,000	65,359,000	54,701,000	8,767	
2. United States.....	469,427,000	118,209,000	122,142,000	53,399	2,424,784
3. Austria and Hungary.....	317,756,000	82,290,000	70,346,000	7,204	332,592
4. Germany.....	140,404,000	85,720,000*		12,701	375,777†
5. France.....	731,338,000	176,900,000	188,084,000	10,937	1,068,031
6. Spain.....	347,012,000	18,456,000	17,444,000	3,424	
7. Sweden.....	6,681,000	14,478,000	12,156,000	768	434,311
8. Norway.....	1,766,000	9,455,000	6,803,000	263	1,245,238
9. United Kingdom.....	785,762,000	370,083,000	207,650,000	16,082	5,542,678
10. Italy.....	339,051,000	57,779,000	52,237,000	4,252	678,603
11. Portugal.....	77,608,000			439	
12. Greece.....	17,015,000	3,876,000	2,728,000	6	280,842
13. Switzerland.....	1,104,000			909	
14. Denmark.....	12,809,000	11,075,000	9,813,000	540	212,600
15. Holland.....	79,678,000	54,284,000	42,248,000	1,043	511,980
16. Belgium.....	29,481,000	96,963,000	86,504,000	2,105	46,439

*Hamburg alone.

† Hamburg and Bremen alone.

The Tariff.

For the Customs' Tariff of the Dominion now in force, see the Year Book of 1876. No changes have been made at the time of these sheets going to press, in Jan., 1877.

The Pacific Railway.

The Report of the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway is not yet laid before Parliament; but the following from the leading organ of the Government in Ontario may be held to give substantially the facts:

The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Thunder Bay to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, supposing Wadlington Harbour, at the head of Bute Inlet, to be the western terminus, will be 2,031 miles. This aggregate distance may be divided as follows:

	Miles.
Thunder Bay to Red River	413
Red River to Livingstone	271
Livingstone to Edmonton	516
Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass	233
Yellow Head Pass to Stewart River	280
Stewart River to Bute Inlet	288

Total length..... 2,031

The nature of the work to be performed over this immense tract of country varies from the most difficult rock excavation to the simplest grading. The character of the different sections in this report may be approximately stated as follows:

	Very easy.	Easy.	Heavy.	Very Heavy.	Totals.
Thunder Bay to Red River	170	80	120	33	413
Red River to Livingstone	200	71	...	...	271
Livingstone to Edmonton	300	100	56	...	516
Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass	60	150	73	...	233
Yellow Head Pass to Stewart River	75	155	90	...	280
Stewart River to Bute Inlet	...	60	140	...	288
Totals, miles.....	805	386	419	121	2031

According to a rough calculation the cost of constructing the road in respect of the several classes of work will be about as follows:

Miles.	Per Mile.
805.. Very easy ..	at \$15,000 = 12,075,500
386.. Easy ..	at \$20,000 = 13,720,000
419.. Heavy ..	at \$37,000 = 15,508,000
121.. Very heavy..	at \$40,000 = 9,680,000
2031	\$50,978,500
Or at an average rate of \$25,100 per mile.	

The foregoing represents, it will be observed, the length of line—exclusive of the Pembina Branch—to be constructed under the amended (or Carnarvon) terms by the year 1890. If the whole scheme were to be completed it would stand as follows:

West of Thunder Bay, 2,031 miles	\$50,978,500
East of Thunder Bay to French River, 630 miles, at \$40,000 a mile	24,800,000
Georgian Bay Branch, 80 miles.	1,120,000
Pembina Branch, 89 miles, at \$15,000	1,335,000
Subsidy to Canada Central, 120 miles, at \$12,000	1,440,000

Total expenses of the whole scheme..... \$79,673,500

The route to be traversed, as nearly as it is determined, and still assuming Bute Inlet to be the objective point, will be as follows: The Railway, after leaving the Kaministiquia River a little to the West of Thunder Bay, pursues a north-westerly course in almost a direct line to English River, a distance of 113 miles. In its course it touches Lac des Mille Lacs, where it also crosses the height of land dividing the waters of Lake Superior from those of the North West. This, then, will be the head of the Interior Lake Navigation. From Thunder Bay to English River the road is under contract, and at the eastern end considerable progress has been made. From English River to Rat Portage—now to be known as Keewatin—the road with a slight curve to the northward, travels nearly due west. The distance is 177 miles, and it is here—directly east of Keewatin—the first “very heavy” work is encountered. From Keewatin (the northern end of the Lake of the Woods) with a slight dip to the southward, the road reaches Selkirk, at the crossing of the Red River, a little to the south of Lake Winnipeg. This section is also under contract. From Selkirk, on Red River, for more than 200 miles, the line runs with scarcely a bend, in a north-westerly direction, passing close to the head of Shoal Lake, crossing Lake Manitoba at “The Narrows,” and almost touching the southern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, passes around Duck Mountain, and then trending a little to the southward arrives at Livingstone, on Swan River, near to which place is Fort Pelly. The distance from Selkirk to Livingstone is 271 miles. For 106 miles, from Livingstone to the point where the South Saskatchewan River is crossed, the course is nearly due west, and thence north-westerly, parallel first with the North Saskatchewan, and then with Battle River, and so to Edmonton, at some little distance south of the Hudson's Bay Fort of that name. The

whole distance from Fort Livingstone to Fort Edmonton is 516 miles.

It will be observed that this long stretch of road will require for its construction some 30¹/₂ miles of light work marked as "very easy," 160 marked as "easy," and 56 as "heavy," the latter chiefly representing bridging, which becomes costly owing to the numerous rivers, running through deep gorges, that have to be spanned. After passing Edmonton, the railway once more crosses the North Saskatchewan, and then the Pembina and M'Leod Rivers; its course, with a slight trend to the northward, being nearly west until it strikes the Athabasca River where the latter issues from the Rocky Mountains. Here the road turns sharp to the southward, in order to reach Yellow Head Pass at a level of 8,200 feet. At yellow Head Pass the route lies due west until Tete Jaune Cache is reached, at the Grand Fork of the Fraser, where the line strikes off parallel with the latter river, due northwest, until it reaches Stewart River, about fifteen miles north of Fort George. From Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass is 293 miles, and from Yellow Head Pass to Stewart River 260 miles, making a total of 553 miles through a mountainous region, but happily one not presenting any great difficulties to the engineer. Of the whole distance, however, only 135 miles can be set down as "very easy" of construction, while 306 are regarded as "easy," and 103 as "heavy."

Stewart River is the most northerly point attained by the line. From thence to Bute Inlet, 238 miles, the route is nearly due south, the long slope to the northward having been rendered necessary in order to discover a moderately easy location for the road through the "sea of mountains" that lies between Bute Inlet and Fort Edmonton. On this last section the most difficult portion of the work is encountered. None is "very easy," sixty miles are reported "easy," while 140 miles are "heavy," and 83 "very heavy." The construction of the Canadian Pacific, in fact, for the last forty or fifty miles will probably be one of the most remarkable engineering achievements of our time.

The Cascade Mountains rise up bold and precipitous, almost perpendicularly from the coast; the gorge or canyon, through which the Homathco River rushes to the sea being the only one by which the line can in that direction reach its destination. For some time it was feared that the lightest gradient obtainable would be excessive for a distance of from fifteen to sixteen miles, with a considerable amount of tunnelling. But between thirty and forty miles from Bute Inlet the Homathco divides into two branches, and by a careful survey of the east branch it has been found that a grade may be obtained of 107 feet (maximum) to the mile, and that, too for two or three miles less than by the west branch, while an additional advantage is secured from a level rest of about three-quarters of a mile in the ascent of the grade. A division of the assumed cost over the several sections will result as follows:—

THUNDER BAY TO RED RIVER.

	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Very easy...	170	...at \$15,000 =	\$2,550,000
Easy	90	...at 20,000 =	1,800,000
Heavy.	120	...at 37,000 =	4,440,000
Very heavy. 33	...at 80,000 =		2,640,000
Total.....	413	Total.....	\$11,430,000
Or, say, \$28,000 per mile.			

RED RIVER TO LIVINGSTONE.

	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Very easy...	200	...at \$15,000 =	\$3,000,000
Easy	71	...at 20,000 =	1,420,000
Total	271	Total.....	\$4,420,000
Or, say, \$16,300 per mile.			

LIVINGSTONE TO EDMONTON.

	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Very easy...	300	...at \$15,000 =	\$4,500,000
Easy	160	...at 20,000 =	3,200,000
Heavy	56	...at 37,000 =	2,072,000
Total....	516	Total.....	\$9,772,000
Or, say, \$19,000 per mile.			

EDMONTON TO YELLOW HEAD PASS.

	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Very easy...	60	...at \$15,000 =	\$ 900,000
Easy.	150	...at 20,000 =	3,000,000
Heavy.	73	...at 37,000 =	2,701,000
Total....	283	Total.....	\$6,601,000
Or, say, \$19,000 per mile.			

YELLOW HEAD PASS TO STEWART RIVER.

	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Very easy...	75	...at \$15,000 =	\$1,125,000
Easy	155	...at 20,000 =	3,100,000
Heavy.	30	...at 37,000 =	1,110,000
Total	260	Total.....	\$5,335,000
Or, say, \$20,500 per mile.			

STEWART RIVER TO BUTE INLET.

	Miles.	Per Mile.	
Very easy...	60	...at 20,000 =	1,200,000
Easy	140	...at 37,000 =	5,180,000
Very heavy. 88	...at 80,000 =		7,040,000
Total ...	286	Total ..	\$13,420,000
Or, say, \$46,500 per mile.			

SUMMARY.

Thunder Bay to Red River.	... \$11,430,000
Red River to Livingstone.....	4,420,000
Livingstone to Edmonton	9,772,000
Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass.	6,601,000
Yellow Head Pass to Stewart Riv.	5,335,000
Stewart River to Bute Inlet.....	18,420,000

Total..... \$50,978,000

Or	Miles.		
Very easy...	805	...at \$15,000=	12,075,000
Easy	686	...at 20,000=	13,720,000
Heavy.	419	...at 37,000=	15,502,000
Very heavy..	131	...at 80,000=	9,680,000
Total			\$50,978,000

Up to the present date 27 miles of road, exclusive of the Pembina Branch are under contract and in process of construction, namely:

From Thunder Bay to English River	113 miles.
From Keewatin (Lake of the Woods) to Selkirk, Red River	114 miles.
Total under contract..	227 miles.

There will remain, therefore, only the line between English River and Keewatin to be put under construction, or a length of 177 miles—measures for the final location of which are now actively in progress—in order to secure the completion at no distant day of a railway uniting the navigation of Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence with that of Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan.

Population of the Earth.

The population of the earth from the estimate of Behm and Wagner, at the present year, is 1,423,917,000; and the area of land surface 51,340,300; giving an average density of 28 to the square mile, thus apportioned:—

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Density per Sqr. Mile.
Europe...	3,776,403	309,178,300	82
Asia.....	17,079,333	824,548,500	48
Africa.....	11,417,894	199,921,000	17
Australia and Polynesia.....	3,381,210	4,748,000	1
America.....	15,687,840	85,519,800	5

The following are the populations of the various States of Europe, according to latest estimates:—

Germany, 1875.....	42,723,242
Austro-Hungary, 1876	37,700,000
Switzerland, 1870	3,689,147
Netherlands, 1875	3,809,527
Belgium, 1874	5,386,634
Luxemburg, 1876.....	205,158
Russia, 1870	71,730,880
Sweden, 1875.....	4,883,291
Norway, 1875	1,802,882
Denmark, 1876	1,903,000
France, 1872.....	36,102,021
Great Britain, 1870.....	38,450,000
Spain, 1870.....	16,551,847
Andorra.....	12,000
Portugal, 1874	4,298,881
Italy, 1875.....	27,482,174
Monaco, 1874	5,741
San Marino, 1874	7,816
European Turkey	3,500,000
Roumania, 1873	5,078,000
Servia, 1875	1,377,068
Montenegro	180,000
Greece, 1870.....	1,457,304

The entire population of Asia is larger by about 25,000,000 than the estimate given in the last year's issues of Behm & Wagner's work. The increase mainly falls upon the East India Islands and Anam, the figures in the case of the latter being more than double those given in the tables of last year—viz. 21,000,000. The population of British India is rather less than last year, being 188,193,700, that of British Burmah being about 2,750,000, including tributary or protected States. The whole population of British India is close on 239,000,000. In a map of India the varying density of the population in India is shown—from 5 inhabitants to over 750 per square mile. The greatest density is found, of course, about Calcutta, as also in patches all along

the east coast and over all the north-west provinces.

The population of China is given at 405,000,000, with 28,500,000 of outlying people. Hong Kong seems to have decreased by upwards of 2,000 since last year, the number now given being 121,965. Japan is set down at 33,290,014.

According to the latest statistics the whole population of Australia amounts to 1,867,000, of New Zealand to 421,328. In the Fiji Islands the native population seems to be rapidly decreasing. It is calculated now not to exceed 70,000, while the whites, who in 1872 numbered 2,940, were last year only 1,650.

With regard to Africa, the population of Algeria was in 1875 estimated to be 2,448,961. The population of Egypt shows a slight increase over last year, being now 17,000,000. The inhabitants of Port Said now number 9,650, and of Ismailia 3,779.

Many details are given concerning the area and population of the Sudan and Central and West African States, the results of recent explorations. The British possessions in South Africa show an increase of territory and population, the latter numbering, according to the latest date, 1,338,702.

There is an increase over the whole of America of upwards of 1,200,000 over the number given last year.

The population of Newfoundland is that of 1874, and is 161,388, showing a large increase over that of 1869. Canada is given at 3,672,116, and the United States nearly 49,000,000. Mexico stands at 9,276,079, and this must be from quite recent date, as last year's number was that of 1874. The Central American States show a slight decrease, the number this year being 2,828,164, the West Indies 4,316,173, and all South America, 21,800,700, of which Brazil claims upward of 11,000,000.

A list of about 215 towns is given which contain 100,000 or more inhabitants. On the exact line are Abeokuta, Herat, Leon, (Mexico), and a considerable number of Chinese towns, the estimate of whose population must be founded mainly on conjecture. There are 29 towns whose population reaches or surpasses 500,000.

Those at or above a million are:—Berlin, 1,044,000; Canton, 1,000,000; London, (1875.) 3,489,478; New York, with Brooklyn, (1875.) 1,585,622; Paris, 1,851,792; Soangtan, Schan-chowli, and Singanfu, (China,) each 1,000,000; and Vienna, 1,001,900.

The entire area of British possessions abroad is given at 7,964,752 square miles, with a population of 203,941,700—excluding of course, the protected Indian States.

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried by the "Allan" Line Mail Steamers from Nov. 11th, 1875, to May 6th, 1876.

Steamships.	Captains.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived Portland.	Passage.		No. of Pas- sengers.	Left Portland.	Arrived Liverpool.	Passage.		No. of Pas- sengers.		
				D.	H.M.				D.	H.M.			
Peruvian.....	Watts.....	Nv. 11	Nv. 22	10	18 10	67	Dec. 4	Dec. 14	9 19 20		280		
Nova Scotian.....	Richardson.....	18	Dec. 3	14	14 5	67							
Prussian.....	Ritchie.....	" 25	" 6	9	20 80	48	" 11	" 22	10 9		150		
Sarmatian.....	Aird.....	" 25	" 6	9	20 80	48	" 19	" 28	8 22		80		
Moravian.....	Graham.....	Dec. 2	" 13	10	12 8	87	" 25	Jan. 4	9 20		21		
Scandinavian.....	Smith.....	" 9	" 23	13	8	85	Jan. 1	" 12	10 10 30		34		
Sardinian.....	Dutton.....	" 16	" 30	13	1	89	" 8	" 18	9 5 5		82		
Peruvian.....	Watts.....	" 23	" 12	3		20	" 15	" 25	9 8		47		
Nova Scotian.....	Richardson.....	" 30	Jan. 5	14	11 30	33							
Prussian.....	Ritchie.....	" 14	" 14	9	10 40	47	" 22	Feb. 3	11 5 25		66		
Sarmatian.....	Aird.....	Jan. 6	" 18	9	10 40	47	" 29	" 8	9 9 40		51		
Caspian.....	Trocks.....	" 13	" 28	14	11 60	60	Feb. 5	" 10	10 14 35		52		
Circassian.....	Smith.....	" 20	Feb. 7	16	22 40	59	" 12	" 29	10 1 40		52		
Scandinavian.....	Brown.....	" 27	" 10	13	17 10	53	" 19	" 29	10 1 40		37		
Peruvian.....	Watts.....	Feb. 8	" 15	10	12 35	58	" 27	Mar. 8	10 2 5		54		
Prussian.....	Ritchie.....	" 10	" 23	12	9 4	57	Mar. 4	" 16	10 21 30		41		
Sarmatian.....	Aird.....	" 17	" 29	11	20 62	"	" 11	" 23	9 21 45		38		
Moravian.....	Graham.....	" 24	Mar. 7	11	15 50	63	" 18	" 29	11 2		44		
Circassian.....	Smith.....	Mar. 2	" 20	14	6 40	72	" 27	Apr. 7	10 9 30		23		
Polynesian.....	Brown.....	" 9	" 22	10	19 50	94	April 1	" 12	10 13 35		66		
Scandinavian.....	Watts.....	" 16	" 27	10	14 40	117	" 8	" 19	11 10		54		
Prussian.....	Ritchie.....	" 23	Apr. 3	10	4	107	" 15	" 26	10 17 40		70		
Sarmatian.....	Aird.....	" 30	" 10	9	21 55	205	" 22	May 3	10 6		111		
Moravian.....	Graham.....	Apr. 6	" 17	10	15	205	" 29	" 9	10 4		129		
Peruvian.....	Richardson.....	" 13	" 25	11	2 20	103	May 6	" 16	9 15		105		
Passengers—Total.....						1,756	Total.....						1,688
Average Passage—Westward.....						12d. 0h. 22m.	Eastward.....						9d. 7h. 52m.

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried by the "Allan" Line Mail Steamers from April 26th to Nov. 25th, 1876.

Steamships.	Captains.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived Quebec.	Passage.			No. of Pas- sengers.	Left Quebec.	Arrived Liverpool.	Passage.			No. of Pas- sengers.		
				D.	H.	M.				D.	H.	M.			
Polynesian...	Brown	Apr 20	May 6	9	23	15	29	May 18	May 28	9	17	20	186		
Sardinian	Dutton	" 27	" 8	9	16		373	" 20	" 30	8	20	55	154		
Circassian	Smith	May 4	" 15	9	9	55	245	" 27	June 6	8	23	10	104		
Sarmatian	Aird	" 11	" 21	8	21	50	308	June 3	" 13	9	1	5	223		
Moravian	Graham	" 18	" 30	10	4		289	" 10	" 20	9	14		155		
Peruvian	Richardson	" 25	June 6	9	14	10	251	" 17	" 27	9	8	35	176		
Polynesian	Brown	June 1	" 13	10	30	50	116	" 24	July 4	8	23	40	235		
Sardinian	Dutton	" 8	" 19	9	11	20	48	July 1	" 11	8	13		250		
Circassian	Wylie	" 15	" 26	10	6	25	168	" 8	" 17	8	15	15	180		
Sarmatian	Aird	" 22	July 2	8	21	20	285	" 15	" 24	8	18	25	217		
Moravian	Graham	" 29	" 10	9	20		313	" 22	" 31	8	22		168		
Peruvian	Smith	July 6	" 16	9	7		293	" 29	Aug. 7	8	15		189		
Polynesian	Brown	" 13	" 23	8	16	5	280	Aug. 5	" 13	8	7	10	147		
Sardinian	Dutton	" 20	" 30	8	15		810	" 14	" 21	8	15		188		
Circassian	Wylie	" 27	Aug. 6	9	8	35	110	" 19	" 29	9	3	35	153		
Sarmatian	Aird	Aug. 3	" 13	9	4	25	266	" 26	Sept. 5	9	20	15	127		
Moravian	Graham	" 10	" 20	9	45		167	Sept. 2	" 11	9	11		135		
Peruvian	Smith	" 17	" 26	8	6	45	180	" 9	" 18	8	18	30	123		
Polynesian	Brown	" 24	Sept. 3	8	18	10	257	" 16	" 26	9	11	30	137		
Sardinian	Dutton	" 31	" 9	7	23		276	" 23	Oct. 4	9	6	20	203		
Circassian	Wylie	Sept. 7	" 17	9	8	40	126	" 30	" 9	9	18	40			
Sarmatian	Aird	" 14	" 23	8	7		159	Oct. 7	" 16	9	2	40	206		
Moravian	Graham	" 21	Oct. 1	8	21		139	" 15	" 24	9	11		147		
Peruvian	Smith	" 28	" 8	8	15	40	139	" 21	" 30	8	15	50	202		
Polynesian	Brown	Oct. 5	" 16	10	5	50	155	" 28	Nov. 6	8	23	10	188		
Sardinian	Dutton	" 12	" 23	9	16		207	Nov. 4	" 14	9	16	25	207		
Circassian	Wylie	" 19	" 29	9	8		118	" 11	" 23	12	7	15	146		
Sarmatian	Aird	" 26	Nv. 4	8	14	50	78	" 18	" 28	9	9	10	201		
Moravian	Graham	Nv. 2	" 13	9	5		78	" 25	Dec. 6	11	18	35	186		
Passengers—Total							5,852	Total							4,987
Average Passage—Westward							9d. 6h. 10m.	Eastward							9d. 6h. 2m.

Line Mail		No. of Passengers.	
H. M.	M.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Passengers.
17	29	186	260
20	55	154	159
23	1	104	86
1	5	223	21
14	1	135	34
8	35	176	82
23	40	246	47
15	15	250	66
18	25	217	51
22	22	168	32
15	15	199	52
15	7	147	41
15	10	188	36
3	35	153	44
20	15	127	23
11	11	135	65
18	30	123	85
11	80	137	40
6	20	208	85
18	40	206	10
2	49	246	79
11	11	147	111
15	50	202	129
23	10	188	4
9	25	207	15
7	15	145	17
9	10	201	6
118	85	186	4
4,067		1,065	
9d. 6h. 2m.		A. 7h. 52m.	

VESSLS REGISTERED IN THE DOMINION.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of Dominion of Canada, 31st December, 1873.

Registered 1874.									
Ontario.		Quebec.		N. Brunswick.		N. Scotia.		P. E. Island.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
15	5,075	21	23,101	95	110,436	57	88,280	2	1,008
1	1,053	45	23,171	153	88,433	391	177,077	2	12,086
4	1,254	5	409	5	2,171	5	17,044	3	1,467
288	27,463	28	5,011	10	3,008	34	8,365	1	4,288
57	4,850	616	38,227	78	20,412	393	70,682	1	1,036
113	16,751	739	81,602	629	38,318	1,958	53,687	13	7,302
48	4,008	22	1,249	5	8,173	2	35	5	96
156	19,190	306	37,680	58	6,578	20	1,919	8	2,588
682	89,111	1,842	214,043	1,148	27,850	2,804	449,701	280	38,918
50	10,797	73	20,706	99	42,027	175	81,480	58	24,341
59	8,278	130	47,241	122	49,320	267	77,101	114	17,062
701	108,186	2,045	282,080	1,368	369,197	3,185	606,382	482	90,614
Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals	
Registered 1874.		Registered 1874.		Registered 1874.		Registered 1874.		Registered 1874.	
Registered 1875.		Registered 1875.		Registered 1875.		Registered 1875.		Registered 1875.	
Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals		Totals	
81 Steam, 551 Sailing Vessels.		81 Steam, 551 Sailing Vessels.		81 Steam, 551 Sailing Vessels.		81 Steam, 551 Sailing Vessels.		81 Steam, 551 Sailing Vessels.	

Registered Vessels.

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